1,000 KILLED AT ADANA; CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE; TWO AMERICAN VICTIMS

Appalling Loss of Life at Tarsus Also—Rioting Continues

Saloniki Army at the Gates of Constantinople—Control Situation

Whole of Third Army Corps Will Reach There Today

Triumph Greater Than That of Last July for Young Turks

BEIRUT, Syria, April 18.—A terrible uprising has occurred in Adana. Street fighting has been going on for three days and at least 1,000 persons have been killed. The city has been practically destroyed by fire. American missionaries named Rogers and Maurer, the latter from Hadjin, are dead. All the other Americans are safe. The British vice consul, Major Daughty-Wylie, is among the wounded. He was shot through the arm.

At Tarsus there was less loss of life. The American quarter, however, was destroyed. Four thousand refugees are housed in the American mission. The need of relief is urgent, for shortly the fugitives will be on the verge of starvation.

Conditions in the vicinity of Alexandretta also are most serious.

LONDON, April 18.—It is unsafe to predict anything in the surprising developments in the Turkish crisis, the aspect of which changes from day to day. The present situation, however, seems to portend another triumph for the Young Turks, greater even than that of the July revolution and unlikely this time to involve the deposition of the Sultan. While the army seems to be rallying to the committee of union and progress, whose leaders already are gathering an imposing force with artillery almost at the gates of the capital, with completeness, dispatch and secrecy, showing the capacity of the organizing generals, the authorities in Constantinople, both civil and military, thus far display utter helplessness to meet the threatened invasion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—The telegraph line to Adana has been re-established, but owing to the fact that five of the clerks were killed the line is congested, and it is difficult to get messages through. Over 1,000 persons were killed at Tarsus and Alexandretta. The massacres and incendiaries continue.

The Saloniki army has six batteries of machine guns and one battery of quick-firers. They expect by morning to number 30,000 men at Spartakuleh.

Quiet reigns in Constantinople and the several barracks here looked to be deserted.

Izzet Pasha, chief of the general staff of the war office, with several Ulemas has gone to the encampment of the Saloniki troops to confer with the officers on the demands which they submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. It is considered not improbable that the full demands of the Saloniki troops are purposely being withheld until the entire third army corps is concentrated at the gates of the capital. The government is hopeful of a peaceful solution, although some doubt is expressed in parliamentary circles that the cabinet can obtain a vote of confidence tomorrow when it makes its statement concerning the governments policy.

A circular letter has been received at the foreign embassies from General Hunsi Pasha, commanding the Saloniki army, dated Dedeaghatc, Saturday, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform you respectfully that the object of the army corps in marching on Constantinople is merely for the definitive re-establishment of the constitution which is sacred to all Ottomans and the punishment of the cursed authors of the canguinary disorder by the reaction of which humanity has always suffered. Be certain, excellency, that the lives and property of foreigners, the honored guests of our dear fatherland will be safeguarded and that tranquility and security will be assured the entire population."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—Confirmation has been received here of the killing of two American missionaries at Adana. The murdered missionaries were Mr. Rogers and Mr. Maurer. The others connected with the missions are safe, including Mr. Christie, who is at Tarsus.

Three French warships are hurrying to Mersina, where the situation is desperate. Foreigners and many Christians have taken refuge in the consulates. The local troops and the governor are doing their best to protect the town, but there is great fear that it cannot hold out much longer against the invasion of the Moslems, who are sweeping down in large numbers. The American vice-consul at Mersina, John Debbas, has been unable to proceed to Adana, owing to the interruption of communication. A British warship is proceeding to Alexandretta, which is threatened by the Moslems. Several Armenian farms in that neighborhood have been destroyed. Alarm is felt at Kharput because of serious depredations by the Kurds in the surrounding villages, although the town itself has not been the scene of any particular disorders.

The tension in Constantinople over the situation is still very great, although this afternoon there seemed to be some prospects of a peaceful solution of the trouble. The people of the capital are more concerned with the advance of the Saloniki troops than they are with the massacres that are reported from various quarters. Several of the members of the parliamentary deputation, which proceeded last night to Tchataldje to reassure the Saloniki troops returned here this morning. They report that the troops demand the same conduct and protection of the Saloniki deputies who fled from the capital and the punishment of the ringleaders of the rising on Tuesday last, as an example to prevent the recurrence of such events.

The army, which is concentrated at Tchataldje, has promised not to enter Constantinople, but to await the fulfilment of its demands. Two reporters who accompanied the deputation were imprisoned on their arrival at Tchataldje, but subsequently they were released and permitted to return to Constantinople.

DO NOT DARE LEAVE.

According to the latest news from Adana the missionaries do not dare to leave the mission house. They are suffering from lack of provisions and medicines, and have sent an appeal to the military authorities for protection. Adana is still burning, and it is reported that not less than three thousand persons are homeless at Tarsus.

NEWS REACHES BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 18.—The message "help Adana," the first news verifying to any extent the troubles in central and eastern Turkey to be received in this country from the many missionaries in the affected districts, was received here today by Rev. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. Although brief and serving in but a small measure to amplify the press dispatches of wholesale slaughter of missionaries at Adana, the cablegram, which is signed by Rev. Wm. Chambers, the resident missionary of the board at Adana, has nevertheless quite dissipated the hopes of the officials of the American board that their missionaries were not endangered. The board's officers, most of whom are in this city, stated today that it could only be an urgent emeergency which would prompt such a message as that received.

Among the missionaries likely to have been in Adana during the Armenian-Turkish conflicts are the following:—

Miss Kate E. Ainlee, of Ohio; Miss Alice C. Brewer, of Washington, niece of Chief Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court; Miss Isabella M. Lake, of Vermont; Miss Ellen M. Blakely, of Winchenden, Mass.; Dr. Thomas Christie, of Hartford, and his wife; William N. Chambers, of Canada and his wife; Cornelia P. Chambers, of Philadelphia; Fred F. Goodsell and his wife, Lulu K. S. Goodsell, of San Francisco; Dr. Lucius C. Lee, of Owaso, Mich.; Frederick W. McCullum and Mrs. McCullum, of Toronto; Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, of Brooklyn, and Miss Clara L. Peck, of Chicago.

Among the others who are in the district is Miss Corinna Shattack, who has been stationed at Corfa, since 1873. Miss Shattuck passed through the terrifying period of the great outbreak of 1895, in a manner perpetually to endure her name on the rolls of the American board.

During the series of massacres in 1895, Miss Shattuck saved the lives of nearly 200 women and children. A band of Turkish soldiers, seeking a fresh field for their depredations, came upon the little mission.

COW IS THE EMBLEM OF THE TAFT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The broiler of the Gridiron Club, that famous organization of newspaper men, was kept busy tonight serving up wit and humor at a special dinner complimentary to the new administration given in the hall of the New Willard. Care was taken that men prominently in the public eye got all that was coming to them in the way of thrusts and jibes that kept the great assemblage in a constant state of uproar. And then, too ,there were some skits by an aggregation of scintalating skits that would have put to blush many who count themselves in the class of professionals.

TAFT WAS THERE.

Of coure President Taft was there, as were Speaker Cannon, members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps, men high in the industrial and financial world and plenty of others of distinction. In the absence of President Henry Hall, who is just recovering from a long illness, vice-President Scott C. Bone of the Washington Herald presided over the evening's doings. As soon as the diners were seated the room was thrown into darkness while a musical welcome was extended to the distinguished guests. Then the mammoth electric gridiron flashed into view, the lights were turned on throughout the room and the fun commenced.

Almost the first thing to greet the guests was a handbill distributed by some speedy messenger boys announcing that there would be a great minstrel show by all-star performers, including "vocalists, comedians and cabinet officers." This undoubtedly was the hit of the evening. In true minstrel fashion, with all the accompaniments of gesture and a more or less discordant band, this troupe of club talent paraded through the hall before going on the "stage."

CLEVER IMITATION.

The programme of the show was a clever imitation of the real thing, even to the naming of the executive staff, together with a special "note by the management," which called attention to what was to come and added the injunction that there should be no flowers. "Eating through Georgia" was the opener, and it ran like this:

Sound the good old dinner horn, we'll sing another song
About the trip that Taft once made, when with digestion strong
He ate his share of everything that they would bring along,
As we went eating through Georgia.

We tackled the oppossum that they took care to bake,
We ate canned watermelon and a dish they caleid hoe-cake;
We did not even draw the line at alligator steak,
As we went eating through Georgia

By southern hospitality our hearts were surely won,
And we resolved to do the very best that could be done
For Democrats, and so we saved some pie for Dickinson,
As we went eating through Georgia.

And the chorus, well it would grate on the nerves of a hungry man if he heard these words:

Hurrah, hurrah, we sound the jubilee,
Hurrah, hurrah, 'twis something fine to see,
We put away three meals a day
And sometimes three times three,
As we went eating through Georgia.

Then there ensued some lively conversation, but in the middle men who posed as the "vice-president" and the "speaker of the house" and "the cabinet officers" who composed the balance of the troupe. After a good deal of sparring over what was the meaning of "dead literature" and whether it referred to Sanscrit or Aztec, the end man declared it to be the president's messages.

MERELY A BIG NOISE.

"Say, Mr. Vice-President," a member of the "cabinet" inquired, "Do you remember the morning when all these boilers blew up and scared a lot of people?" "Oh, yes, I remember it perfectly, but I do not see why it should have scared anybody. It was merely a big noise."

"Yes, that was it. Everybody thought Mr. Roosevelt had come back."

"Please leave the dear old trusts alone; there seeing things at night" was the title of a song.

Secretary MacVeagh was classed among the fifty-seven varieties of reformers who had great difficulty in remembering when registration day came around. This discussion was cut short by some references to the tariff, which it was stated was being talked pro and con.

"Indeed," remarked the "vice-president" with evident surprise.

"Yes," replied the end man, "pro stands for the trusts. Con is what the consumer gets."

WHITE HOUSE COW.

The White House cow, already famous, was made the subject of the best stunts of the evening. Attended by a dairy maid, a splendid imitation of the bovine was led into the room, which instantly caused the "president" to inquire "what's this?"

He was promptly informed that while there had been a lot of loose talk about the 'possum being the animal emblem of the present administration and that the teddy bear was one of "my policies," that had been inherited, it was all nonsense.

"The emblem of this administration," said the animal's keeper, "is the cow and this is it."

It was discovered that the milk pail was minus the lacteal fluid and in its stead were found numerous articles, among which was a bottle edged with a testimonial from Senator Aldrich as follows:

"We used this medicine on the tariff bill and removed all Payne from it instantly."

The pail was being emptied of its contents when in rushed a member who impersonated Castro and who demanded a place of refuge. It was decided to let him take care of the cow.

REV. FATHER CAMPBELL DEAD

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 18.—Rev. Father Cornelius, D.D., died Saturday evening at Kelly's Cross. He had been in delicate health for some time but no serious results were feared.

KEEN FIGHT IN CHATHAM

Betting Now Favors Snowball

ODDS 2 to 1

Electors Don't Take Kindly to Action of Newspapers.

CHATHAM, N. B., April 18.—Hugh Currie, a young son of James Currie, foreman of the Dominion pulp mill, Millbank, was badly hurt last night while in the mill. He had been sent to the mill while the night shift was at work and became entangled in the machinery, resulting in his thigh being terribly mangled. Dr. Marven was called and did what was possible to ease the lad's sufferings. He was removed to the hospital today and will be laid up a long time, though it is hoped no permanent injury will result.

Interest in the civic elections is increasing rapidly, and a big vote is expected to be polled on Tuesday. The mayoralty contest is engaging the most attention. The combining of both newspapers, the World and Commercial, to force through their candidate, Ald. Benson, is not having the effect expected by the promoters, and today bets were freely made on a 2 to 1 basis that Ald. Snowball would win out. The electors are not taking kindly to this new form of stifling public opinion. Saturday's World loudly lauded Ald. Benson's record in the last council, whereas it is well known that the work of the public works department of which Benson was head, was of a very poor quality, a large over expenditure being entailed and little work of a permanent character being done.

It is stated that Dr. Lozier of Tracadie will settle here. This will give Chatham two new doctors, as Dr. Marven of Hillsboro arrived last week and is now practicing here.

A MOTHER'S CHIEF CARE IS HER BABY'S WELFARE

Every mother is anxious that her little ones shall be healthy, good natured and bright. Every mother can keep her children in this condition if she will give them an occasonal dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, and make teething easy. Mrs. T. Covert Massie, Toronto, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little boy since he was three months old, and find that they agree with him splendidly." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OVERWORK LED U. S. OFFICIAL TO SUICIDE

Treasury Dept. Agent in Paris Shot Himself — Nervous Trouble the Cause of the Act.

PARIS, April 19—The desk in the Consulate of Wm. E. Bainbridge, confidential agent of the United States Treasury Department in charge of its Paris customs bureau, who committed suicide in this city Saturday, was opened this morning. It contained a box of cartridges, five of which were missing, and a slip of paper in Mr. Bainbridge's handwriting, describing himself as "beset by a plot."

None of the official papers found, however, disclosed the slightest evidence that the department was dissatisfied with Mr. Bainbridge's work. Washington had sent neither criticism nor reproach, and a letter received this morning, from James Burton Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was of the most friendly character. The documents found confirmed the opinion previously entertained at the consulate that Mr. Bainbridge had broken down from overwork, that he was temporarily insane, and that he took his life while suffering from the mania of persecution.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS MUST BEAR FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WILL PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Mr. Burchill's Motion Passes

ELECTRIC POWER

Roads Passing Through Forests Must Use It—Grimmer Upbraided

FREDERICTON, April 18.—The amendment to the factory act bill introduced into the legislature yesterday afternoon by Premier Hazen is very short. It provides that the proposed changes shall come into force next September. The inspector shall report semi-annually as to accidents, etc., and that the inspector shall not be over 70 years of age.

A FORWARD STEP.

Mr. Burchill presented his motion regarding the advisability of requiring the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to operate its trains through our forest areas by electricity. He said this would be taking one great step towards the preservation of our forests. Not so many years ago it was felt that our forest lands were of little value, were practically inexhaustible and could be disposed of for what they would bring. This led to wasteful methods of lumbering and to carelessness in starting fires. In fact cases were known where fires had actually been set to clear land, but now our people were awakening to the importance of preserving our forests and beginning to realize how much of our future prosperity depended upon its future preservation. Action had been taken in many ways to collect and disseminate information which would help in this direction.

In the State of New York great precatuions were taken to prevent forest fires. Town supervisors were appointed throughout the state, whose duty was to protect woodland as far as possible from fire, and they were made personally reliable for damages if this duty was not performed, and further than this they had the power to summon any citizen to assist in fighting a forest fire. The men thus "warned out" by a fire warden to go to a fire, must obey, for if they refused they are liable to a prosecution and fine; further, the state grants a rebate to the forest town of one-half the amount expended by them in fighting woodland fires, maintenance of patrols and posting notices. The total amount of money thus paid to the town boards for 1907 was $6,771.25. This work covered not only fires actually started in woodland but those confined to waste land, pasture fields, briar patches, or tracts that had burned over repeatedly; for it was necessary in each case to extinguish them to prevent the fires from spreading to adjacent forests. In attending to this class of fires the men worked in all 1,868 days in New York state in 1907.

House took recess.

URGES PROMPTNESS.

Resuming after recess Mr. Burchill referred to the great importance of looking after forest fires the moment they start, and said in his opinion the government deserved great credit for what they had done for forest protection last year. He thought the government fire wardens should make it their business to extinguish fires no matter where they started, for fire frequently spread from private to public lands. There were a number of causes for forest fires, such as the carelessness of streamdrivers and fishing and picnic parties, natural causes, such as lightning and sparks from locomotives. That this latter cause is a serious menace can be seen by the burned areas along the railway. Some of the heaviest fires which had ever occurred in Northumberland had undoubtedly been started in this way.

THROUGH FOREST LANDS.

The course of the Transcontinental Railway was almost entirely through forest lands from the Quebec boundary line to Moncton, most of it, privately owned with quite a large body of crown land near Green River, the Blue Bell tract and a small block near the mouth of the North Branch of the South West Miramichi. South of the I. C. Railway it ran thirty-two miles through crown lands to private lands on Newcastle River then south of Chipman it ran through crown lands forty miles. It would thus be seen how important it was that every means should be taken to prevent fires and it was fortunate that we had the natural facilities for the generation of electricity, convenient to this line at Grand Falls, where it was estimated that over a hundred thousand horse power could be developed. As it was estimated that only about forty thousand horse power would be required to operate the railway, it would be seen that Grand Falls would furnish abundant power. We had the experience of what had happened along all the other lines of railway, and it was our plain duty to try and prevent further damage. We should make every effort to prevent this great forest area from being burned. The object of the resolution was to assist this effort by introducing electrical power, and he thought the co-operation of the Quebec government should be sought. He had no authoritative information as to how far the introduction of this power was practicable. That it was so to some extent, was shown by the work already done in this direction by the New York Central, the Grand Trunk and other lines.

It was claimed that electricity was more economical than steam because motors could be run through without change, did not have to stop for water, nor fuel and we had this natural power now in process of development available. If we acknowledge, as we must, that a large portion of our forest had been devastated, if we acknowledge that it was our duty to preserve what was left, that this new railway would, with ordinary locomotives, burn the land through which it ran, and knowing that we had a great natural water power available, surely it was our duty as guardians of a public trust, to take advantage of all opportunities to preserve our resources for those that come after us. He had done his part in bringing this matter to the attention of the government, and he hoped that the Premier would take the matter up and do his utmost to carry out the idea of the resolution.

NONE MORE IMPORTANT.

Mr. Byrne said no more important resolution had been before the house for some time. It was not introduced as a political question, but solely looking towards forest preservation. People now recognized the value of the crown land in the province in contrast with a few years ago, when such land sold at a merely nominal price. There were in the province about seven million acres of crown land representing an asset of twenty-one million dollars. While it was not within the range of possibility that these lands would be put on the market and sold for twenty-one million dollars, they represented a great heritage and were a source of annual revenue of $280,000. The province was progressing and developing, and each year greater demands were made upon the treasury for public services and the conservation of the forest wealth and development of the territorial revenue was essential. It was a question if the annual growth of the forests was equal to the yearly cut, and such being the case it was within the province of this house to do all possible to see that the forest wealth was not depleted. The mighty water power at Grand Falls had been waiting for development for countless centuries. It was the greatest water power in Canada east of Niagara, and ample power could be developed there for running the Transcontinental Railway as proposed in the resolution. He was glad the house was alive to the dangers of having a railway running through the forest lands of the province. Even today the desolating touch of the great Miramichi fire of 1825 was evident and many millions of wealth had fallen under the devastating touch of the fire fiend. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

LISTENED WITH PLEASURE.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he had listened with pleasure to the well considered remarks of the mover and seconder of the resolution, which was most timely and appropriate. The International Railway from Campbellton to St. Leonards for 112 miles passed through a very wealthy forest area, and it would be well to have that road also operated by electricity. As the Transcontinental Railway ran for some distance through the province of Quebec, he thought the government of that province should be invited to join in the conference asked for by the resolution. Everybody recognized that it was the duty of the government to take whatever steps possible to prevent the destruction of the forest lands by fire. Every year this was becoming increasingly necessary. The world's supply of lumber was getting scarcer, and people the world over were alive to the fact that the lumber supply was not inexhaustible. This province has suffered tremendous loss from forest fires, and if we were going to preserve our forest wealth it was necessary to spend whatever amount was required to prevent further destruction. He could not speak with any personal knowledge on the subject of electrical power for the operation of railways, but if it was practical that this railway through New Brunswick should be so operated it certainly ought to be done. The company developing electrical power at Grand Falls proposed to transmit and sell that power as far away as St. John, and if that were feasible he thought the power could be used for the railway. He assured the House it would give the government the greatest possible pleasure to take steps to bring about the conference which he thought should include the government of Quebec.

He thanked the honorable member for bringing this most important subject to the attention of the House and the resolution had his most hearty approval.

Mr. Burchill incorporated in the resolution the suggestion made by the Hon Mr. Hazen to include the government of the province of Quebec and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave of absence for Mr. McKewn until Wednesday next.

THE GAME ACT.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he had listened with pleasure to the well considered remarks of the mover and seconder of the resolution, which was most timely and appropriate. The International Railway from Campbellton to St. Leonards for 112 miles passed through a very wealthy forest area, and it would be well to have that road also operated by electricity. As the Transcontinental Railway ran for some distance through the province of Quebec, he thought the government of that province should be invited to join in the conference asked for by the resolution. Everybody recognized that it was the duty of the government to take whatever steps possible to prevent the destruction of the forest lands by fire. Every year this was becoming increasingly necessary. The world's supply of lumber was getting scarcer, and people the world over were alive to the fact that the lumber supply was not inexhaustible. This province has suffered tremendous loss from forest fires, and if we were going to preserve our forest wealth it was necessary to spend whatever amount was required to prevent further destruction. He could not speak with any personal knowledge on the subject of electrical power for the operation of railways, but if it was practical that this railway through New Brunswick should be so operated it certainly ought to be done. The company developing electrical power at Grand Falls proposed to transmit and sell that power as far away as St. John, and if that were feasible he thought the power could be used for the railway. He assured the House it would give the government the greatest possible pleasure to take steps to bring about the conference which he thought should include the government of Quebec.

He thanked the honorable member for bringing this most important subject to the attention of the House and the resolution had his most hearty approval.

Mr. Burchill incorporated in the resolution the suggestion made by the Hon Mr. Hazen to include the government of the province of Quebec and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Robinson obtained leave of absence for Mr. McKewn until Wednesday next.

THE GAME ACT.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said that while there were not many acts of the previous government that commend themserves to him, the game law in general was one he could approve of and he certainly thought the section under discussion a necessary one. There still existed in the province a very general feeling that the game belonged to any man and it had been almost impossible to obtain convictions for violations of the act. Although the section under discussion had been in force a number of years, he knew of only one occasion where a case was tried outside of the county where the accused belonged. The fact that the gentleman now opposing this section were supporters of the government which first enacted the law without any objection on their part made it appear to him as though their present opposition was factious. He felt this section should stand.

Mr. Lowell said there was no reason for the surveyor general to show the heat just exhibited in his remarks. When introducing the bill he had invited discussions upon it and now he took exception to such discussion. He thought it was coming to a pretty low level to tell the people of the province that not one honest justice of the peace could be found in every county to administer the law. He believed a great deal of injustice might be done under the section and he thought the game wardens of St. John county would be only too glad of an opportunity to take him to Charlotte county or some other place and put him to all the expense and trouble possible if they had a chance.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer.—There are only two game wardens in St. John county.

Mr. Lowell—Better not have any than such as they.

Mr. Slipp said it was rather strange that this very law had been in force for a number of years, and the one case of a trial outside the county in which the offense occurred referred to by the member for Gloucester, was four years ago, and the hon. gentlemen opposite had never before asked for a repeal of the clause. He thought it very inconsistent in the former leader of the government to criticise this section, particularly as the present surveyor general had had only one year's experience in administering the game law.

Mr. Robinson said he was Speaker of the house at the time the law was passed and he could not have taken an active part in legislation before the house. He believed the power given in the section was a dangerous one and to say it was enacted by the old government was no argument in its favor. Unless the surveyor general knew of cases of a miscarriage on account of cases being tried in the county where the offense was committed. He thought the section should not pass.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said that the fact that there were more dismissals than convictions in prosecutions under the game law was evidence of the difficulties in securing convictions.

The section was agreed to.

When the question restoring the bounty upon wild cats was under discussion Mr. Lowell suggested that a small bounty be also paid for porcupines.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer stated that one reason why a bounty on porcupines was not proposed was that a small bounty would be no inducement and a bounty of 25 cents or more might involve a larger expenditure than the department would care to meet. A few years ago the state of Maine offered a bounty on porcupines and in three years had to pay $15,000. One reason why the bounty on wild cats was rescinded in this province was because it was found large numbers of wild cats were brought in from Maine and bounties collected on them, which practice was almost impossible to prevent. The bill was agreed to and reported to the house.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act. The house adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

HE TOOK A FRIENDS ADVICE

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Soon Cured His Backache

HOW MALCOLM McKINNON FOUND COMPLETE AND PERMANENT RELIEF FROM HIS KIDNEY AND STOMACH TROUBLES.

SHUNACADIE, Cape Breton Co., N. S., April 16—Suffering with Backache so much that he could not work, Malcolm McKinnon, a well known resident of this place, took a friend's advice and used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result is that he is back at work and his Backache is gone.

"Yes," he says, in speaking of his case, "I was troubled with Backache, due to wet feet and hard work. It got so severe at last I was quite unable to do my work.

"It was through a friend's advice I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I was soon aware that they were doing me good. My back was easier and I had less pain in urinating.

"As Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me so much good I thought I would try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and I did so with marvellous effect. Two boxes set my stomach right."

With Dodd's Kidney Pills to keep my Kidneys well and the blood pure and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to put the stomach in shape so that the body receives the nourishment it needs you are assured of the two first essentials of health. Any doctor will tell you that.

PARIS SEES GREAT FIGHT

PARIS, April 17.—In the greatest fight witnessed in France since John L. Sullivan and Charley Mitchell drew at Chantilly in 1888, Joe Jeanette of New York tonight defeated Sam McVey of California, in the fiftieth round of a finish fight. A great crowd witnessed a game exhibition of heavyweights, the contest lasting for three hours and a half. McVey had the better of the fight up to the fortieth round, and in both the twenty-first and twenty-second rounds he had the New Yorker so groggy that he barely could keep on his feet.

Jeannette bore the punishment bravely and recuperated in a wonderful manner. McVey had almost worn himself out at forty rounds, and by this time the New Yorker was coming back. By effective infighting he gradually beat the Californian and practically had him knocked out when the fight ended, McVey's seconds throwing up the sponge. Jeannette was the favorite in the betting and the purse was $60,000.

It is understood that Jeannette now intends to issue a challenge to "Jack" Johnson for the championship of the world.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 18.—Insanity, not of the momentary character usually invoked as a defense for emotional crimes, but permanent and incurable will be urged, it is stated, as a dyefense in the case of Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., whose trial for the killing of William E. Annis on the float of the Yacht Club last August, will begin tomorrow at Flushing, L. I.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DID ABSOLUTE[LY] TO CHE[CK]

Government Admits That a [...] the Blaze and Then W[...] Various P[...]

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 20.—Hon. Mr. Grimmer in reply to Mr. Lowell's enquiry, said:—

Q. 1—Did any official of the Crown Land Department take charge of the fire which started at Ludgate Lake, in Saint John County in July last, and burned for over ten days towards Grand Bay?

Ans.—No official of the Crown Land Department took charge of the fire spoken of, but Chief Warden Dean on the 13th, 14th, 15th of July visited the scene of the fire and kept an eye upon the same.

Q. 2—If so, what is the name of such official?

Ans.—Answered by No. 1.

Q. 3—Did he employ any one to assist him in extinguishing said fire?

Ans.—No.

Q. 4—If so, who were employed by him and how long was each man employed?

Ans.—None were employed.

Q. 5—What was the wages paid to each man?

Ans.—None.

Q. 6—What was the total cost to the Government for services in connection with said fire?

Ans.—Nothing.

Q. 7—How long was fire burning before it was extinguished?

Ans.—The fire was first noticed on the 12th day of July and was extinguished by rain on the 16th.

Q. 8—How long was the fire burning before any Government official visited the scene of the conflagration, and how many visits did the official of the Government make to the Back Land Road where the fire was extinguished?

Ans.—The Department has no positive information how long the fire was burning before any Government official visited it, but the Chief Game Warden visited it on the 13th July, and found it was burning entirely on private lands, and did so burn on private lands, until it was finally extinguished. At no time did the fire extend to Crown Lands. The Chief Game Warden Dean visited the scene of the fire four times, viz:—on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of July on which last named day the fire was found to be out.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy in reply to Mr. LaBillois' enquiry, said:—

Q. 1—How many tenders did the Gov-

EIGHT THOUSAN[D] IN THE ADA[NA]

Fanaticism Breaks Out in A[...] Fire Now Terrify the Chris[...]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20 — All the forts surrounding Constantiople from the Sea of Marmora from the Black Sea, are now occupied by the Constitutional troops and the soldiers supporting the Young Turks are advancing upon the capital. No definite information as to when they will enter Constantinople can be obtained.

No less than 5,000 persons lost their lives in the massacres that have been going on the Vilayet of Adana for the last eight days as a result of the outbreak of Moslem fanaticism. Of this total 2,000 were killed in the City of Adana, and more than 2,000 were Moslems.

This information was received in Constantinople this morning through the consular channels.

BEIRUT, Syria, April 20.—The Moslem fanaticism has broken out in the

There are now 75,000 of the aborginal population in Australia. Of this number there are about 20,000 in the colony of Queensland. Queensland has an elaborate system for looking after the welfare of the blacks by means of "protectors" stationed all over the colony to see that the natives are fed and clothed and shielded from interference of white people. Many of the natives are over six feet in height. Like most savages they are polygamists, but they are not cannibals. The natives under civilization have developed habits of economy and saving. They have made good progress in both reading and writing, but missionary reports state that teaching them arithmetic is hopeless.

PAY the same price—pay[...] will not get quite what y[...] that puts head-comfort [...] value on your head every ti[...] the 2¾ ounce hat tha[...]

Every Style worth while— This Season's Specially Smart

THE Wafer[...]