Prosecution Under the Sherman Law

Financial Review Issued by New York Bankers Views Situation With Alarm.

Action of Government Was Blow Aimed at Heart of Business Confidence.

Continued From Page 1.

(Financial Review.)

The feeling of the financial men is clearly set forth in the advance sheet of J. S. Bache and Co.'s financial review, which is headed "The Government Versus Prosperity," and characterizes the action of the attorney general as "a knift driven into the heart of confidence." The review follows:

The action undertaken by the attorney general in an attempt to restrain by injunction 25 western railroads from advancing freight rates, is a most spectacular performance, and has been a shock to the business world. The preparations were all secretly made, and only came out on Tuesday afternoon as news. But that the intended action was known in some quarters is shown by the depression of the market from unknown causes all Tuesday morning.

In an interview the attorney general stated that he began to give the subject serious attention on Friday, that it became apparent to him that his position was tenable, and that when he had prepared the documents, he gave orders to proceed. He says in this interview, as reported, nothing about Mr. Taft, but other reports have affirmed that the final action was taken with Mr. Taft's concurrence. Evidently all Mr. Taft has done in the matter is to meekly consent. The full credit is due, then, to the attorney general, and praise or blame seem to belong to him.

In the government's statement to the contrary, nowithstanding the question of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the rates does not enter in. The only officially authorized body to say whether rates are or are not unreasonable is the interstate commerce commission.

The injunction is asked for on the grounds of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, alleging that the 25 roads in filing jointly an increase the same tenor for each road, are acting in restraint of trade.

But the interstate commerce act requires railroads to unite in establishing through rates and joint tariffs for interstate business and imposes severe penalties for violation of this provision.

The Sherman law prohibits them from uniting in agreements in restraint of trade.

One law condemns them if they do one thing, and the other (if it is upheld) if they do the other. They are damned if they do, and damned if they don't.

It may seem a little injudicious on the part of a great government to thus place the railroads on whose prosperity depends the well-being of the whole country, in such a position using the law for the purpose which is up to the supreme council for decision with the special cases under which it is to be tested, having been ordered for a rehearing, because five of the highest judges in the land could not agree on what the law actually means.

Individuals Take Action.

The example of the government is being followed by individuals who in one or two instances already, under the Sherman Act ,are bringing large suits against combinations. Inasmuch as in the tobacco case the lower court decided that every combination whether large or small which restrained any heretofore existing competition was acting in restraint of trade, and liable to penalties under the act, it may be expected that this sort of suit will be started in all directions by large numbers of people.

With three-quarters of all the business institutions of the country thus vulnerable, we are liable to have a pretty state of things in American commercial conditions.

It would seem as though a government in the exercise of sanity and wisdom would be inclined to withhold action under an act which is overcrowded with dynamite, until the highest court had construed its proclivities and defined its capacities for destruction.

The present action of the Attorney-General seems to be influenced by a desire to prove that the assertions of Mr. Roosevelt are true.

It is a serious question whether the province of a government is properly directed towards hampering the business progress of the country. No government except ours would dream of such a suicidal policy; and it is stated as a fact that the duty of this government under the constitution is to foster, promote and expand the commerce of the country. But contrary to this wise ordinance, and since the death of McKinley,. all efforts have been carried forward in the other direction. That these efforts have met with real and spectacular success is evidenced by the panic of 1907.

What success has been achieved otherwise. No sooner does confidence begin to recover, as in 1909, than the battering rams are again wheeled out, and the breaking down of newly builded walls is started. There has seldom been so severe a blow struck as this last action of the administration.

The impetus of business already under contract in the commercial world will carry more or less activity through a few months more, but the outlook beyond is not reassuring.

The stupid and mischievous attacks of politics on business for politics' sake may righteously cause the indignation of the business interests of the country in the striking dow of which is included the well-being of the rank and file among the workers.

The country should rise in protest against this perilous attitude and action in politics. And it is only through such protest by a great constituency that sanity in legislation can be brought about.

DR. GILCHRIST DIED SATURDAY

Former Well Known Resident of North End Passed Away at Central Norton---Sketch of His Career.

Dr. John Gilchrist, for many years a well known resident of the North End, died at Central Norton, on Saturday, where since he retired from active practice here about two years ago, he had been making his home with his son, James.

Dr. Gilchrist was born at Sheffield, Sunbury county, and graduated from Bellevue hospital in New York. Returning to his native province after his graduation, he practiced first at Sheffield and afterwards in the North End. He was also interested to some extent in th coasting trade and was part owner in a number of small craft. In medicine he practiced under a provincial license and was much esteemed in his profession.

In the North End he had a large practice which he maintained until the death of his wife, two years ago, when he returnedrviceise

He is survived by two sons, Dr. John Gilchrist, of Greenwich, Kings county, and James, of Centre Norton, with whom he lived. He also leaves two daughters,Mrs.Harry Thomas,Ottawa and Mrs. Joseph Henderson, of Maccan.

A Lover of Horseflesh.

A lover of horseflesh he was especially fond of a speedy animal and owned several good ones. Notable among them was Rectifier, one of the best horses ever owned in this vicinity.

Dr. Gilchrist was a man of fine appearance with snowy hair and luxuriant white beard and was a well known figure on the streets and in the life of the city. Many there are who have cause to remember some act of kindness in which he figured and his death will be sincerely mourned.

Dr. Gilchrist was always interested in politics, and was a familiar figure on the campaign platform both in Kings and St. John counties. He was a candidate twenty years ago on the Kings county ticket opposing the administration led by Mr. Blair, and took part in all the provincial campaigns in Kings in the last thirty years. He was in the habit of expressing himself clearly and emphatically and his appearance on the platform usually meant that the meeting would be lively, especially if it was a debate between parties.

Dr. Gilchrist was much interested in agriculture. For a great part of his life he farmed while practising his profession. He kept pure stock, especially Jersey cattle, of a high class and was a frequent and successful exhibitor at fairs.

The funeral took place yesterday at Central Norton.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Emma Chapman.

Mrs. Emma Chapman, widow of Samuel Chapman, died at her residence at Sussex at three o'clock yesterday afternoon from paralysis, of which she was stricken about two months ago.

Mrs. Chapman was born in Yorkshire, England, fifty-nine years ago, and came to this country in 1886, where her husband had gettled a short time previously. The late Mr. Chapman, who had carried on an extensive harness business in Sussex, died about seven or eight years ago, and was buried at the Upper Corner Cemetery. Mrs. Chapman was highly esteemed and her death will be much regretted by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Chapman leaves her surviving five sons, namely Harry, who succeeded his father in business in Sussex; George, Horace, Guy and Percy, who have settled in the west, and six daughters, namely, Mrs. George H. Secord of Apohaqui, Mrs. J. M. McIntyre of Sussex, Mrs. William Morrison, whose husband was killed in the Jacquet River accident last fall; Alice, who has been training for a nurse in the Newburyport College, Mass.; Ethel and Marjorie at home.

The funeral will take place at 2.30 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, the ninth inst. Rev. Canon Neales will conduct the service and interment will be made in the Upper Corner Cemetery.

FAIRVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Fairville Baptist church held its annual business meeting in the church school room last evening. The reports of the various departments showed substantial progress. The amount of money raised for church purposes was $2949.85, and $1400 was paid on the church, leaving it free of debt. Twenty-three new members were added during the year. By an unanimous vote of the meeting the salary of the pastor, Rev. F. E. Bishop, was increased $100.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Deacons—Geo. Fowler, Geo. Brown, A. W. Ferris, J. W. Stevens, W. C. Ross, J. F. Black, Isaac Kierstead.

Trustees—Geo. Brown, C. P. Baker, Jas. Cripps, David Phillips, LeBaron Flewelling, J. F. Black, W. C. Ross.

Superintendent of Sunday school—J. W. Stevens.

President of B. Y. P. U.—Miss Agnes Waring.

Christian Endeavor Society.

The semi-annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Tabernacle church, was held last evening. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Percy D. Alleby; 1st vice-president, Rev. G. D. Milbury; 2nd vice-president, Miss Martha Young; 3rd vicepresident, Miss Olive DuRast; secretary, Miss Lizzie Young; organist, Miss Mary Patterson; assistant organist Miss Dora Beyea; treasurer, Miss Jennie Dunn; prayer meeting committee, A. Beyea, Miss Annis Dunn and Edgar Campbell; sick committee, Robert McEachern, Miss Bertha Barter, Miss Dora Beyea and Edgar Campbell; social committee, Miss Addie Parker, Miss Mary Patterson, Henry McEachern, and Rev. Mr. Milbury.

FULL TEXT OF THE SPEECH WHICH STIRRED THE WORLD

A REMARKABLE PICTURE SHOWING COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY TOGETHER ON HORSEBACK.

London, June 6.—The following is the full text of ex-President Roosevelt's speech at the Guildhall last Monday—the speech in which, in return for the freedom of the City of London, he criticized as sentimental England's recent policy in Egypt in words that stirred the world. Omitting only a few introductory words of reference to King Edward's death and to the honor conferred upon the speakers, this is what Mr. Roosevelt said:

I thank you heartily for myself. I thank you still more because I know what you have done is to be taken primarily as a sign of the respect and friendly good-will which, more and more as the time goes by, tend to knit together the English-speaking peoples.

I shall not try to make any extended address of mere thanks and still less one of more eulogy. I prefer to speak—and I know you would prefer to have me speak—on matters of real concern to you as to which I happen at this moment to possess some first-hand knowledge, having recently traversed certain portions of the British Empire under conditions which made me intimately cognizant of their circumstances and needs.

I have just spent nearly a year in Africa. While there I saw four British protectorates. I grew heartily to respect the men I met there—settlers and military and civil officials—and it seems to me that the best acknowledgment I can render you for what you have done for me—the best service that I can render both to you and to them—is very briefly to tell you how I was impressed by some things I saw.

A Great Work Being Done.

Your men in Africa are doing a great work for your Empire, and they are also doing a great work for civilization. This fact, and my sympathy for and belief in them, are my reasons for speaking. People at home, whether in Europe or in America, people who live softly, often fail fully to realize what is being done for them by the men who are actually engaged in the pioneer work of civilization abroad.

Of course, in any mass of men there are some who are weak or unworthy, and even those who are good are sure to make occasional mistakes. All of us do, and that is true of pioneers as of other men. Nevertheless, the great fact in world history during the last century has been the spread of civilization over the world's waste spaces. The work is still going on, and the soldiers, settlers, and civic officials who are actually doing it are, as a whole, entitled to the heartiest respect and the fullest support from their brothers who stay at home.

At the outset there is one point on which I wish to insist with all possible emphasis. Civilized nations that are conquering for civilization savage lands should work together in a spirit of hearty, mutual good-will. I listened with special interest to what Sir Joseph Dimsdale said about peace and good-will among nations. All agree to that in the abstract. Now, let us show by our actions and our words in specific cases that we agree with it in the concrete.

Urges Co-operation in Civilization.

Ill-will between civilized nations is bad enough anywhere, but it is peculiarly hateful and contemptible when those actuated by it are engaged in the same task—a task of such far-reaching importance to the progress of humanity as the task of subduing the savagery of wild men and wild nature and of bringing abreast of our civilization those lands where there is an old civilization, but where that civilization has gone crooked.

Mankind, as a whole, has been benefitted by the noteworthy success that has attended the French occupation of Algiers and Tunis, just as mankind, as a whole, has been benefitted by what England has done in India; and each nation should be glad of the other's achievements. In the same way it is of interest to all civilized men that similar success shall attend alike the Englishman and the German as they work in East Africa. Exactly so it has been of benefit to mankind that America has taken possession of the Philippines.

Those of you who know Lord Cromer's excellent book, in which he compares modern and ancient imperialism, need no words from me to prove that the dominion of modern civilized nations over the dark places of the earth has been fraught with widespread good for mankind and my plea is that civilized nations engaged in doing this work shall treat one another with respect and friendship and shall hold it as discreditable to promote envy and jealousy by backbiting and antagonism among themselves.

The Four Protectorates.

I visited four different British protectorates or possessions in Africa, namely: East Africa, Uganda, the Sudan, and Egypt. About the first three I have nothing to say save what is pleasant as well as true. About the last I wish to say a few words because they are true, without regard to whether or not they are pleasant.

In the highlands of East Africa you have land which can be made a true white man's country. While there I met many settlers on intimate terms, and felt for them a peculiar sympathy, because they so strikingly reminded me of the men of our own Western frontier in America, of the pioneer farmers and ranchmen who built up the States of the great plains and the Rocky Mountains.

It is of high importance to encourage those settlers in every way, remembering (I say it here in the city) that the prime need is, nor for capitalists to exploit the land, but for settlers who shall make their permanent homes there. Capital is a good servant and a mighty poor master. No alien race should be permitted to come into contact with the settlers.

Fortunately you now have in the Governor of East Africa, Sir Percy Girouard, a man admirably fitted to deal wisely and firmly with the many problems before him. He is on the ground and knows the needs of the country, and he is devoted to its interests. All that is necessary is to follow his lead and give him cordial support and backing.

Cites His Own Policy.

Let me say that the principle on which I acted and on which I think it wise to act in dealing with far-away possessions is to choose your man—change him when you become discontented with him—while you keep him back him up.

In Uganda the problem is totally different. Uganda cannot be made a white man's country, and the prime need is to administer the land in the interest of the native races and help forward their development. Uganda has been the scene of an extraordinary development of Christianity. Nowhere else of recent times has missionary effort met such success. The inhabitants stand far above most races in the Dark Continent in their capacity. In their progress toward civilization they have made great strides, and the English officials have shown equal judgment and disinterestedness in the work they have done. They have been especially wise in trying to develop the natives along their own lines instead of seeking to turn them into make-believe Englishmen. In Uganda, therefore, all that is necessary is to go forward on the paths you have already marked out.

The Sudan is peculiarly interesting, because it affords the best possible example—gentlemen I am accustomed to speak with historical accuracy, and when I say the best possible example I mean it—the best possible example of the wisdom of disregarding the well-meaning, but unwise sentimentalists who object to the spread of civilization at the expense of savagery. I remember when a quarter of a century ago, when you were engaged in your struggle with the Sudan, many of your people at home and some of ours said that what was demanded in the Sudan was complete liberty, independence and self-government for the Sudanese, coupled with insistence on complete religious toleration and the abolition of the slave trade.

Conditions Under the Mahdists.

Unfortunately the chief reason—overwhelmingly the chief reason—why the Mahdists wanted independence and self-government was in order that they might pull down all other religions and carry on the slave trade. I do not believe that in the whole world there is to be found any nook of territory which has shown such astonishing progress from the most hideous misery—misery which you cannot conceive of and which in many details I could not state before this audience. (there are crimes so dark that they are protected by their very hideousness from relation)—such astonishing progress, I say from the most hideous misery to well being and prosperity as that in the Sudan under British rule.

Up to that time it was independent and governed itself, and independence and self-government in the hands of the Sudanese proved to be much what independence and self-government would be in a wolf pack. During the decade and a half that White Mahdism controlled the country there flourished a tyranny which for cruelty, bloodthirstiness, unintelligence, and wanton destructiveness surpassed anything which civilized people can even imagine. The keystones of the Mahdist body were religious intolerance and slavery, with murder and most abominable cruelty as the methods of sustaining each.

I want your attention to these figures I am going to give you. We have not, of course, absolute statistics, but I am understating. The figures I am giving are less than those that the most competent judges gave me. During those fifteen years at least two-thirds of the population, probably seven or eight millions of people, died by violence or by starvation.

Then the English people came in and put an end to the independence and self-government which had wrought this hideous evil—I am not in the least afraid of using words to express just the thoughts I have—restored order, kept the peace, and gave to each individual a liberty which during the evil days of their own self-government not one human being possessed, save only the blood stained tyrant who at the moment was ruler.

I stopped at village after village in the Sudan, and in many of them—most of them—was struck by the fact that while there were plenty of children they were all under twelve years of age. Inquiry always elicited that these children were known as Government children, because in the days of Mahdism it was the literal truth in a very large proportion of the communities that every child was either killed or died of starvation and hardship, whereas under the peace brought by English rule families are flourishing, men and women are no longer hunted to death, and children are brought up under more favorable circumstances for soul and body than ever previously obtained in the entire history of the Sudan.

A Crime to Give Up Sudan .

In administration, in education, in police owrk Sirdar and his lieutenants, great and small, have performed to perfection a task equally important and difficult. The Government officials, military and civil, who are responsible for this task and the Egyptians and Sudanese who have worked with and as directed by them have a claim on all civilized mankind which should be heartily acknowledged. It would be a crime not to go on with the work— a work which the inhabitants themselves are helpless to perform, unless under firm and wise outside guidance. I have met people who expressed some doubt as to whether the Sudan would pay. Personally, I think it probably will, but I may add that in my judgment this fact does not alter the duty of England toward it.

It is not worth while belonging to a big nation unless the big nation is willing when the necessity arises to undertake a big task. I feel about you in the Sudan just as I felt about us in Panama when we acquired the right to build the Panama Canal, and entered on that task. Worthy people came to me and said they wondered whether it would pay. I always answered that it was one of the great world-works which had to be done, that it was our business as a nation to do it, if we were to make good our claim to be treated as a great world power, and that as we were not willing to abandon that claim no American worth his salt would hesitate about performing the task. I feel just the same way about you in the Sudan.

Why He Speaks of Egypt.

Now, as to Egypt. It would not be worth my while to speak at all nor would it be worth your while to listen unless on the condition that I say what I deeply feel ought to be said. I speak as an outsider, but in one way that is an advantage, for I speak without national prejudice. I would not talk to you about your internal affairs here at home, but you are so very busy at home that I am not sure whether you realize just how things are in some places abroad.

At any rate, it cannot hurt you to hear my view. It is the view of one who has actually been on the ground and obtained his information at first hand, one, moreover, who is a sincere well-wisher of the British Empire, but is not English by birth, and is impelled to speak mainly because of his deep concern in the welfare of mankind and the future of civilization. Remember, also, that I who address you am not only an American, but also a radical, a real, not a mock dem-

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General Assembly In Ottawa Next Year

Presbyterian Delegates in Session Accept Invitation of Knox Church at Capital.

Lively Debate on Subject of Church Union and Status of Queen's University.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, June 6.—Before adjournment at the morning session of the assembly it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Ottawa ministry association to meet in Knox church, at the federal capital, next year.

The Queens debate was continued in the afternoon. Dr. D. D. McLeod, Richard Lees, M. A., of Peterboro, a graduate of Queens, Rev. W. C. Clark and Principal Gordon all spoke at the afternoon session, Rev. Mr. Clark being the only one to favor the proposed change.

Mr. Lees advised caution, but spoke strongly against the change. He said the Anglicans and Baptists instead of giving away their colleges were moving in the opposite direction, and ended by saying, "I don't think the Presbyterians will be so foolish."

Rev. Mr. Clark showed that Scotland had the ideal of a nation rather than a denominational system of education. Queens was founded as a protest against the latter. He argued that if the change was made Queens would come into much better relation with the funds of the province of Ontario and her rights would be immeasurably improved.

At four o'clock the assembly adjourned until this evening to allow the commissioners to enjoy a sail on the harbor as the guests of the board of trade.

The entire evening session of the assembly was occupied with the discussion on Queens University which was not completed at adjournment, and will be concluded today.

Halifax, N. S., June 6.—Upon the opening of today's sederunt of the General Assembly, Principal Patrick came forward to explain the nature of the resolution he intended to move when the subject of church union could be introduced.

The substance of his motion is to review the history of the proceedings and in view of the substantial unity of the committee in arriving at a basis of union, to send the whole subject down to presbyteries.

It also gives a warning to presbyteries that their answers must be a simple approval or the reveuse.

If any one wished to make suggestions these must be sent up in the form of overtures.

Principal Mackay wished to be informed if this was the "accepted time" for a notice of motion of an amendment he intended to move.

Principal Patrick replied: "Yes, we wish to comend him for his fairness in desiring to give us the amendment."

The moderator foresaw no end to this kind of thing and Judge Forbes agreed with him.

Principal Patrick agreed with neither. Said he, "This is the correct practice and we thank Principal Mackay."

The moderator—"I hold still to the view, but am in the hands of the house do you desire to have a notice of the amendment?"

"Yes," came with thunder sound.

The Queens University matter was next in order.

Dr. Radcliffe moved thirty minutes for movers of motions, 20 minutes for seconders, 10 minutes for others.

Dr. R. Campbell refused to be bound by ten minutes.

Principal Gordon—"I like to agree when posible, with Dr. Campbell. I do not like to have my freedom of discusion curtailed."

The Moderator—The only question is one of getting on with the business.

Then the matter dropped and Dr. Lyle made a short explanation of the notes taken in the commission. At the stage when the principal was under debate the vote stood 9 against to 10. But at the division on the whole question, some changed their minds and only 6 voted on one side as opposed by all the rest of those present. Dr. D. D. McLeod, rising a little pale and nervous, wished to know if this was the time to receive the minority report.

Principal Gordon—Are we governed in this by parliamentary practice?

We must not violate a practice that protects all interests.

Dr. R. Campbell, holding up the minute book of the commission, said this book has a minority and majority report.

Hamilton Cassell, of Toronto, wished to know if Dr. McLeod's minority report was the same as that inserted in the minutes.

The clerk responded yes, and the moderator said there was not time enough to read them.

Dr. H. Campbell stated he would waive his point regarding the minority report if Principal Gordon will do his of the majority.

Principal Gordon did not rise but seemed firmly to resist any surrender. An exciting scene ensued, many voices calling to the moderator, who said that he would be guided by no foreign practice but by common sense.

ST. JOHN GIRL CLEVER ACTRESS

B. Genevieve Baird Makes Pronounced Hit at Opera House--A Romance in Bohemia Well Presented.

A talented St. John girl appeared last night before an audience of her own people and essayed to secure the seal of their approval upon her efforts in the field of artistic endeavor to which she has devoted time, talent and labor. That they approved and decided that her choice of profession was not an unwise one must be a source of pleasure to her today. The approval did not come grudgingly or because of friendship for the fair artiste.

An audience of strangers might have found something to criticise but their verdict would have been that Miss B. Genevieve Baird as she appeared in "A Romance in Bohemia," at the Opera House last night did her work in a fashion reflecting credit upon herself as well as upon those who pointed the way for her in a profession where mediocrity meets with but scanty reward.

The Play.

The vehicle in which Miss Baird made her first stellar appearance to a St, John audience is one such as a more experienced actress might well select to display the niceties of her art. Not a particularly strong play, it nevertheless requires delicate treatment or the subtleties of its characters will be riven asunder and the fabric of its construction forever destroyed. Its characters are human and in this respect Mr. Tremayne has not overstepped the bounds by choosing impossibe types to portray a very ordinary story; a story which will be told as often as women love and men forget.

As Elsa Merton, Miss Baird is seen as a young person who is very much an artist but more of a women and into whose rather drab life the light of love has not often fallen. Little wonder then that she welcomes the first flicker of that light with the hungry passion of a starved soul who sees the opportunity to bask in the hitherto unknown brightness and resents for a minute that the light should pass from her before she has enjoyed its effulgence.

The conclusion of Mr. Tremayne's play is hardly satisfactory, inasmuch as it might have been kinder, even at the cost of art to happily provide for the disconsolate Elsa rather than leave this to the imagination of the audience.

A Pleasing Personality.

Miss Baird thoroughly merits all commendation for her work. She has two strong advantages in a pleasing personality and a voice which, although differing from the conventional tones of the emotional actress, is very pleasant, well modulated and capable of great elocutionary expression.

Just here it might be remarked that her tone projection is splendid. Every word is distinctly audible in every corner of the theatre and this in itself is a considerable asset in the present day of stage craft. As for her acting she is delightfully natural and dainty in her every action. Whether she has learned and discarded the stagy tricks of too many players whom local audiences have to suffer, or whether she has always been as she is, innocent of stage affectation, does not matter, the main thing is that she is now most natural and in this is her principal charm.

More than once during the course of the play did temptation to strive for effects present themselves, but Miss Baird ignored them all, and gave an altogether charming rendering of a difficult role.

In the line of emotional work she had little opportunity to show her talent. Her part was drawn on lighter lines, but in one or two scenes she gave evidence of much latent power. Taken in all, her appearance was a most successful one, and she has every reason for self congratulation.

The Supporting Company.

Of the supporting company Mr. Tremayne was pre-eminent. In the role of David Scott the faithful friend, who stands by the man who aimed to become the husband proved unworthy and who in the way of faithful friends is always on hand with a cheering word or a line of advice he filled all the requirements of the part.

Mr. Rowan while manly, was not a particularly enthusiastic lover, although in the last act he showed he could rise to the occasion when necessary.

Miss Huber as Mildred, typified a society girl of the warm blooded, enthustic, impulsive sort, rather lacking in the finer feelings but very much in earnest in her desire to love and be loved.

Miss Caird, as Melia, a superior maid of all work, also in love, by the way, did clever work. Her dialect was excellent and her every appearance a signal for laughter. In fact many in the audience felt that her sole mission was to infuse a vein of comedy into the piece and they lost the deeper purpose lying underneath.

The scenery was simple, but tasteful and the atmosphere of the art student's room was well maintained. Altogether Miss Baird and her company made a distinctly favorable impression and there will be a keen desire to see them in other plays.

During the evening Miss Baird was presented with four large bouquets. Tonight A Romance in Bohemia will be repeated and tomorrow at the matinee and in the evening the company will appear in a triple bill.

MISS WETMORE'S RECITAL.

Delightful Concert in Centenary School Room, Last Evening—A Talented Artiste.

The recital given by Miss Helene Wetmore in Centenary school room last evening, will long be remembered. Miss Wetmore's singing was a revelation. She possesses a voice of which in the varied selections on the programme was of unvarying charm and the pleasing touches of the actress in tone and facial expression were delightful. She was particularly effective in the well known aria A fors e lui, from Traviata and her duet with Guy Taylor The Lord is My Light, was encored again and again.

C. A. Munro, who possesses one of the finest tenor voices in the provinces was also heard to much advantage in two numbers. Mrs. Barnes and D. Arnold Fox played a duet with their accustomed skill. The latter was also responsible for the accompaniments which needless to say were always in sympathy with the voice.