

## HALFAX LIBERALS' LOVE FEAST ATTENDED BY 5,000

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Eulogizes His Right Hand Man in the Cabinet

Declares His 1897 Tariff is Enough to Give Fielding Enduring Fame—Says All-Red Line Will Be Established—Minister of Finance Makes Happy Speech in Replying to Address Congratulating Him on His 25 Years of Unbroken Political Victories.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 15.—The public meeting in Halifax tonight in connection with the Liberal demonstration in honor of Hon. W. S. Fielding was attended by some 5,000 people. Mr. Fielding, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. William Pugsley, and Sir Frederick Borden were escorted to the Empire rink by a torchlight procession, which was a notable pageant. The ministers were given a cordial reception on arrival at the place of meeting. The chair was occupied by Premier Murray, who, in introducing Mr. Fielding and the other ministers, spoke of the meeting as the greatest in the political history of Nova Scotia. An address to Hon. W. S. Fielding, on behalf of the Liberals of Nova Scotia, referring to his career and the completion of twenty-five years of public life, was read by A. G. Morrison, and was followed by loud cheers.

Mr. Fielding's reply consumed an hour and a quarter. He began with an allusion to the pleasure it was to him to meet the people of Nova Scotia, followed by a discussion of the tariff, particularly the introduction of the intermediate tariff, which was for the purpose of giving an instrument to negotiate with other countries, and dwelling on the Franco-Canadian treaty, recently agreed upon, which he described as a vast improvement over the treaty of 1897, negotiated by Sir Charles Dupper. "A top-soldier treaty," he said, which was the best possible at that time. Canada had been met by France in a generous spirit of give and take in the negotiation of this treaty, and he believed in the mutual interest of both countries. Under the treaty Canadian trade interests had been conserved and the British preference under our tariff not forgotten. It was not possible to give the details of the treaty now, but when these were placed before the country he believed they would be found eminently satisfactory. He pointed to the treaty as a splendid example of the liberty, freedom and advantage of the British colonial policy.

### Scores McBride.

Mr. Fielding next discussed increased provincial subsidies. He said the old system lacked the necessary elasticity, and the improved system was devised at the provincial conference of the country of British Columbia in declining to accept the agreement found little sympathy from anyone, who thought they should have been satisfied and acted like men, not children. Premier McBride was unreasonable, and had no more right to a special grant than had any other province. Acquiescence in McBride's request would have indefinitely delayed the granting of the increased subsidies to the other provinces. He asserted, amid applause, that Premier Whitney and Premier Robinson stood with Laurier and the other premiers against McBride. What are you to think of the policy of R. L. Borden who, to catch a few votes, was promising British Columbia a commission of inquiry in this matter? It was a breach of faith on the part of Borden, with seven-eighths of the people of this country, and an attempt to bribe a whole province.

The financial question then came in for Mr. Fielding's attention. He claimed in eleven years of Liberal rule surpluses of \$94,000,000. He said Mr. Foster had increased the debt of the country to \$200,000,000, whereas the Liberals had increased the debt by only \$5,000,000. This year the revenue of Canada, he believed, would

reach \$100,000,000, a splendid tribute to Liberal development. All this was done, he said, with no increase of taxation except on a few articles of luxury.

### Borden's Platform.

Mr. Borden's platform, Mr. Fielding went on to say, had brought more attention to his own friends than to the Liberals. It was peculiarly descriptive and accommodating, with a doubtful hint to the manufacturers of Ontario and a veiled promise to the farmers of the west. It looked like a bargain contract with a sign hanging up. "If you don't see anything you want, just ask for it."

In contrast with Mr. Borden's conflicting platform, Mr. Fielding referred his hearers to the record of eleven years of Liberal rule. Anything that was wrong was but a drop in the bucket of the eleven years of splendid Liberal administration. Mr. Fielding pointed with great satisfaction to his twenty-five years of unbroken victory, which he thought almost unparalleled in colonial political history.

### Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It was 10.15 when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose. The prime minister began with pleasant allusions to Nova Scotia, which he spoke of as the banner province of Canada. Nova Scotia was the salt of Canada, as old Scotland was the salt of Europe. Not one Tory goes to Ottawa to mar the reputation of the province. (Laughter.) He used to tell Sir Charles Dupper that he was a country that for so small a population had produced so many famous men. In this galaxy the name of Fielding was a star. "May Heaven be his bed, but may he long be kept out of it." (Laughter.)

Sir Wilfrid said he had seen the Franco-Canadian treaty, and though he was not at liberty to discuss its terms, he was sure when they became known the people of Canada would be surprised and delighted.

Speaking of the Japanese treaty, Sir Wilfrid criticized Messrs. Foster and Borden for not having said a word against it two years ago. If it was a bad treaty now it was bad then. If good then, good now. The greatest service ever rendered to Canada was the Canadian treaty of 1897, which alone would make his name famous. It had made his opponents dumb and petrified. The record of Conservative attack on the treaty was as black as the night. It had made the shores of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as black as the night. Our tariff is devised so that we can both buy and sell, and that we may sell alone. It is the policy of the country of British Columbia to bind together the different parts of Canada, which was being done by the new transcontinental railway. More than that, the Liberals had conceived the idea of binding together the British empire, something that was to be done by the all-red line. What we ask in this connection is that the British government should do as much for Canada as she had been doing for the United States. The all-red line shall, will and must succeed.

Sir Wilfrid said he could not make out from reading Mr. Borden's utterances, whether he was for or against the project.

Sir Wilfrid spoke for half an hour, and it was noticeable that his voice was less clear than when last he addressed a public meeting in Halifax.

Sir Frederick Borden and on Mr. Pugsley spoke very briefly at the close, but said nothing of special interest.

## ANOTHER MAINE MAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Wallace Everett, Alleged to Have Killed Edgar Radcliffe, to Secure His Life Insurance.

By Removing Piece of Bone from His Skull—Dr. Hollander Protests Against Present Methods Treating Lunacy.

South Paris, Me., Oct. 16.—County Attorney Charles F. Barnes made rapid progress today in the development of the state's case against Wallace G. Everett, whose trial for the murder of Edgar L. Radcliffe began in the supreme court here yesterday, although the most interesting evidence is yet to be offered, it is said.

It developed during the afternoon session that the stomach of Radcliffe was sent to Professor Robinson, of Bowdoin College, a chemist, for analysis and the emphasis given by the state to this feature indicated that much importance is attached to it. Prof. Robinson was present in court today, but County Attorney Barnes did not call on him to stand as a witness and he was uncertain just when the testimony of this expert would be required.

Another feature on which the state apparently placed importance was the location of blood spots in the ground near the scene of the tragedy, at the Crocker Hill mine, Paris Hill. For the defense Attorney Swasey also endeavored to refresh the memory of state witnesses in regard to the location of these spots, but they held to the statements given in their direct examination, to the effect that there were three distinct pools of blood within an area of several feet.

The state introduced its first exhibits this afternoon, among them being Radcliffe's own knife, with which the state claims Everett cut Radcliffe's throat, and parts of the building in which the explosion occurred.

Henry R. Batchelder, of Washington (N. H.), superintendent of the mine, testified that one of the first things about which Everett spoke to him after the tragedy was the life insurance policies which Radcliffe had on his life and which were made out to him.

Hiram R. Hubbard, sheriff of Oxford county, testified to being summoned to the mines on the night of June 13. Radcliffe was alive and breathing heavily. He arrived, but died about 25 minutes later.

He testified clearly as to the location of the two blood spots on the ground, as did Coroner William J. Wheeler. Mr. Hubbard testified to being summoned to the scene of the explosion at 1.30 a. m. and that his hands became numb as he worked in the mine, preparatory to removing it to Paris Hill.

The sheriff and the coroner gave substantially similar evidence in regard to the statements made by Everett on the night of the tragedy. According to this testimony, Everett, who was caretaker of the property, said that he had been warned of the presence of gas in the mine by the neighing of his horse. He followed a stranger up the hill, over the dump, past the tunnel and over the fell to the dynamite house, where he watched the man pry the lock from the door and enter. After the man had entered the building a second time, Everett propped the door open and went to the mill to telephone the company's office at Paris Hill, which superintendent Batchelder testified, he had instructed Everett to do.

While on the way Everett said he heard an explosion but did not turn back to note the result. Everett said he was about forty feet away from the stranger while he trailed him.

On direct examination, Coroner Wheeler said he was positive that the man who was killed was Wallace G. Everett, and that before the coroner's jury that he recognized the prowler as Radcliffe.

On cross-examination Attorney Swasey said he was positive that the man who was killed was Wallace G. Everett, and that before the coroner's jury that he recognized the prowler as Radcliffe.

Willard L. Farrar, keeper of the jail, testified to searching the shanty occupied by Everett on the night of the explosion, and to finding numerous locks, which were introduced, and packages which came from a Kentucky liquor house.

Louis Brown, owner of the mine, testified that he had given strict orders that no liquors were to be taken into the mine. The trial was then adjourned until tomorrow.

## IS SURGERY ABLE TO CURE INSANITY?

English Specialist Pins His Faith to Trephining

CHANGED BOY'S CHARACTER

New York, Oct. 13.—The Herald has received the following cable dispatch from London: "Can insanity be cured by Surgical Operation?" was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Incorporated British Phenological Society by Dr. Bernard Hollander, a well-known physician for mental diseases, who early this year caused a sensation by the publication in The Lancet and other medical journals of a report of a successful cure of mental derangement by trephining.

Hollander treated another sensation in the course of his lecture by describing the case of a boy, aged sixteen, who was a liar and a thief, but who, after the removal of a strip of bone from his skull, was restored to a state of perfect morality.

This boy had to be constantly watched to keep him from destroying things, from thrashing his fellow-pupils and throwing stones. He told falsehoods and had a tendency to steal; he had no sense of decency and grew more dangerous the older he got until his deeds brought him before the police court.

Dr. Hollander proposed the removal of a strip of bone from the centre line of the head. This was carried out. An incision was made from the top of the head vertically down to each ear, when the tissues above the right ear revealed signs of an old injury. After several trephining operations the system then the wound was closed and healed successfully.

After being treated antiseptically the wound was closed and healed successfully. The patient got gradually better and became a happy boy. "I am not only free from bad propensities, but showed high moral feeling."

Dr. Hollander is convinced by this experience that many sufferers might be rescued from living tombs to take their part again in the world's work by a simple surgical operation.

He thinks that newly arrived and curable cases being brought into an atmosphere that is already saturated with lunacy, become aggravated instead of cured. Fifty years ago, he says, there was doubt as to the possibility of localization, but today it is an accepted doctrine that there is a plurality of centres in the brain which become diseased instead of cured.

There is no case more common than that of the epileptic, who is not cured by a single operation, but who, after a series of operations, is cured. The frequency of such cases shows that in the twenty years, 1883-1903, there were 1,125 suicides of pupils of the gymnasia and common schools, making an average of nearly sixty-four per annum. By far the greater number of suicides were of children under fifteen years old, the average yearly number for these alone almost reaching forty-two. Less than one-fifth of these were girls.

The greater frequency of suicides below fifteen years, however, was due wholly to the fact that the pupils below that age so far outnumbered those above. As a matter of fact suicides above fifteen years are four times more frequent—reckoned as a percentage of the total number of pupils—than below that age.

The official statistics do not give the number of the insane who are committed to the asylums, but the lower schools were fear of punishment, mental derangement and harsh treatment by parents, relatives or teachers. By far the greater number of the cases were of mental derangement, fear of punishment, love affairs and melancholia.

No less than twenty-eight per cent of the suicides were of children whose parents were epileptics, drunkards or mentally unbalanced. In more than forty per cent of the cases it was found that the character peculiarities of the pupils rendered it difficult for them to accommodate themselves to the rules and regulations of the schools.

One group of these embraced pupils who were mentally defective, and who, by far the greater number, were of the school for which they had chosen to prepare themselves.

Another group contained those who were led astray through moral defects, through love affairs or through premature addiction to drink.

## LARGE CONCOURSE PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO BISHOP KINGDON

Clergymen and Laymen from Every Part of the Diocese at Prelate's Funeral.

Fredericton, Oct. 15.—(Special)—In the presence of a large concourse of people, including clergy and prominent laymen from every part of the diocese, the remains of the late bishop were committed to the grave in St. John's cemetery, Nashwaakias, this afternoon.

The funeral was one of the largest seen here many years, and the streets through which the cortege passed were crowded with spectators.

At eight o'clock this morning Holy Communion was celebrated at the Cathedral by Bishop Richardson, assisted by Archdeacons Forsythe and Newnam, and Sub-Dean Street. There was a large congregation and a number of visiting clergy were present. The body lay in state from nine o'clock until one and was viewed by a large number of people.

The funeral service proper, which commenced at 2.30 o'clock, was conducted by Bishop Richardson, assisted by Archdeacons Forsythe and Newnam, and Sub-Dean Street. The service was conducted in a most impressive manner, and the choir sang the hymn "Nunc Dimittis."

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## OPPOSITION RALLIES WELL AT PRIMARIES

Delegates to Nominating Convention Chosen at Enthusiastic Meetings in the Wards

Prince Urges Early Choice of Candidates—Leaders Heard in Ringing Speeches in Keith Assembly Rooms—Speakers Predict Overthrow of the Local Government in Next Battle of Ballots.

The city ward meetings of electors opposed to the local government, held Tuesday for the purpose of organizing and electing delegates to attend a nominating convention, were largely attended. Much enthusiasm prevailed and in several centres, notably at the assembly rooms in Keith's Theatre, speeches were delivered in the interests of the local opposition.

In the assembly rooms of Keith's Theatre there was a large attendance. After the formal business the electors in Prince ward passed a unanimous resolution expressing the opinion that it would be wise for the leader of the opposition to call the delegates together at the earliest opportunity so that there might be no delay in placing the local candidates in the field.

While the ballots were being counted J. D. Hazen, M. P., delivered a short address in one of the smaller rooms. Owing to the crowd, an adjournment was then made into the reception room adjoining where a number of prominent members of the opposition party also spoke. Dr. W. A. Christie, chairman of Wellington ward, presided.

Mr. Hazen, who was greeted with much cheering, said he was very much gratified at such a large attendance. He had felt it his duty to call the meetings because the time was opportune and it would not have been so satisfactory had they been deferred until the spring.

Throughout the province, there had been a most gratifying response to the call to action. In seven counties candidates in opposition to the local government had been chosen and several more conventions would be held at an early date. The counties of Northumberland and Kings were both ready and only waiting to see if there would be bye-elections. Prospects everywhere were excellent, especially in Gloucester and Kent, where there were evidences of a great change in political opinion. Mr. Hazen's remarks were received with much applause.

On adjourning to the larger room there were cries for "Fowler" and at the invitation of Dr. Christie, the member for Kings and Albert rose, amid cheers, to respond.

He said, he said, of the opportunity of being introduced to the electors and to see they were getting ready. In the local centres the chances were five to one in their favor. That might seem exaggerated but in his somewhat stormy political career he had some capacity for judging. In the rural districts they felt confident of success. "If you, gentlemen," continued Mr. Fowler, "had to travel over some of the roads you would understand that the highway act, if there was nothing else against these people, if the Central Railway which impressed Dr. Danforth so much, were not to exist, and if they had not done their best to bankrupt the province, would be enough to drive them from office."

Kings county, Mr. Fowler went on to say, would return three members in opposition to the present government and in Albert, where Mr. Jonah, who was with them that evening, was one of the candidates, they could win as well. He was glad to see the young men with their vigor and energy in the fight as well as those of many years' experience. In St. John they should return four members. They had won a bye-election and he trusted the city would be true to itself. They must select good men who would do their credit, for success depended on the character of the candidates.

The partisan vote always went for the party but they could not win without the independent vote. He would not introduce dominion politics as there were some Liberals with them who might feel hurt. He trusted the convention would select four good men and true as their candidates and with so many to choose from they had no excuse if they did not succeed.

W. B. Jonah, of Albert, was the next speaker and caused some amusement by remarking that no doubt consternation filled their hearts when they discovered that he had a Jonah among them. He was no prophet but he felt safe in saying that the business air which had prevailed at the meeting augured well for the success of the opposition party. Albert had lately

been visited by Messrs. Hazen and Fleming and by the results in other sections were as helpful to the party they were all under a sense of obligation to them. Naturally they were all looking to St. John and asking what the city was doing and if they were in earnest. If he was any judge, St. John would put up a fight which would carry their banner to victory. There was no reason why they should not win, they had a good leader and a good cause. (Cheers.)

Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., was called upon. He was glad, he said, to echo the belief expressed by the previous speakers that not for many years had the prospects of the opposition been so bright. The talk everywhere was the same. The local government must go. Mr. Hazen had every reason to feel confident that he would be sent for by His Honor Governor Tweedie (laughter) to take the place he (Tweedie) had held but a short time ago. The local government were loath to go. They were hanging between the devil and the deep sea. When they had the courage to go before the people the opposition must take the opportunity and turn them out. He was glad to take part in the celebration, and felt sure Mr. Hazen would, he presided.

William Shaw, ex-M. P., on being called, said he thought fifteen or sixteen years ago the government should have been turned out and was not sure they differed from him. With Mr. Hazen in power and an independent auditor appointed it would be a great gratification to the people to see something they had never seen before. He hoped there would not be another session, but if so it would not be long. He could not undertake the government's anxiety to remain as long as possible, and cover up their misdeeds.

Believes Elections Will Be Called. Robert Maxwell, M. P., referring to the resolution passed by the electors in Prince ward, said he was sure that others he did not believe there would be another session, and the party in St. John should have their candidates in the field without delay, so that there might be no hurried canvass.

## LIEUT. COL. DAVIDSON RESIGNS FROM MILITIA

Takes Umbrage at Ottawa Orders Appointing Sir Henry M. Pellatt a Full Colonel Over Seniors' Heads.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Lieut.-Colonel John I. Davidson, commanding the Sixteenth Infantry Brigade, organizer and honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 48th Regiment of Highlanders, slated to command the brigade at the coming Thanksgiving day manoeuvres at Hamilton, has resigned from the militia.

It is an open secret that this action is in consequence of a recent order from Ottawa, creating Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt a full colonel over the heads of the commander of the Sixteenth Brigade and several other lieutenant-colonels who were Colonel Pellatt's seniors.

### BALLOON BREAKS RECORD

Starts from London, Lands in Sweden—Distance Covered in Less Than 24 Hours.

Göteborg, Sweden, Oct. 14.—The Daily Graphic's mammoth balloon which left the Crystal Palace, London, Saturday night, has succeeded in its attempt to break the overseas record. The balloon crossed the North Sea to Denmark and travelled over Scandinavia with great speed. Bearings were lost in a fog and an exciting descent was made at Stockholm, Sweden, at 1.30 o'clock yesterday.

## We want Men

My men, employees or with some spare time each day or week, can make money by selling our early, acclimated Red Tag Brand guaranteed Trees, Plants and Seeds. Complete sets only successful varieties recommended. No experience required. We teach the business. Handsome salaries free. Salary or commission paid weekly. This is the best chance to make money. Write to CAPITAL NURSERIES, OTTAWA, ONT.

## REVISED FIGURES DOUBLE CANADA'S EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA

Montreal, Oct. 15.—The Star's London correspondent cables: A detailed analysis of the new Australian tariff issued by the tariff commission here brings out a startling understatement of the value of goods imported into Australia from Canada.

Canadian trade in both the British and Australian returns. Whereas Canada is only credited with \$1,520,000 of Australian imports last year, the value of goods actually traded as of Canadian origin was \$3,100,000. Even the Canadian official return shows a substantial understatement of the 1906 exports being there set forth as only \$2,100,000.

In agricultural implements the corrected figures show Canada's trade was \$380,000 in 1906, and \$1,810,000 in 1907. In printing paper \$300,000. On the other hand Canada is credited with \$210,000 for timber, whereas only \$100,000 really Canadian, the balance coming from the States through Canada.

The tariff commission's memorandum lays stress upon Australia's adoption of the principle of Canada's empire free list and shows a large area for further preference in Australia which awaits Britain's acceptance of the principle of reciprocity.

### Sackville Farmers' Institute.

Sackville, Oct. 15.—A public meeting was held by the Sackville and Westmorland Farmers' Institute in the town hall, Monday evening, October 14. The address was made by Duncan Anderson and N. S. Dow, delegates of Division No. 1.

Mr. Anderson spoke on Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle, and advised not only continually adhering to the one breed of cattle but also showed the necessity of always "breeding to type." He strongly urged the growing of more roots and raising of more grain on the farms and less dependence on concentrated feed.

## ELGIN LECTURED PREMIER BOND IN FISHERY DISPUTE

Blue Book Published Shows Probability of International Difficulties Influenced British Government.

London, Oct. 15.—There has been published a blue book giving all the correspondence in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute from October, 1906, to Sept. 26, 1907. The terms in which the dispute was referred to The Hague tribunal, however, do not appear. The correspondence shows that while Sir Robert Borden was in Newfoundland, was in London, he was informed by the Earl of Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies, that in stating the principles of the dispute, he did not seem to give due weight to the "probabilities of international difficulties."

The secretary further remarked that, while his majesty's government would prefer, in matters of this kind, to rely on colonial legislation, it would not hesitate if necessary to use such other means as were open to it to obtain sanction for arrangements which it considered essential "for the preservation of relations of peace and amity with a friendly nation."

On the first count the plaintiff is awarded one cent, and on the second count the jury found for the defendant.

### SACKVILLE MAN LOST

TWO FINGERS IN AMHERST FACTORY

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 15.—(Special)—Edmund Stelz, a young man belonging to Sackville (N. B.), and employed in No. 1 factory at Rhodes, Curry & Co.'s, had the index and middle fingers of his right hand taken off at the second joint today by coming in contact with a circular saw at which he was working. He was removed to Highland View Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

N. S. Lost Marathon Race. They explain that their favorite had a bad corn. A. He needed was a Corn Extractor; it removes the worst corn in 24 hours—no pain—results guaranteed. Try Putnam's.

## JURY VALUES FORMER ST. JOHN WOMAN'S AFFECTIONS AT A CENT

Alfred B. Schoales, of Cambridge, Obtains Divorce from Wife and Sues Co-respondent for Stealing Her Affections.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Alfred B. Schoales, of Cambridge (Mass.), who was married in St. John (N. B.) on Feb. 22, 1879, and has relatives living today in St. John, is the leading figure in the sensation of the day here. Having obtained a divorce from his wife on statutory grounds, the bringing of a suit against her, Harry W. Welch, a blind musician, also of Cambridge (Mass.), claiming the blind player stole his wife's love and was responsible for her unfaithfulness.

The case came before Judge Hardy in the Middlesex superior court, East Cambridge, yesterday, and is being continued today. The testimony seems with sensation. Schoales testified that his wife's affections for Welch began after the latter came to his house to tune a piano. He later learned that his wife was in the habit of leading the blind player about the streets. Sadie Schoales, thirteen, born in this country, also testified. Welch denies the accusations. Herbert Schoales, twenty-three, said his father was a drinking man.

Boston, Oct. 16.—A sealed verdict in the alienation suit of A. S. Schoales, formerly of St. John, for \$10,000 against Harry W. Welch, was returned early this morning in Judge Hardy's session of the Middlesex superior court.

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## SUICIDES OF GERMAN CHILDREN INCREASE

Frequency of Self-Destruction Among School Boys and Girls Alarms the Authorities.

A Berlin dispatch says: The frequency of suicides among school boys and girls is attracting much attention in Germany. The Prussian ministry of education has recently ordered a thorough investigation of the matter be undertaken, with a view to finding causes and remedies.

Statistics of such suicides show that in the twenty years, 1883-1903, there were 1,125 suicides of pupils of the gymnasia and common schools, making an average of nearly sixty-four per annum. By far the greater number of suicides were of children under fifteen years old, the average yearly number for these alone almost reaching forty-two. Less than one-fifth of these were girls.

The greater frequency of suicides below fifteen years, however, was due wholly to the fact that the pupils below that age so far outnumbered those above. As a matter of fact suicides above fifteen years are four times more frequent—reckoned as a percentage of the total number of pupils—than below that age.

The official statistics do not give the number of the insane who are committed to the asylums, but the lower schools were fear of punishment, mental derangement and harsh treatment by parents, relatives or teachers. By far the greater number of the cases were of mental derangement, fear of punishment, love affairs and melancholia.

No less than twenty-eight per cent of the suicides were of children whose parents were epileptics, drunkards or mentally unbalanced. In more than forty per cent of the cases it was found that the character peculiarities of the pupils rendered it difficult for them to accommodate themselves to the rules and regulations of the schools.

## PRESBYTERY MEETING

The quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of St. John was held in St. Andrew's church Tuesday morning. There were present the moderator, Rev. A. A. Graham, and Revs. A. H. Foster, D. McDonald, H. Boyd, Dr. Fotheringham, J. J. McKaskill, G. Dickie, D. McD. Clarke, J. H. A. Anderson, R. R. Rainie, F. Baird, James Ross, L. A. McLean, H. R. Read, L. Gibson, D. Lang, J. A. McLean and Judge Forbes.