"FOUL MOUTHED SLANDER," MR. HAZEN TO MR. PUGSLEY

Leader of Opposition Makes Bitter Retort to Attorney-General's Speech.

Dares Him to Repeat His "Wilful and Malicious Liar" Charge Outside the House—Reply Would Be Physical Chastisement—Attorney General's Fees Again Criticised.

FREDERICTON, March 5.—In the house last evening J. D. Hazen, leader of the opposition, spoke along the following lines. After referring to the able and gentlemanly manner in which the budget debate had been conducted up to the time when the attorney general spoke, he said: Before he spoke everything had been conducted with the utmost courtesy, and it was he who dragged the debate into the dust, violated every principle of parliamentary law and indulged in language which would never be heard outside of a pot house or a brothel. It is greatly to his discredit that he has made such a pitiable exhibition of rage and temper. Why did he throw to one side that unruffled calmness of demeanor and serenity of expression that has hitherto been his greatest strength and his greatest claim and hurl across the house such epithets as misrepresentation, attempted deceit, falsehood, liar, wild and fraudulent statements, deliberate and malicious falsehoods and wilful and malicious liar, quoting at the end the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." In my opinion the eighth commandment might have been quoted in connection with his case with much greater propriety.

What was the cause of such strong language? The words "wilful and malicious liar" which are now on record were applied to my friends from Charlotte and Northumberland. Yet I will venture to say that no two gentlemen in this house possess a higher sense of truth and justice. If the attorney general used this language outside this house as he suggested he would be informed that the man who used it was a foul mouthed slanderer, but he would not dare use it. He would not have the courage to use the words anywhere except where he was protected by his privileges as a member of parliament, for if he did he would receive a reply that could not be adequately expressed otherwise than by physical chastisement. The attorney general has said that I must take my share of the odium of the attack which has been made upon him. I am willing to accept the full responsibility, and so long as I am a member of the house I will conceive it to be our duty, if the attorney general continues to exploit the finances of the province and puts his hands down into the public chest as he has for the past five years, to call public attention to it. The attorney general has been treated fairly by the opposition. We have pointed out in past years that he was drawing too much money from the treasury and we hoped that he would have heeded the warning. But no attention was paid to our protests. The premier did not prevent him as he might have done, and I fear that to use the language of the member from Charlotte in his speech last year, he has fallen under the baneful influence of the attorney general. That being our belief, we felt that the time had come when we must do something more than merely criticise to prevent these enormous expenditures, and therefore the amendment was moved by my hon. friend from Carleton.

What is the cause of this wild excitement on the part of the attorney general, why should he complain of the opposition when they have only stated the truth? All the members of the house have heard that during the past five years the attorney general has drawn over $40,000 from the provincial exchequer for alleged services and travelling expenses. That statement is absolutely true and it is the truth which hurts the sensitive feelings of the hon. gentleman. In his place in this house he said: "Outside of the representation case for which I went to England, receiving $5,000 including my travelling expenses and neglect of my business during the whole time I was absent, outside of the succession duties which are provided for by law, outside of my travelling expenses which go to railways and hotels, and apart from my salary and sessional indemnity the whole amount that I have received in five years for professional services from the government is only about $3,500. He then proceeded to argue that in order to make up this sum of over $40,000 all his office contingencies had been charged against him which was not the case, and he dramatically challenged the member for Charlotte to read the items which made up the sum. When the member for Charlotte read these figures with which you are now familiar, did anyone ever see a man so upset as the attorney general was? He collapsed and did not return to the subject till the following day. He then stated that some items which he did not receive had been charged to him—$850 in the case of Munn v. King, paid to Mr. White, $1,000 paid to Field, Roscoe & Co., and sums charged on account of succession duties which were paid to others, but these items only make a total of $3,000, so that we still have upwards of $40,000 left which, according to his own confession, he received in five years, and it is because of the statement of that truth that he calls gentlemen on this side of the house wilful and malicious liars.

Sir Oliver Mowat was attorney general of Ontario for many years and dealt with many constitutional questions, yet it was never known that he drew a single dollar for his services beyond his salary. Judge Longley was attorney genral of N. S. for nearly 20 years, yet never drew one dollar outside his salary for any work he did for the government. Two years ago I met Colin Campbell, the attorney general of Manitoba, who was going to England to argue on behalf of the government before the privy council. I asked him what his charge would be. He seemed astonished and said he could only charge his travelling expenses, for if he expected more he would forfeit his seat. Every one will remember the case of Mr. Anglin, who had to resign his seat in the house of commons because he had some connection with the printing contract, and the same thing happened to Henry Corby of Ontario, and yet the attorney general will tell us he has a right to draw these enormous sums. I say that the position taken by him is absolutely wrong, for we have him not only employing himself to do legal work for the government but afterwards taxing his own costs. But he says have I charged too much for my services. He complains that the charge of $5,220 paid on account of eastern extension in 1902 was placed in the account against him. Why should it not be there? The same year the province of N. S. had a similar claim for which it received $600,000, but all the attorney general of that province got out of it was one hundred dollars for travelling expenses. Our eastern extension case had been worked up long before the attorney general was connected with it. The three arbitrators were paid one hundred dollars each for each of the eighteen days they were employed in hearing the case and making up their judgment. The attorney general got upwards of $5,000, or nearly $200 a day, and yet he said he would have charged a private client a larger sum. Then let us take the representation case which he received $5,000 for taking before the privy council. The argument only lasted a few hours and he presented so weak a case that the opposition party was not called upon to reply, yet for this case he received a thousand dollars a week for every week he was absent from Canada.

I will now deal briefly with the financial position of the government. Although four members of the executive have adddressed the house in its defense they have wholly failed to meet the charges that have been brought against it. Th revenue of the province for 1905 was $25,000 less than for the previous year, and it was upwards of $18,000 less than estimates. The provincial secretary estimated a surplus of $16,500, and according to his own showing there was a deficit of nearly $3,000, so that he was more than $25,000 out in his calculations. He was saved from a much larger deficit by the succession duties which were $27,000 more than his estimates, and but for this unforeseen increase the deficit would have been nearly $36,000. But the actual deficit was much greater than the secretary admits.

INSURANCE COMMISSION WILL HAVE MORE POWER THAN ONE AT ALBANY.

OTTAWA, March 5.—It is understood that the first business of the insurance commission will be to investigate the inspection which the insurance department has made during past years into the business of Canadian insurance companies. This will be done at Ottawa, where Inspector Fitzgerald can be examined by the board, who, it is understood, will retain G. F. Shepley, K. C., of Toronto as counsel.

A general invitation is to be issued to all parties to have anything which they wish to submit to appear before the commission with their case.

For public convenience the commission will hold sittings in Montreal, Toronto, and possibly in other centres if the interests of policy holders require it.

It is understood that the commissioners are well satisfied with the terms of their commission and say that they will have an even greater scope than the Albany commission had in the New York inquiry, which proved so interesting.

The first meeting of the commission will be in Ottawa on Wednesday morning.

REQUESTS FOR MASSES ARE ALWAYS LEGAL

Whether the Masses are Celebrated Publicly or Not.

Important Meeting of the Father Matthew Association—Railway Matters in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 3—A question of supreme importance for Catholics in Ireland has just been decided by the unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeals in strict accordance with Catholic doctrine and feeling. The case arose on an appeal from the Master of the Rolls. The judgment of the Master of the Rolls appears to have been based on previous decisions by which he rightly considered himself bound. Under the coercion of those decisions he felt himself compelled to decide that a gift under the will of the late Ellen McLoughlin of Portadown dated July 18, 1891 for masses for the repose of the souls of her late husband, her children, and herself was void, because there was no direction that the masses should be celebrated in public. The Court of Appeal, however, was under no such compulsion. It was at liberty to examine and overrule the decisions by which the Master of the Rolls felt himself bound and it availed itself of that liberty. The law in the light of the latest decision may now be taken to be finally settled, and a bequest for masses whether directed to be publicly celebrated or not must be taken as a pious or charitable use, and as such legally valid. The unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals which included judgment by the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice Talles, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Lord Justice Holmes reversed the previous judgment of the Court of Exchequer in the case of the attorney general vs Delaney that a bequest for masses was invalid as a charitable bequest unless publicly celebrated. The Lord Chief Baron who was a party to the decision in Delaney's case, which for 31 years governed the law on the subject now joined in the Court of Appeal in overruling his own judgment. The law on the question from the pre-Reformation days was very elaborately discussed, especially by the Lord Chief Baron, who conclusively vindicated the right of a bequest for masses before the enactment of the penal laws and after their abolition to be regarded as a bequest for charitable uses.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Association was for two special reasons this year exceptionally interesting and important. It commemorated, as it were, two great events in the progress of the movement to which the association is devoted. First, the great work of a temperance crusade in Ireland has just been entrusted by the Irish Hefrarchy to the Capuchin Friars, under whose auspices the association was founded and flourishes; and secondly the democracy of the three kingdoms have just been put into power by an enormous majority, so it was announced at the meeting, a party pledge to legislative temperance reform. As was said by several speakers at the twenty-sixth annual meeting and notably by his grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, none had such claim as the Capuchins to the van of the battle in the temperance crusade. The order has given to the world, and especially to Ireland, the greatest temperance champion the world has ever known. No one man, no ten men combined ever rendered such service to the temperance cause as Father Matthew when he battled against drunkenness in the old days, when the battle was far fiercer than in modern times. As for the order, it has undoubtedly been worthy of Father Matthew and his memory. The association which has just finished its work in this city contained many able, influential and eloquent temperance advocates. It was noticeable that a hopeful feeling inspired all of the speeches, and it was universally admitted that the report showed grounds for congratulation and encouragement.

The subject of Irish railways is everywhere being discussed just at the present time. Much like America the people of Ireland are having troubles over differentials, questions of railway rates and railway regulations. Speaking upon this subject this week F. W. Crossley said:

"The advent of the new government has greatly encouraged and brought to the front in Ireland those who are concerned in the development of its trade and commerce. Experts, in fact, all those who think, are debating what the future policy of the executive should be with respect to Irish railways. An agitation in which the department of agriculture and technical education has taken some part has for several years been fermenting for the revision of transit rates, but from which no appreciable remedial change has yet resulted. It is nevertheless recognized on all sides that revision of railway rates is urgently needed, and of a sufficiently drastic degree as to operate to the immediate benefit of the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. In no other way than by state intervention can this matter be adequately dealt with, and as in the event of the necessary heroic measures being applied in this connection ample assurance must be given to the present proprietors that their vested interests will be duly safeguarded, it would appear that direct government administration is the only possible remedy. As the avowed policy of the present government is to deal with liberality toward Ireland it is felt that the question of the unification of the railway systems under state control is one likely to enter within the sphere of practical politics at an early date.

TRUE PHILANTROPHY.

Mrs. F. R. Currah, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods a sample of the remedy that cured her.

GENERAL NEWS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—The mayors elected in eleven cities in Maine today and their pluralities, or majorities, were as follows:—

Auburn—Dana R. Hastings (Dem.), 52.

Bath—Daniel H. Spear (Rep.), 16.

Eastport—Albert Greenlaw (Rep.), x121.

Ellsworth—Dr. Alex. C. Hagerthy (Rep.) x120.

Gardiner—Charles A. Knight (Rep.), x100.

Hallowell — Clements S. Goodwin (Rep.), 171.

Lewiston—Wm. E. Webster (Dem.), x851.

Rockland — Rodney I. Thompson (Dem), 138.

South Portland—Geo. H. Weeks, jr., (Dem.) x66.

Saco—Philip C. Tapley (Cit.-Dem.), x153.

Waterville—Dr. Edgar L. Jones (Dem.), 437.

*X—Re-elected.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Sir Thomas Hughes, the chairman of the Liverpool licensing board, made the statement at the last meeting of the board that of seven thousand charges of drunkenness which come before the magistrates, at least 3,000 are women.

Continuing, Sir Thomas Hughes said that the subject of drunkenness among women had been made the subject of special investigations among the magistrates, and so startling were the revelations made that they had decided that it was absolutely necessary to take drastic steps to curtail drinking among women. The licensing bench proposes that all public houses serving women, except excursionists or those at work and requiring legitimate refreshment, shall be reported, and if possible the serving of women with intoxicating drink before eleven o'clock in the morning totally abolished. The magistrates had appealed to the brewers for assistance in the matter, and a conference of the trades has been called for the purpose of determining what ought to be done.

PARIS, March 3.—Major Cuignut, who discovered the Henry forgery while he was examining the Dreyfus documents during M. Cavaignac's tenure of the ministry of war, and who came into collision with Gen Andre owing to a divergence of opinion about certain of them, has just got into fresh trouble, and it looks as if more were in store for him. He is now commanding a battalion of a regiment stationed at Bergerac, and owing to the fact that a letter which he had addressed to M. Combes, then president of the council, in December, 1904, which was transmitted to M. Rouvier by M. Lasies, the militant national deputy has been reproduced in the newspapers, he has been placed under arrest. As soon as the letter was published the present minister of war asked for an explanation. In the letter addressed to M. Combes he brought grave charges against General Andre, concluding with the remark that he was well aware of what he was doing, but that he was willing to risk his honor and his liberty without hesitation from a sense of duty. Nor is this all. In new letters Major Cuignet says that during the investigation which the court of cessation is now carrying on in connection with the revision of the Dreyfus case he noticed that during one of his depositions to the criminal chamber a document of the secret dossier had been altered. Holding General Andre responsible for the alleged alterations the writer says that he had the honor to lodge a complaint against General Andre.

The worst of it all appears to be that these old letters are likely to revive portions of the famous or infamous Dreyfus case. The court of cessation continues to occupy itself with the revision of the Dreyfus case, but practically nothing is known as to the progress that it has been making, and apparently every effort is being made to keep its deliberations a secret.

Bad Complexion

Has Its Cause In Impure or Impoverished Blood.

To have a soft, smooth skin, free from eruptions and unsightly blemishes, the blood must be maintained in a healthy condition.

Face powders, lotions and other toilet preparations may for a short time cover up a multitude of wrongs in the blood, but they cannot remove these red disfiguring pimples that are the bane of so many young ladies' lives.

Why not use Ferrozone? It is an unfailing cure for the worst kind of skin disease, the most effective of all blood purifiers, and cures bad complexion by removing its cause.

Ferrozone invigorates and purifies enfeebled blood. Makes it strong, rich and red. Ferrozone puts power into the blood to nourish the body and all its organs. It is a regulator of acknowledged merit, and is quite unrivalled as a remedy for Female disorders.

Mrs. Shanly of Pittsburg, Ont., says: "For five years my face was disfigured by raw, bleeding eruptions that resisted all treatment.

"Three Kingston doctors did their best for me and when they acknowledged themselves beaten, I tried Ferrozone. The first box helped me quite a little, and by the time I had used six boxes I was cured. Ferrozone is a fine remedy for womanly disorders of all kinds and I can highly recommend it."

(Signed.) Mary Shanly.

Growing girls, women, men, in fact everybody can derive untold benefit from Ferrozone. It is a tonic for the blood, brain and nerves, and worth its price ten times over to everyone who uses it.

Three weeks' treatment contained in a box of sixty-three chocolate coated tablets, cost 50c., or six boxes for $2.50. Sold by all druggists, and N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Monday evening George McKean received a telegram stating that his son's mill at Maria, Bonaventure county, Quebec, had been burned. The loss will probably not exceed $500 or $600. Mr. McKean is already making arrangements to replace the mill burned by a new mill. There was no insurance. Mr. McKean had been operating the mill all winter. No lumber was burned, with the exception of the lumber used in putting a shed over the mill.

LIQUOR DEALERS MAKE PROTEST

And Temperance People Want More Added

To the Proposed Amendments—Would Shut Out Railroads and Steamboat Lines.

FREDERICTON, March 6.—Delegations respectively favoring and opposing the proposed amendments to the Liquor License Law were heard by the lieutenant governor and the government this morning. Rev. Thos. Marshall, H. C. Tilley, J. Myles, S. P. McCavour, E. A. Everett of St. John, and a number of Fredericton clergymen were present in support of the amendments. Recorder Skinner and A. P. Barnhill, St. John, represented the wholesale liquor dealers in opposition.

Mr. Barnhill, in presenting the view of his clients, put forward the opinion that the changes asked for in the law are ultra vires. He submitted that while the government could put into force a policy for the whole province, the amendments providing legislation for part of the province only are in this case ultra vires. The clauses the temperance people support, he held, would make for interference with trade and commerce, consequently they are not legal. Mr. Barnhill explained that he was not arguing the question on its moral, but on its legal aspect, and he urged that there should be temperance in legislation as in all things.

Mr. Skinner pointed out that no legislation can be had in New Brunswick to prevent dealers in other provinces sending liquor into Scott Act counties in this part of the Dominion, hence the passing of the amendments would be unfair to provincial dealers in shutting them off from business that would be open to dealers elsewhere. Passing the amendments, he said, would not lessen the quantity of liquor sent into Scott Act counties by a drop. The object of the bill, it seemed to him, is to hurt the New Brunswick dealers. Temperance people, he went on, do not apparently care who is injured so long as their point is carried. The legislation proposed is too much from the view point that liquor drinking even in moderation, is a crome, an opinion not generally accepted. This traffic should be restrained, as it seems reasonable to judicial men, but a stop should be put to intemperance of action in seeking to curtail the liberty of the individual.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, referring to Mr. Barnhill's argument, declared that it needed no answer. He cited the opinion of the temperance men's legal adviser (Dr. Stockton) that the proposed amendments are good in law and alluded to the fact that the government had introduced the bill as a further evidence that this opinion is correct. The province, he said, could go further, as Prince Edward Island has done, and yet be within its constitutional powers. He denied that the bill was aimed to hurt men and criticized Mr. Skinner for impeaching the motives of temperance workers. The bill's object is to make it no longer possible for men holding government licenses to render difficult the enforcement of the law in other parts of the province. Several changes in the amendments were suggested by Mr. Marshall on advice of Mr. Stockton. One change is designed to make the amended law apply to all holders of licenses under the Liquor License Law. As originally drawn the amendment refers only to "wholesale or retail" dealers, making no reference to other licensees, such as brewers. Another change would make it unlawful for any licensee to send liquor into Scott Act counties or other localities where the sale of liquor is prohibited by express company or other conveyance. The amendment as introduced by the government does not refer to "other conveyance." Mr. Marshall explained also the temperance organizations of the province have reason to believe that provisions similar to those now under consideration here will be put in force in Nova Scotia this year and that there are also plans to prevent the sending of liquor to Scott Act counties from other parts of the Dominion. He suggested further that the bill should contain some provision making it incumbent upon the license commissioners to meet to consider matters brought to their attention in regard to violation of the law when asked to do so.

On Friday the matter will be taken up further by the government, when some of the wholesale dealers will present their views personally.

BOSTON MAN WON.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5.—"Kid" Pantz of Boston, knocked out Joseph Lavoie of this city, in the fifth round of a bout scheduled for fifteen rounds, at the Gloucester Athletic Club tonight.

Pantz showed his superiority throughout the contest. In the fifth round he doubled Lavoie up with a left to the stomach and then put him out with a right to the jaw.

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CANADIAN NEWS

Old Farmer Killed His Wife After Quarrel.

Indignation Among Toronto Ratepayers—Ministers Oppose Midway Shows—Sad Case of British Immigrant.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 6.—Near this city last evening about 5 o'clock, as a result of a quarrel, Fred Kleingbell, farmer, 70 years old, beat his aged wife so severely she died about 8 o'clock this morning. The crime was discovered by a boy who went after his wages. Kleingbell came to the door with the blood all over his hands and arms, and the boy looked through the window and saw the old woman in a terrible state.

Kleingbell is now in the county jail. He is said to have been in delirium tremens since Saturday night. He says he and his wife had quarrelled and he beat her with his fists, but it is not believed all the injuries were inflicted with his fists.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—The Hudson's Bay Company have decided on a change in the land policy under which in the future only half of any land will be disposed of. Where the company own a section half will be reserved for increment consequent upon settlement. The price has been advanced 50 per cent., making the average quotation $9 per acre, with all tracts within ten miles of a railway running at $10 per acre.

TORONTO, March 6.—Canada's political future was discussed last night by W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., before the members of the Borden Club, from three standpoints, annexation, independence and imperial federation. The first point McNaught pronounced a practical impossibility and expressed the belief that on a secret ballot not one per cent. would vote in favor of it. Neither did he think independence would be a good thing for Canada, inasmuch as it would need a navy, an army and a consular service. Mr. McNaught spoke strongly in favor of preferential trade, and said that after studying the trend of events he was satisfied that unity between the different parts of the empire was being insensibly strengthened.

TORONTO, March 6.—The general ministerial association has appointed a committee to resist any efforts for the removal by the Ontario government of the restriction upon horse racing at fall fairs. The same committee was authorized to wait upon the management of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition to protest against the engagement of such midway attractions as disgraced the exhibition last year and were run off the ground under pressure of public sentiment.

At Ripley, county of Bruce, on February 1, John Smith's butcher shop, Angus McLean's barber shop and store room, containing agricultural implements, and office of Dr. McLennan and Angus Martin, J. P., were destroyed by fire. A search of the debris of the barber shop failing to reveal any traces of the hydraulic barber's chair or steels of razors and other tools, suspicion pointed to George Fletcher, son of a farmer in the vicinity, who formerly owned the barber shop and sold out to McLean. After investigation Government Inspector J. W. Murray arrested Fletcher and subsequently found the entire outfit of barber shop mirrors, razors, strops, etc., in a room occupied by the accused in his father's house. Fletcher is now awaiting trial on a charge of larceny and later will be charged with incendiarism.

Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney general, received a telegram last night signed by a number of leading citizens and by clergymen of Amherstburg, Ontario, stating that arrangements were being made to hold a prize fight between two American pugilists in that town on Thursday night next, and asking the government to intervene to prevent the fight. Hon. Mr. Foy replied, stating that steps would be promptly taken by the department to prevent any such infraction of the law and decency in this province. Should prize fighters and their friends attempt to carry out their plans prompt arrests will be made.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton sued the city for $10,000 damages for the death of her husband John, who was killed last summer by being crushed between a G. T. R. car and the city wall on Wellington street north. She claimed the city was liable because of the wall. The case was tried at the assizes and a verdict was given for plaintiff for $1,000.

HALIFAX, March 6.—The enquiry into the loss of the barge Rembrandt was commenced today before J. Parsons, agent of the marine and fisheries department. The barge broke away from the tug W. H. Thomas November 29th on the way from Louisburg to Halifax during a storm, and was never again heard of.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Detectives are investigating the story of an Austrian to the effect that he was held up on Craig street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and robbed. He claims that many people saw men going through his pockets, but not one of them would go to his assistance. The charge is so astounding that Chief Carpenter ordered some of his best men out on the case at once.

Henri Quenneville, who was arrested a few days ago in the Sovereign Bank while attempting to pass a forged check, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary today.

LONDON, Ont., March 6.—Thomas Fenn came here from England last fall, and having secured work in the G. T. car shops, began saving money to bring out his wife and four children. A month ago he learned that owing to the shut-down of the cotton mills his family were out of work and starving. The car shops' staff and his fellow-workmen came to Fenn's aid and raised money enough to bring out his family. The poor man was greatly encouraged, and started buying furniture for the house he had engaged, when he was attacked with malignant cancer, from the effects of which he died in the hospital yesterday. His wife and family are now on the way to Canada.

TORONTO, March 6.—The aldermen and controllers who have given support to the movement for an increase of their salaries came in for severe criticism last night at a meeting of the ratepayers' association. "There seems to be an atmosphere of graft," remarked James Pearson, "from Ottawa down to every root of our affairs, and we must do what we can to purify it." "The aldermen are a lot of grafters," shouted a ratepayer. "They are worse than grafters," answered another, "they are a lot of thieves." References of this kind were common, and steps were taken to oppose the increases.

SYDNEY, N. S., March 6.—Early this morning fire completely destroyed the double tenement house at Reserve owned by Rev. Dr. McGregor, and occupied by two families named McKinnon and Almon. Nothing was saved. It was probably the coldest night of the season, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The loss is estimated at about $1,200.

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DEMOCRATS AHEAD IN MAINE ELECTION

Elected Mayors in Six of the Eleven Cities Where Contests Took Place.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—Democratic mayors were elected in six of the eleven Maine cities which held their annual municipal elections today, while at Bath they lost by only 16 votes. These cities were Auburn, Lewiston, Rockland, South Portland, Saco and Waterville. Republicans retained control in Bath, Eastport, Ellsworth, Gardiner and Hallowell. The election of a democratic mayor in Rockland is the first for 23 years, while at Auburn there have been few previous instances. Democratic mayors were re-elected in three cities and republican mayors in four, while Mayor Purinton (republican) at Waterville failed to retain his berth.

For the first time in the history of Rockland the democrats obtained control of the city government. They also carried a majority of the wards in Waterville and South Portland. The turning over of the mayoralty in Waterville, Auburn and Rockland without the loss of the three cities won last year gave the democrats much satisfaction. They account for the change as being a rebuke for the passage by the last legislature of the Sturgis liquor enforcement commission law. Portland and Westbrook went democratic for mayor in December. Five other cities elect Monday and the other two later.

FOUGHT SEAS FOR THREE DAYS

Crew of British Steamer City of Gloucester Have Trying Experience—Vessel Abandoned.

BOSTON, March 5.—For three days last week the crew of the British steamer City of Gloucester, from which they were taken by the Norwegian bark Gerd and landed here today, kept their leaking vessel's head to a North Atlantic hurricane and her pumps working by breaking up the steamer's woodwork for fuel. They finally left her at sunset on March 2nd, in latitude 38.20 north and longitude 69 west, with five feet of water in her hold.

The City of Gloucester, of Whitby, Eng., under the command of Captain John E. Milburn, left Huelva, Spain, on Feb. 8th, with iron ore for New York. She made progress until Feb. 25th, when about 500 miles from Sandy Hook heavy weather was encountered and on the 27th she sprank aleak. The next day the coal gave out and the crew began to strip the steamer of her woodwork. When, however, on the first of March, the steamer Admiral Dewey, Boston for Jamaica, ranged alongside in answer to signals, Capt. Milburn refused to leave the Gloucester, and only asked for fuel. This the Dewey was unable to supply, and as Capt. Milburn still clung to his ship, the Dewey kept on.

By the next day the leak had gained on the pumps, so when the Gerd hove in sight it was decided to abandon the Gloucester.

Capt. Milburn stated tonight that the Gloucester could not have remained long above water after he left her.

The abandoned steamer was built at Sunderland, Eng., in 1891, and was owned by C. Smales & Co. of Whitby. She was 290 feet long, 38 feet beam and 19 feet depth of hold. Her net tonnage was 1573. Capt. Milburn stated that she was insured.

Constant, legitimate advertising is sure to develop business.—Metropolitan Bicycling Co., N. Y.