POOR DOCUMENT

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CALIFORNIANS DEFIANT AT ROOSEVELT'S THREAT

DECLARE THEIR CHILDREN SHALL NOT MIX WITH JAPANESE IN SCHOOL

State Will Turn to the "White Man's Party" for Aid Against Yellow Peril--Significant Comment on President's Message --British Press Thinks His Stand for Drastic Reforms Will Meet With Strong Opposition.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Dec. 5.—None of the leading journals of the United States cares to take direct issue with President Roosevelt in regard to his remarkable message to congress. All recognize, however, more or less openly the increasing egotism, or independence, which ever it may be called, of the chief executive.

Roosevelt, the dictator, is getting to be an old story now, and there is no doubt whatever that he is the most powerful president the country ever had. He is not able to force all his plans on congress, but he never gives up, and it is significant of the public mind that his most revolutionary ideas, however unexpected, are taken as a matter of course. In fact it is very probable that if Roosevelt could submit a "national programme" to a popular vote it would be carried easily. He has carried "paternalism" to a limit never before attempted, and if he could keep in office, the sacred doctrine of "state rights" would soon become a memory. In time every function of government would centre in the federal authority that is, or would be—in Theodore Roosevelt. Even now he is the knight called upon in the popular mind to redress all grievances national, local and personal.

Want Roosevelt to Regulate East Side Meat Prices.

In the big east side of this city there is trouble over the price at which the Jewish butchers sell their meat to their customers. The butchers, in convention, place the blame upon the wholesalers, and have gravely and formally resolved to lay the matter before President Roosevelt, in other words to ask him to fix the price at which they shall sell meat. This, of course, is a direct result of the president's attitude as the self-constituted arbiter of every matter under the sun. His reference to using armed force to compel the people of California to run their schools as he sees fit, might have led to civil war, under other circumstances. As it is, Roosevelt will probably have his way, although the Pacific coast is aflame with anger.

Advices from San Francisco say that his denunciation of California's anti-Japanese attitude has aroused bitter resentment. The president is excoriated for his threat to use troops and he is openly charged with deliberately misstating the position taken by the authorities of the city and the state.

The Chronicle prints a vigorous editorial declaring that the president has overstepped his authority in threatening to coerce San Francisco.

California's Answer to Roosevelt.

The Daily Call ridicules Roosevelt for his "excited rhetoric" and his misinformation. Should force be used the Californians declare they will not weaken, and while they may have to bow for the time to federal dictation they will withdraw all the white children from the public schools and leave them in sole possession of the Japanese.

Open threats are made that California will be turned to the Democratic column in the next election, the campaign slogan to be "the Democratic party is the white man's party."

There was much comment in both houses of congress after the message had been read that indicated a tendency on the part of many senators and representatives to criticize the attitude which the president has adopted.

It is evident at the very outset of the congress session that in some of the things he said concerning the anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific coast he has not struck a popular chord. There were mutterings of protest over some of the president's views, and the dissatisfaction was probably directed toward one assertion he made "even as the law now is," the president declares, "something can be done by the federal government toward this end to enforce treaty rights even when they conflict with state laws—and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do, will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil of the United States, which I may lawfully employ, will be so employed."

Although it is generally admitted that the president's announcement is a clear and explicit warning that he will use the armed forces of the government to compel states and municipalities to respect the rights guaranteed by treaty to foreign subjects residing within their borders, conservative men in congress were unwilling to believe that he would go to that extreme without the express authorization of the national legislature.

The American press generally treats the message rather gingerly. The Sun's characteristic comment is:

"The president's message is long, but we must remember that it occupies no more space than is needed to contain the number of words which the illustrious author deemed requisite for the conveyance of the thoughts he is communicating to the congress."

"Roosevelt and Bryan Almost in Accord."

The World notes the great similarity between the Roosevelt programme and that of Bryan.

"Comparing Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech with Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress, the reader is forced to the conclusion that if Mr. Roosevelt would advocate tariff revision and Mr. Bryan would stop advocating government ownership of railroads, they would be substantially in accord. Certainly the two great political parties could not successfully divide on the issues of the 'peace with righteousness' which comes from a big navy, or even on the issue of a ship subsidy. Accepting Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan as the leaders of their respective parties, we defy anybody to say where the dividing line is beyond which a voter has ceased to be a Roosevelt Republican and becomes a Bryan Democrat. There has been no such obliteration of party lines in American politics for three-quarters of a century.

"The Roosevelt-Bryan merger is one of the most extraordinary events in American history, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Bryan claims to be 'more radical than ever,' while Mr. Roosevelt persists in regarding himself as 'a rational conservative battling manfully against the demagogue and the agitator.'"

The views of the British press are interesting. A special cable says: "The dominant note of a majority of the editorials on the message of President Roosevelt is recognition of the movement of the immense conflicting forces which tax the government of the United States at the present day. The struggle between capital and labor embodied for the moment in the trust problem, and race antagonism, as visualized by the anti-Japaneseism in the west and anti-negroism in the south, are the features which attract the greatest notice here.

"The Daily News, heading its editorial 'Reform or Revolution?' says the message is a remarkable sign of the times. 'Never in any recent period,' it says, 'were events so manifestly hurrying men into fresh courses, the end of which no man can foresee. In all Aryan nations industrial revolution is heaping up wealth into great accumulations. Capital and labor are organizing into hostile corporations. Military preparations challenge a fierce longing for peace and international amity.

"'Wide discontent tortures the obscure millions at the basis of society. America here confronts the same menace as Europe. The president appears today as wrestling with forces which he can comprehend but cannot control. Mr. Roosevelt diagnoses the situation with a most startling clearness. In agile phrases he attempts to steer between revolt against the insolence of wealth and fear of anarchy and socialism.'

Campaign Against Multi-Millionaires.

Reviewing what is particularly described as the president's campaign against multi-millionaires, the News says it is indicative of the recognition of a condition of unstable equilibrium. "All the world," it says, "recognizes the same condition, and all the world is seeking after the cure. That problem and its remedy is going to provide for both Europe and America the keynote of politics in the twentieth century."

The Standard says: "Moderate as are the president's aims, they involve changes which to many of his fellow citizens will seem almost revolutionary."

Discussing the conflict between the federal and state governments in reference to education, taxation, marriage laws, control of trusts and race antagonism, it says that "far-sighted observers have long seen that the United States has outgrown its cradle and is face to face with insistent modern problems. It moves uneasily under the fetters of federalism laid upon it at its birth in deference to the historical necessities of the moment, yet the conservative sentiment of the most conservative people on earth clusters round the constitution and the doctrine of state rights, and if the economic and social reforms that Mr. Roosevelt desires depend upon a drastic reconstruction of the political system, the prospect of their realization appears somewhat remote."

The Tribune, speaking of anti-Japaneseism, says: "If Mr. Roosevelt were to attempt to carry out all the threats contained in his message, he might raise a grave issue. The worst of this crisis is that it is but a symptom of the general uneasiness which the growth of Japanese influence is begetting in all white communities within their sphere of expansion."

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $60,000 TO McMASTER

Toronto, Dec. 4—McMaster University is to receive $60,000 from John D. Rockefeller. At service in the chapel this morning Chancellor McKay announced that Rockefeller had intimated his intention of donating $60,000 to the university on condition that the donation complete the collection of a $75,000 forward movement fund and the subscription and collection be completed of $55,000 required for a new science building. The amounts for both these funds have already been largely subscribed.

MARITIME POULTRY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5.—The annual meeting of the Maritime Poultry Association was held in the board room of the Winter Fair building this morning, there being an unusually large and interested attendance, the president, Rev. Father Burke, in the chair. Spirited discussions took place on the questions pertaining to the best interests of the association. The general opinion was that the prize list should be adjusted and the amounts increased. The following officers were elected:

President—H. L. Fenety, Halifax.

Vice-presidents—Nova Scotia, J. P. Landry, Truro; New Brunswick, J. Frank Roach; Prince Edward Island, Rev. Father Burke.

Directors for Nova Scotia—I. C. Craig, Amherst; B. A. Wilkins, Halifax; Chas. Holmes, Amherst.

For New Brunswick—J. P. Ham, St. John; Edgar Ayer, Sackville; J. V. Jackson, Moncton.

For Prince Edward Island—Albert Boswell, jr., Theo. Ross, commissioner for agriculture.

Secretary—E. B. Elderkin, Amherst (N. S.)

Revisors—Messrs. Fenety, Landry and Geo. Thompson, Halifax.

Opposition to Devlin.

Montreal, Dec. 4—(Special)—Nicolet Conservatives today nominated Geo. Ball, ex-M. P., to oppose Charles Devlin in the coming by-election caused by the resignation of the postmaster general to sit for Gaspe.

Mr. Ball was beaten at the last general election by the postmaster general.

WILLIAM CURRIE WAS NOMINATED

Unanimous Choice of Restigouche Government Supporters for Vacancy

STIRRING SPEECHES

Hon. C. H. LaBillois Dwelt on the Prosperity of the Province and the Great Success of the New Road Law—Delegates Chosen for St. John Liberal Convention.

Dalhousie, N. B., Dec. 4.—Notwithstanding the very cold weather and bad roads the government convention held today was largely attended, every parish in the county being strongly represented. Hon. C. H. LaBillois presided and John C. McLean acted as secretary.

William Currie, of Campbellton, received the unanimous vote of the convention. He thanked the delegates in a brief speech for the confidence they had placed in him and said that he would do all in his power to win the election as he was anxious to go to Fredericton to assist in advancing the interests of the noble county of Restigouche.

Mr. Currie is carrying on a lumbering and mercantile business in this county and is well known, having filled several positions of trust. His nomination was proposed by W. F. Napier, manager of the Shives Lumber Co.

Hon. C. H. LaBillois made a lengthy address. He spoke of the lumber policy, education, agriculture and made an able defence of the road act, which, he stated, had been a great success during the past year. Other addresses were delivered by John S. Bassett and John Dickie.

At the convention the following delegates were appointed to attend the Liberal convention to be held in St. John on the 27th December: James Reid, M. P.; Hon. C. H. LaBillois, Patrick Ullihcan, W. F. Napier, D. A. Arseneau, Arthur Hilyard, Ebenezer McMillan, William Currie, Thos. Craig, Murdock G. Mann, John Giroux; Wm. G. Mawhinney, John Culligan, jr.

Committees were appointed for each parish to organize for the by-election.

SHAUGHNESSY DENIES SPECULATION STORY

C. P. R. President Says He Never Made Five Cents in Stock Deal in His Life.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, frankly repudiates the report that came from Winnipeg crediting him with having made $500,000 by a stock exchange transaction.

"Far from having made $500,000, I never made five cents by a stock deal in my life," said the Canadian Pacific president.

LABOR MAN BURIES WHITNEY'S CANDIDATE

Toronto, Dec. 4—The Whitney government suffered its first defeat at the polls today when the electors of East Hamilton returned Allan Studholme, labor candidate, by the handsome majority of 839. The Conservative candidate was J. J. Scott, a well known lawyer, and the election turned largely on the question of municipal ownership and street railway strike. Hamilton gave the labor man a considerable help.

CANADA NOT WILLING FOR SECOND DEAL

London, Dec. 4—President Roosevelt's reference in his message to congress to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain over Bering Sea, relates to the long pending efforts made to adequately protect the seal herds.

The negotiations have been conducted chiefly at Washington with the co-operation of the American embassy here, and appear to be part of a general plan to close up a number of outstanding questions in which Canadian interests are involved.

The recent trend of the negotiations has been towards having Canada relinquish such rights as she possesses in Bering Sea in consideration for adequate compensation or concessions in other pending questions. However, these exchanges have not made any notable advance, as Canada regards her rights in the Bering Sea in the light of a national asset, and while disposed to make a reasonable adjustment, she does not appear to be ready to give up her interests on the basis of the concessions thus far tentatively proposed. The negotiations, therefore, lack recent definite development, although the government officials here hope that the appointment of a new ambassador to the United States may lead to clearing up of this and other pending questions.

HOUSE OF LORDS PASSES BRITISH LAND BILL

London, Dec. 3—The house of lords this evening, by a unanimous vote, passed the second reading of the land tenure bill, the object of which is to ameliorate the condition of the tenant farmers in England and Scotland.

Stolen Bank Securities Recovered.

Toronto, Dec. 4—(Special)—The Sovereign Bank has been advised by the manager in Tilbury that all draft forms and money orders recently stolen from their accountant while on his way to Fletcher, have been recovered. Money amounting to $1,500 was stolen, and there is no clue to the thieves.

A curious freak of nature is reported in Jacksonwald (Penn.) From the side of an old apple tree grows a big red apple. The fruit springs directly from the bark without branch or twig. Last spring the tenant noticed a small bud, which he did not disturb. Presently a small apple formed, and this fall it is perfect in shape and very large. Farmers declare that they never saw an apple grow out of the bark before and many have driven miles to see it.

RECTOR MAKES CURIOUS PLEA

Rev. Mr. Cowie Says Church Land Revenue is Only Enough for Salary

PEOPLE PAY NOTHING

Fredericton Aldermen Amazed That St. Anne's Objects to Paying Taxes on Its Property—Motion That Real Estate Should Be Taxed Half the Rate of Income Voted Down by Narrow Margin.

Fredericton, Dec. 4—The civic tax bill was further considered at the council meeting this evening, and after considerable discussion the council decided to refer it to the legislature with some amendments which do not materially affect the principle of the measure.

A delegation composed of Rev. J. DeWolfe Cowie, I. R. Golding and H. G. Fenety was heard in support of the section which provided that taxes on glebe lands shall be borne by the tenants. The rector pointed out that rentals were low and that the net revenue from the lands was barely sufficient to provide his salary of $1,200. Mr. Golding showed, by comparison, that the rentals from church lands were much lower than those derived from lands owned by the university, Campbell estate and the city.

In the discussion that followed several aldermen expressed the opinion that the parishioners of St. Anne's church should personally contribute to its rector's salary and not use moneys for the purpose which properly belonged to the revenues of the city.

A motion by Ald. Scott to expunge the section from the bill was defeated and the section adopted with the addition of a sub-section which provides that the lessee shall pay the tax, but if an excessive rental is charged he is given authority to refer the matter to arbitration.

Ald. Colter made a violent attack on the section of the bill which provides that income and real estate shall be assessed on a four-to-one basis. He denounced the proposal as most iniquitious and moved an amendment that a flat rate be adopted. Ald. Everett moved as an amendment that two to one be adopted for incomes. This was accepted by Ald. Colter, but was defeated by a vote of five-to-four. Ald. Colter's was not voted upon.

NOW IN ALMS HOUSE

Old Man Said He Walked Here from Ottawa—Found Nearly Frozen.

Walking 500 miles is no pleasant experience, but that is what Thomas Dixon, of P. E. Island, says he has done. Dixon was found by Police Sergeant Campbell about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning in Carmarthen street. He was chilled through and was taken to the central police station, and after getting warmed said he had walked all the way from Ottawa, having left there about the middle of October. He is seventy-seven years old, he said, a watchmaker by trade, and his home is in Prince Edward Island.

He said he left Ottawa intending to return to his island home, but the present cold snap has brought his journey to an abrupt termination. He said he reached town Monday and spent the night in a small house, whose sides were all of glass, which is supposed to have been the coachmen's shelter at the depot.

S. P. C. A. Secretary Wetmore was informed of the man's condition, and the stranger was sent to the alms house pending such arrangements as Mr. Wetmore could make.

QUANTITIES OF STOLEN GOODS FOUND AT I. C. R. COOK'S HOUSE

Halifax Officer, With Search Warrant, Recovered Much Loot That Henneberry Had Taken from Passengers.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 5—As a result of the arrest and search at Moncton yesterday of William Henneberry, an I. C. R. cook, Chief Inspector Williams wired Inspector Bernard Dunn, of Halifax, to help him in the investigation. Officer Dunn obtained a warrant to search the premises of William Cole, Preston road.

The officers were much surprised at the quantity of the goods found on the premises. It consisted of jewelry, ladies' silk dresses, dress suit cases, and other expensive articles, such as the wealthy traveling public would provide themselves with when traveling. The articles recovered amounted to about $200.

The premises searched were occupied by Mr. Cole and the prisoner's wife, who is a daughter of Mr. Cole. The Coles disclaimed any knowledge of any criminality in the affair, and said that the goods were brought to the house by the accused during the summer months. In different rooms were found valises full of the goods alleged to have been stolen, while in a grandfather's clock there was concealed a large amount of jewelry, watches, rings and dental instruments. These instruments are the ones probably stolen from an American dentist who was traveling on the Maritime express early in the autumn.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Smallpox at Westville.

Westville, Dec. 4—(Special)—The yellow flag is flying from at least two houses in this town; in one of them a case of smallpox has developed, the victim being a young person named Murray, who recently came here from Springhill. The authorities are taking prompt action in dealing with the disease, so much so that there is not much danger of it spreading.

POPE'S CHARGES DECLARED FALSE

Minister of Justice Denies Yarn That Judgeships Are for Sale

HYMAN STILL SILENT

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Hasn't Heard Anything About Request to Reconsider His Retirement From the Cabinet—Want Preston Investigated.

Ottawa, Dec. 5—In the house today Mr. Wilson (Lennox) moved for certain evidence to be taken in England according to the promise of the minister of interior into the conduct of W. T. R. Preston and also for all information concerning Mr. Preston's present position and the salary he receives. He did not think that Mr. Preston was a man who deserved the office he now holds.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that all the papers would be presented to the house. The promised investigation was held but as the report was verbal he was unable to bring it down.

In regard to Mr. Hyman's resignation the speaker said that he had no information from him on the subject and the premier also stated that he had no answer to his letter asking Mr. Hyman to reconsider his decision to retire from the cabinet. These statements were made in answer to questions from Mr. Borden.

Mr. Aylesworth gave a flat contradiction to the extraordinary statement made by Rufus Pope in British Columbia that judgeships were for sale. An assertion of this character designed to prejudice the courts of the country should not go uncontradicted. As the new rules of the house would not permit the minister to go further into the matter at that stage of the proceedings he will likely return to the matter again.

Mr. Monk moved the second reading of his bill regarding industrial and co-operative societies.

Mr. Fielding agreed to referring the bill to a special committee. Provincial legislation could provide for all that was necessary with the exception of the banking.

Mr. Lemieux said that the labor men of the dominion were in favor of the legislation.

The bill will be sent to a special committee.

Masters and Mates' Bill.

Mr. Lancaster's bill to confine certificates to masters and mates in Canadian vessels to British subjects was referred to a committee.

Mr. Sinclair (Guysboro) and Dr. Daniel (St. John) wanted the bill confined to the lakes, if it were necessary there, because it was not an ocean going voyage.

In reply to Mr. Monk, Mr. Brodeur said that the dredge Galveston, purchased from Hanson & Co., of New Orleans, cost $146,000. Repairs and fittings $10,942. It has given satisfaction.

The minister of customs said that 297,480 pounds of raw sugar came to Canada from Great Britain; 10,807,896 pounds from British Africa; 96,635,257 pounds from British Guiana; 305,535 pounds from British East India; 220,126,593 pounds from British West Indies; 13,095,152 from Fiji; 12,116 pounds from Hong Kong; 153,950 from Argentine; 17,675,640 pounds from Belgium; 1,395,700 pounds from Central American states; 3,223 from China; 24,847,946 from British East Indies; 541,375 pounds from Mexico; 3,451,092 pounds from Peru; 377,249 pounds from the United States, making a total of 390,846,220 pounds.

In answer to Dr. Daniel Mr. Paterson said that 1904 imports from the United Kingdom through United States ports were valued at $12,685,878, and through Canadian ports $49,275,031. In 1905 imports through United States from the United Kingdom were valued at $12,399,526, and through Canadian ports $40,139,485, for 1906 the figures were $13,283,428 and $56,033,722, respectively.

Mr. Paterson also said that the amount of rebate on agricultural implements exported from Canada during 1905 was $107,230, and during 1906, $92,167.

Immigration Figures.

Mr. Oliver told Mr. Christie, South Ontario, that 104,886 persons had entered by Canadian ports, and 23,420 from the United States, of these 22,242 settled in Quebec, 4,051 in the eastern provinces, 37,188 in Ontario, 26,394 in Manitoba, 17,581 in Saskatchewan, 17,157 in Alberta, 12,541 in Manitoba. The department was making known the demand for farm laborers and domestic servants in Ontario.

Mr. Lemieux, answering a question said that in expressing his views in favor of the Georgian Bay canal he was speaking for himself and not officially. The government had spent over half a million on surveys.

Point du Chene Navigation About Over.

Moncton, Dec. 5—(Special)—Steamer Empress crossed to Point DuChene this morning, returning this evening. Heavy ice is reported and it is expected tomorrow will be the last trip of this season.

ANOTHER VISIT COUNTED.

"I've come to pay my bill," said the patient; "120, I believe."

"Yes," replied Dr. Soakem; "making a total of $122."

"Er—I don't quite understand."

"That brings it up to date, including today. I charge $2 for office visits, you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The oldest soldier now receiving a pension from the state of Maine is Eli J. Cook, of Belfast, a veteran of the Aroostook war of 1839. Mr. Cook has reached the advanced age of 101 years.

It Creeps Like a Serpent

Steals through the system like a thief in the night. That's how catarrh acts. Don't trifle with such a scourge. Don't experiment with doubtful treatment. Time and experience prove that Catarrhozone does cure, that it gives quick relief and so thoroughly destroys the disease, that it does it forever.

Get Catarrhozone in the first place, and your cure is assured. In 25c. and $1.00 sizes at all dealers and guaranteed for every case.

FISHED FROM BAY OF FUNDY; FROZE TO DEATH ON SHORE

TERRIBLE FATE OF CAPTAIN BERRY OF SCHOONER EMMA A. HARVEY

Vessel Pounded to Pieces Near Digby Gut--Crew Started for Shore in Small Boat But It Was Engulfed, and Men Reached Land Exhausted--Master Succumbed in Woods Just as Rescue Was at Hand--Others in Serious State--Old Sailor Stuck to Ship and Perished.

Digby, N. S., Dec. 5—The American tern schooner Emma A. Harvey struck at Sloan's Cove, 8 miles east of Digby Gut, at 6.30 last night and immediately went to pieces. Her captain and crew, already frostbitten, were washed overboard and, with the exception of one seaman, whose body cannot be found, got ashore. The master, Captain Berry, became exhausted and was frozen to death before aid could reach him. The second mate finally found a house, occupied by colored people, where the remainder of the crew were cared for.

This morning the captain's body was removed to the home of Captain James Morrison, Thorn Cove, and the American consul at Annapolis communicated with.

The Emma A. Harvey is 300 tons and hails from Machias, Maine. She was loaded with lumber from Apple River for New York, shipped by C. T. White. The captain was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family at Machias. The ship's papers, it is feared, have been lost.

The Crew.

Further details of the terrible suffering of the crew were learned with difficulty tonight as the ship wrecked men are at Sloan's Cove, a considerable distance from any telephone line.

Your correspondent had an interview The crew consisted of seven men as follows: Capt. John Berry, of Larrabee, Maine, aged 54, married, and leaves a widow and family.

First mate, D. F. Young, of Mill Bridge, Maine, aged 55, slightly frost-bitten.

Second mate Spicer, of Parrsboro, aged 35, uninjured.

The cook's name cannot be learned tonight, but he is very badly frost-bitten and may not recover; two seamen, both Spaniards, are badly frost-bitten.

One seaman, an Irish-American, aged 64, name unknown, would not leave the vessel in the boat and has not been seen since.

by telephone with Mr. Porter, the obliging customs officer at Granville, late tonight, and was able to get more information about the sad disaster.

The Emma A. Harvey left Apple River Monday morning with 350,000 feet of lumber for Boston, shipped by C. T. White, who is also part owner of the vessel. The schooner encountered heavy weather in the bay and became more or less iced up. She finally laid to in a terrible thick vapor, accompanied by a blinding snow squall. At 11 a. m. yesterday morning land was sighted and dangerously close. The vessel was by this time so iced up and leaking so badly that she was almost unmanageable. The captain decided to let go the anchors and ride out the gale, if possible. About 5 o'clock p. m. she had dragged near the rocks and it was plainly evident to go ashore would mean destruction to vessel and crew. The boat was then carefully launched and all with the exception of the aged Irish-American sailor, got into the little craft.

The captain threw off his heavy clothing to assist him in swimming and was, therefore very thinly clad. The boat was soon in the surf and as she rose on an angry sea the second mate who was in the bow sprang ashore on a big rock. In another second the boat had capsized in the undertow and its five other occupants were struggling in the waters of the Bay of Fundy. The second mate, however, who is a smart, able man, managed to assist the men on shore as they came in on the returning waves. In the meantime the vessel came ashore and was smashed to kindling wood and the cargo strewn along the shore with no further sight of the poor old seaman who preferred to take his chances on board the ill-fated craft.

The survivers were now two miles west of the nearest house along the shore. They started to cross the mountains through the thickest part of the woods and made but little headway and were soon bewildered in the blustering snow storm which prevailed. Their clothes were now frozen to them and the captain showed signs of exhaustion.

The second mate volunteered to leave the others and seek aid from some quarters. He soon found an old sled road and after walking a couple of miles in the dark came out to Capt. James Morrison's home, Thorne's Cove.

Captain Morrison, with men and sleds soon started for the scene of the disaster after shouting several times on the road he heard a faint reply and rushing to the place found the men just as the captain was drawing his last breath. The men were rushed with all haste to the nearest house on the shore which was Lawrence Sims, colored. There they were kindly cared for and are now being attended by Dr. Smith, of Granville.

The captain's body was brought to Capt. Morrison's house and will be sent to Larrabee, Maine, tomorrow via St. John.

Help Came Too Late for Captain.

It is rather an odd coincidence that this disaster occurred on the exact anniversary of the loss of the new government steamer, Princess Louise, which went ashore just below Digby Gut on the morning of the 4th day December, 24 years ago. Men living near the Gut say the wind and weather were exactly the same. From her there were only two survivors left to tell the terrible tale of suffering and both of them have since died.

Captain Leaves Large Family.

Machias, Me., Dec. 5—The family of Captain John W. Berry, whose three-masted schooner Emma R. Harvey, is a total wreck near Digby (N. S.), and who lost his life by freezing after he had been washed overboard with the other members of the crew, were advised of the disaster tonight by a telegram from Charles White, of Apple River (N. S.), owner of the schooner. The message stated that the remainder of the crew understood to consist of six men, were badly frost-bitten. The mate is David Young, of Harrington (Me.) The schooner, which formerly was owned in Boston, has been engaged in the coasting business the past six months between Nova Scotia and Boston and New York. Capt. Berry is survived by a widow and seven children, two of whom are married. He was about 55 years old.

Capt. Collins, of the steamer Granville which arrived yesterday from Annapolis said he left Digby yesterday morning. On Tuesday night, he said, a telephone message was received in Digby that the schooner Emma A. Harvey had gone ashore eight miles east of Digby Gut.

The message stated that the captain and crew of six men had got on shore in their boat but that the captain had later died from exposure. Yesterday morning the Granville passed the wreck. At that time, Capt. Collins says, the masts were gone and the vessel seemed to be pretty well broken up.

ELECTRIC POWER PRICE TOO HIGH

James Pender Says Steam Power Can Be Produced Here Much Less, and Grand Falls Offer is Not Attractive.

James Pender, speaking Tuesday of the Grand Falls Power Company's offer of electrical power to this city, said the figures offered were far from being sufficiently low to induce any large manufacturers in St. John to change from steam to electricity. The Grand Falls people say that in no case will the charge be higher than $50 and $40 per horse power for twenty-four hours, and ten hour services respectively on plants of from 100 to 150 horse power. These figures would include all of the largest establishments in St. John. There are probably none here which use more than 500 horse power. In order to make it profitable to the Pender Nail Works to change from steam to electricity, the rate for a ten hour service would have to be not more than $25.

A few weeks ago, when a representative of the company was in the city, he went over with Mr. Pender the figures of the cost of power at the nail works. By Mr. Pender's estimate the result was a trifle more than $30 per horse power per year. The company's official wished to add to these figures the cost of several other items which might reasonably be considered, and the result was that from $30 to $35 per horse power per year was settled as the actual cost.

The application from the power company states that large manufacturers and others producing steam power in considerable quantity, with coal at current prices, find the cost to be $65 per horse power actually consumed. Mr. Pender characterizes this as ridiculous, and declares that the cost in his establishment is not more than half this amount, while in some other large plants in the city it must be even less.

In the Pender Nail Works are engines with an aggregate capacity of something like 420 horse power. The power actually used amounts to 300, and it is on this basis of 300 horse power that Mr. Pender's calculations were based. In the cotton mills, the Portland Rolling Mills and the Cushing Pulp Mill Mr. Pender believes that more power is used than in the Pender plant. The pulp mill has available as fuel a certain proportion of waste which would slightly reduce the cost. In the rolling mills, the heat from the furnaces is used as an auxiliary in the production of steam, which would also reduce the cost.

Mr. Pender thinks that in plants that are using less than 100 horse power, if the methods employed are careful and economical, the cost per horse power, say for a seventy-five horse power plant, might be from $40 to $45, but even in these cases the figures given by the power company would hardly seem to be sufficiently attractive. The maximum rates named should, in his opinion, be just about cut in two, if the company expect to secure many large customers in St. John.

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An attack is liable to come at any time from over-exertion, excitement or emotion.

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The Symptoms:

Nervousness — Palpitation
Trembling — Dizziness
Sinking Feeling — Heart Pains
Short Breath — Weakness

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"I was weak and miserable.

"I was subject to heart palpitation and dizziness.

"As I grew worse I began to have trembling and sinking sensations.

"Ferrozone strengthened my heart, gave vigor to my nerves, soon made me well. It's a great rebuilder."

This one medicine for the people with weak heart and poor nerves is Ferrozone, 50c. a box or six for $2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston Ont.