Wednesday, March 9, 1910.

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teeing to replace filling should it come out. This was the case that led to his arrest and conviction.

His next patient was a barber whose hollow tooth he treated with concentrated carbolic acid. The barber left hurriedly before treatment was completed.

Another lady had a broken tooth wired to her plate with ordinary wire, for which the charge was six dollars. A threat to prosecute led to the tooth being removed and the money returned.

Things then became warm, and Stranger left Silverton, going to New Denver, where he posed as a wealthy man and offered to buy the Mollie Hughes mine. He borrowed money and told a prominent citizen that he had taken a fancy to him and would transfer to him for one dollar a ranch he owned in Alberta, but before the transaction could be completed Stranger was arrested. He broke out of the New Denver gaol during the night but was re-arrested next day and brought to Nelson.

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STIRRING ADVENTURES

The Career of a Great Russian Adventuress—Has been Imprisoned for Years in Siberia—Again before Courts.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25—No woman has played a more important or more romantic part in the Russian revolution than Katharine Breshkovsky who is to be tried early next month in company with Mr. Nicholas Tchaykovsky on a charge of belonging o the Social Revolutionary party. The latter was liberated on bail more than a year ago, but Mme. Breshkovsky has been less fortunate. For the last two years this old woman—she is now sixty-eight—has been kept in solitary confinement in he Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The broad Neva separates two worlds. On its right bank is the gloomy prison where men and women, who have given up all in the sacred cause of liberty, eat out their hearts in loneliness. Opposite lies the Winter Palace of the Czar; and every afternoon the sledges of the fashionable women of St. Petersburg glide swiftly and silently past its tasteless roccoco facade. Had she chosen, Katharine Breshkovsky might have had her place in that brilliant world. Her choice was made long ago, and now the frozen river and a prison wall separate her from it.

As a young girl, Katharine Breshkovsky saw the wretchedness of the peasants round her home. Her father, a man of enlightened views, taught her to think, and she early became convinced of the necessity of reform. "To seek guidance"—I am quoting her words—"to find what older heads were thinking, I went at nineteen with my mother and sister to St. Petersburg. Into our compartment on the train came a handsome young prince, returning from official duties in Siberia. For hours he discussed with me the problems that were rushing upon us. His words thrilled like fire. Our excited voices rose steadily higher, until my mother begged me to speak low. The young prince is now an old man in exile. His name is Peter Kropotkin."

In St. Petersburg, Katharine Breshkovsky entered the central group of Liberalists. Six years later she married a nobleman, and they began to educate the peasants on their estate, rousing in them the desire for reform. A she herself has put it: "It is a poor patriot that will not thoroughly try his government before he rises against it." The result of the efforts of husband and wife was to find themselves checked at every point, denounced to the minister of the interior a conspirators, and finally placed under police surveillance. This was the turning point in Mme. Breshkovsky's career. "I was at this time 26 years old. My husband, like me, had a whole life before him, and therefore, I thought it only fair to speak frankly. I asked him if he were willing to suffer exile and death in this cause of freedom. Te said that he was not. Then I left him."

Having made the great renunciation she went forth to preach revolution to the peasants. "I went to Kieff, joined a revolutionary group, and travelled from town to town spreading our ideas. I put on peasant dress to elude the police and break down the peasants' cringing distrust. I dressed in enormous bark shoes, coarse shirt, and heavy cloak. I used acid on my hands and face; I worked and eat with the peasants; I learned their speech; I travelled on foot, forging passports; I lived 'illegally.'"

In 1874 Mme. Brashkovsky was arrested. After a night in a "black hole" swarming with vermin she was placed in a cell of a St. Petersburg prison. It measured 9 feet by 5 feet and 7 feet high. "This cell I never left for over two years." Her trial did not take place until 1878, and he was condemned to exile in Siberia. The journey of 5,000 miles was made in springless waggons. Some times the exiles were rattled along for an entire week without halting for sleep. Some died on the journey.

After ten months at the Kara mines Mme. Breshkovsky was transferred to Barguzin, a hamlet near the Arctic circle. She and some other exiles made an attempt to escape and wandered 600 miles towards the Pacific. But the fugitives were caught and Mme. Breshkovsky was sentenced to four years' hard labor at Kara.

A few weeks after she arrived there eight men escaped. "For this we were all punished. Cossacks entered our cells seized us, tore off our clothes, and dressed us, in convict suits alive with virmin. Taken to an old prison, we were thrown into the "black holes." Each of us had a stall 6 ft. by 5 ft. For three years we did not breathe the outside air. We struggled constantly against the outrages inflicted on us. After one outrage we lay like a row of dead women for nine days without touching food, until certain promises were finally exacted from the warder. The hunger strike was used repeatedly. To thwart it we were often bound hand and foot while Cossacks tried to force food down our throats.' One woman who struck an official, after an intolerable insult, died under the lash.

It was only in 1896 that Mme. Breshkovsky received permission to return to Russia. Undaunted by suffering she joined the Social Revolutionary party. Then began a new series of amazing adventures. At one time she was living in the south as a French woman. Tracked down by the police at Kieff, where she was posing as a peasant woman, she escaped to the station in a carriage and pair dressed in the height of the fashion. Over two years ago her work was ended by arrest—the Babushka, or Grandmother, as she is affectionately called, was thrown into prison.

At her trial she will not attempt to deny the charges brought against her. It is extremely unfortunate for M. Tchaikovsky that his case should be united to hers. He stoutly denies any connection with the Social Revolutionists, and it is evidently hoped that the court will be prejudiced against him by connecting his name with that of so famous a revolutionist as Mme. Breshkovsky.

In studying the career of this indomitable woman it is impossible not to admire her courage and force of character. The sufferings she endured at the hands of agents of the Russian government move one to indignation. She has played her game and lost; autocracy remains triumphant. It is to be hoped that her great age will gain a lenient sentence for her.

Highest Price Yet for Hogs

Toronto, March 4—H. P. Kennedy, of Peterboro, one of the largest live stock dealers in Ontario, yesterday sold hogs on the Montreal market at $10 per cwt. live weight. Kennedy is the first man in Canada to sell hogs at this high price.

OUR GREAT WINTER FAIR

Annual Meetings of Live Stock at Same Time — Names of Judges—Many Entries.

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair at Regina on March 12-25 will undoubtedly eclipse last year's show. A straight hundred per cent. increase in the size of the horse show is indicated by the entries received to date. The cattle department will also be larger than last year, while the others will remain about the same. The strong feature of the show, of course, is the Clydesdales, of which there are 105 entries received up to the present, and others are on the way. The market class will be represented by 16 entries, all of which are grade Clydesdales.

Twenty-two excellent Percherons will compete for honors in their class and a car load of Suffolk, right from their home in the old country, will be shown. The show of light horses will not be offered for sale on Friday the 25th. There will also be a good show of sheep and hogs.

Never has such a Winter fair been held in Regina or for that matter in the West. The Clydesdales of Saskatchewan have obtained a most enviable reputation. New importations of Shorthorns will be shown and it is expected that the keen competition in these and in other sections of the show will insure a very large attendance at the fair.

The judges are as follows:

Clydesdales, Robert Ness, Sr., Howick, P. Q.; Percherons, Prof. F. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; Light Horses, A. G. Hopkins, Regina, Sask.; Fat Cattle, Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota; Sheep and Hogs, Prof. F. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; Sale Cattle, J. C. Barron, Carberry, Man.

The annual meetings of the live stock associations will be held during the week of the fair. The sheep and the swine breeders' associations will hold their meetings on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 22nd. The Cattle Breeders on the evening of the 22nd, and the Horse Breeders on Wednesday evening. The day sessions will be alive with lectures and demonstrations, interspersed between the live stock judging and the judging competitions.

The importance of the work of the live stock associations may have in the past been overlooked somewhat by our farmers, but this should no longer be the case. The stock interests are so inseparable from the grain interests that farmers of Saskatchewan should give more attention to the Annual Winter Fairs, and surely no one can afford after so prosperous a year as 1909 to miss this great gathering at Regina. Many vital problems will be analysed at these meetings and the discussions will help to bring the facts regarding stock conditions more prominently to the fore. Cheap railway rates will be in force on the C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines throughout the West and farmers should take a chance before the spring work begins of going to this great show.

Hanbury Leaves Brandon

Brandon, March 4—The announcement was made this morning that John Hanbury, of the Hanbury Manufacturing Co., will leave for the coast to take up his residence there. The different industries of the Hanbury Co. here will run on the same as usual, but Mr. Hanbury's interests at the coast in timber limits make it necessary that he reside at Vancouver.

Mr. Hanbury is a pioneer of Brandon and has been the largest manufacturer here for many years. He has been prominent in civic and mercantile circles and is regarded as one of the best business men in the west. On Saturday evening, Mr. Hanbury will entertain the employes of the company and members of the city council at supper, where he will formally say farewell to Brandon.

A LIBERAL PROTESTS

Against Laurier's Tin Pot Navy—Writes Sir Wilfred and Dr. Neeley—Wants One Navy.

C. Lunn, first vice-president of the Ituna Liberal association, Ituna, Sask. has written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Neely, M.P., strongly protesting against the naval policy to which Canada has been committed. The letters are as follows:

Ituna, Sask., February 28, 1910.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa.

Dear Sir Wilfrid:

I write as one of your most loyal supporters in the past and as a "dyed-in-the-wool" Liberal and vice-president of the Ituna Liberal Association, in respect to your naval policy and the building of a Canadian navy.

In the first place I feel quite convinced that your intentions are good, and that you conscientiously desire the welfare of the Dominion in every possible respect, and at the same time I feel just as certainly convinced that your policy is wrong, and that if carried out will introduce what will eventually be a very dangerous element to our beloved land.

As a Britisher, I feel perfectly safe as we are, defendeu and protected by the best and most powerful navy in the world, and one that is destined by British pluck and determination to keep well ahead of any other navy that is being, or ever can be constructed. My motto has always been and I believe always will be, "One King, One Empire, One Fleet and One Flag."

All our other colonies and dependencies are satisfied to remain as they a r,eand to offer to support our present navy with contributions towards its expenses and developments, and I can see no valid reason why Canada should not do the same. As we all know, we have enjoyed peace and prosperity under her protection, and that without money and without price to ourselves, and so we out of gratitude for past favors and blessings owe it to ourselves to strengthen and protect our protector in every possible way, and not by trying to build a rival navy, show our independence of what I believe we never can be independent of.

I could say a good deal more, but do not wish to weary you, so will only add that if you persist in following the policy of building a Canadian navy, we shall get into a worse position than we are in through our policy of bountie to the iron and steel industries which involve us in an expenditure of many millions of dollars annually.

Holding these views, I cannot of course continue to support your government, and shall in season condemn your naval policy and feel sure it will spell defeat for our party.

Trusting you will abandon such a tremendously perilous course and with kindest regards, I beg to remain,

Dear Sir Wilfrid,
Yours Most Sincerely,
C. LUNN.

To Dr. Neely

Ituna, Sask., February 28, 1910.

D. B. Neely, Esq., M.P., Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—As one of your constituents I desire to write you in respect of the naval policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

At present we are protected by the most powerful navy in the world and which by British pluck and energy will continue to hold the foremost place in the navies of the world, and along with all other British colonies I consider we should be satisfied to remain as we are, and not to attempt to build a navy of our own, as under the most favorable conditions it can never amount to xery much, and as one paper I received from Regina stated we shall only have a "tin-pot" affair when we have done our best and spent millions of dollars.

A contribution to the Imperial navy would have my hearty support and also I believe the support of most of the voters in this province, and we should then know how much we were spending, but once start building Ironclads to enter a vortex which will lead us into untold depths of darkness and eventually into despair to foot the bills.

To any sane mind the contemplation of where our bounties to the iron and steel industries of Sydney and the Soo have led, should cause us to hesitate before embarking in the shipbuilding industry.

My motto has always been and I believe always will be: "One King, One Empire, One Fleet and One Flag," and if we get two fleets we shall sooner or later get into troubles of such a nature that we shall find it most difficult to escape from.

I desire to ask you to do all in your power to throw ice water on this insane navy building policy, as if it is persisted in it will rend the Liberal party into splinters, and we had "better bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of," as we are already taved far too high by our protective tariffs, which are real benefit to us, and only tend to support an impotent set of manufacturers who would be more manly to fight their competitors on an open field than one surrounded by a big tariff fence.

Trusting you will see your way to comply with my request, and with kind regards,

Believe me,
Yours Most Sincerely,
C. LUNN.

ATTACK ON THE COURT

By Member of British Columbia Legislature—A Description of its Judges.

Vancouver, March 6—No personal declaration in recent years in a legislature has caused such a sensation as Mr. MacGowan's attack on Justice Clement on Friday. MacGowan did not mention Judge Clement's name during the main part of his speech, but clearly indicated none other, and named him in comparison to other judges. The latter are, it is said on good authority, deliberating whether or not they will take any action. One well known man of the bench declared this morning that no judge should sit in British Columbia until MacGowan retracts or the matter is judicially setled. Newspapers on both sides of politics are calling for investigations, that both men shall not continue to hold office. MacGowan is a prominent British Columbia man and has for several years been an independent follower of Premier McBride. It is understood that the members of the government did their best to head off MacGowan's attack, but he felt very strongly about it, and insisted on placing himself on record. Judge Clement has not yet been heard from regarding the matter.

Rob the Dead

In delivering his scathing attack on an unnamed member of the supreme court bench, Mr. MacGowan said: "A man who is appointed public administrator in a new country, appointed to protect those who cannot protect themselves; a man who would belie that trust, is criminal indeed, Better that he should decorate the penitentiary, better that he be decorated with a shaved head than. wig. That is coming to him and that is what he should get." MacGowan went on to say that beachcomber and ghoul were noblemen beside a man who, clothed in the King's authority, would rob the dead. He referred to the disappearance of a dead miner's gold dust in the Yukon. A widow appeared and laid a charge and the man was sent up for trial. The trial was delayed and the man left the country and was later promoted to the bench, finally arriving on the supreme court bench.

MacGowan has declared that the highest legal authority in the province has put the following estimation on the supreme court bench of British Columbia: "Two lunatics, one fool, and one scoundrel and a fugitive from justice."

MURDERS IN UNITED STATES

Only Two in One Hundred Cases are Murders Punished—Georgia more Murders than British Empire.

That 100 persons a week are being murdered in the United States, and crime is costing $3,00,000 a day, while the police stand practically helpless, is the striking declaration of Mr. Hugh C. Weir, in the World Today (Chicago). He figures that 250,000 persons whom the law never touches "are engaged in the systematic pursuit of crime as a business." Meanwhile the police devote a large part of their time to gathering in the "drunks." Out of 786,000 arrests in that country last year, over 350,000 werefor drunkennes. It is one of the arguments of the temperance reformer that if drunkenness were abolished, the police could give more attention to protection of life and property, and Mr. Weir seems, inferentially at least, to reach the same conclusion. At any rate, crime is rampant and unpunished. Mr. Weir begins with some disquieting remarks on murder.

"Ten thousand persons are murdered in this country every year—shot, strangled, poisoned, stabbed, or beaten with a club or sand-bag. Of the murders, two in every 100 are punished. The remaining 98 escape—absolutely free. In many of our states, the proportion of convictions is only half as great. In Georgia, for instance, only one murderer in every 100 is punished. In a recent census of American crime statement was made that in only 1.5 per cent. of our homicides do we secure a conviction.

"Chicago averages 118 murders in a year. In the same space of time Paris records only 15 murders and attempted murders. London four times the size of Chicago, has only 20 murders. In the course of twelve months, Georgia—a typical example of the average American state—records 45 homicides more than the whole of the British Empire! More people are murdered in this country in a year than are killed on the railroads. In three years, the victims of our murder cases total more than the losses of the British army in the Boer war.

"And now we discover that when our poets and our orators, and our artists have finished telling of our greatness and our glory, we have fostered wickedness and lawlessness as has no other nation in the world; that behind our boasted institutions of government, the thug, and the thief, the assasin are operating with a vigor, and a freedom duplicated nowhere else in civilization. And our crime and wickedness are steadily increasing.

"There are four and a half times as many murders for every million of our population as there were 20 years ago.

"The significant fact about it all is that the rest of the world does not share these statistics. Our increased wickedness confined to our own borders. In the march of civilization, as applied to the protection of public life and public property, we have fallen woefully behind. We may lead the globe in many things. We assuredly lead it in crime. In 95 per cent. of the homicides of Germany, the guilty person is brought to justice. In Spain, the number of convictions is 85 per cent. of the total number of crimes. In France it is 61 per cent., in Italy it is 77 per cent, in England 50 per cent. Do these facts when offset against our two convictions in every 100 murders, explain why our lawlessness is increasing; why we have more homicides every year han Italy, Austria, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Belgium and Holland combined?

"A number of years ago, the jewelers of America were forced to form a national detective organization to guard their property. The bankers of America have done likewise. So have the hotel-keepers. So have the railroads. They could not depend on the public police. It was cheaper to maintain a police system of their own. Will the people of America also be forced to employ private watchmen?"

The annual cost of crime as figured in property stolen or destroyed, and in the money spent on police, courts, jails, etc. reaches the impressive total of $1,373,000,000, yet the police seem helpless. And as if this stinging indictment of inefficiency were not enough. Mr. Weir goes on to say that what the police lack in inefficiency they try to make it up in brutality. By the barbarous "third degree," which the writer compares with the Spanish Inquisition in ferocity, any citizen, guilty or innocent, perhaps not even charged with any crime, may be dragged to the police station and put through tortures that wreck him physically, or, worse, unhinge his reason "and send him forth a hopeless idiot."

Centennial Postponement

Winnipeg, Man., March 4—At the meeting of the Selkirk Centennial Committee to be held here on Saturday morning, there is every probability that a decision will be reached to still further postpone the holding of the proposed world's fair from 1913 to 1914, this being in conformity with the desires of the Federal government and the Transportation companies as expressed to the delegation which recently made a trip east.

C. P. R. Buildings

Toronto, March 4—The C. P. R. is the purchaser, for $736,000, of the James building at the corner of King and Yonge, stated a prominent real estate broker tonight. Finding their present offices too small, they have decided to erect a sixteen storey office structure on the site. Another important move which it is said the company shortly contemplates, is the erection on the present site of the Government House of a mammoth hotel, which, it is stated, will be the finest hostelry in Canada.

"Canned Chicken"

Aylmer, Ont., March 3—It is reported that deacon calves, commonly called "staggering bobs," are being shipped out of Aylmer to Toronto again in large numbers. These calves range in age from 1 to 24 hours, and are said to be used in the manufacture of "canned chicken" and other delightful table delicacies. The standard price paid for them is $1 each. The traffic is unlawful and some time ago a large consignment was seized and destroyed, but the trade has started up again.

Black Bread

London, March 3 — The German black bread, which was scornfully abused by the Liberals in the recent electoral campaign, has been introduced to the menu of the House of Commons restaurant, where it is demanded by Unionists and treveled members of parliament, who learned to like it in Germany.

It is popular, except among the Liberals, who, it is said, refuse to touch it lest they be thought renegades to the election professions.

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NOTICE

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THE WEST

DEATH OF THE BUDGET

Stead Says That Will Not Be Introduced this Session—Stirring Times After Easter Recess.

London, March, 6—The ministers last week made their peace with their supporters and they are safe till Easter, but there is no longer any pretense that they will revive their budget of last year. Next year's budget will be two budgets rolled into one and it is very doubtful if they will be able to pass them before next election.

I have had long conversations with the leaders of the parties at Westminster, and opinions as to the future are most divergent. The Irish Nationalists confidently anticipate that Premier Asquith will demand guarantees from the King as soon as the veto resolutions are passed by the Commons and rejected or hung up by the Peers. The King will refuse and the ministers will resign or dissolve before the budget is voted. Great financial confusion is inevitable and the net loss to the exchequer is estimated at from five to ten millions sterling—a heavy penalty to pay for the Lords' usurpation of the Commons' right of supply.

Peers May Concede

On the other hand in ministerial quarters some optimists believe that the Peers will concede to the Commons the uncontrolled right over finance and postpone the question of the legislative vote until the question of reforming the House of Lords is arringed. On those lines it is hoped the present parliament will carry on until next year. That depends on a chapter of accidents.

Much ill feeling exists in the Government ranks concerning the ministerial opinion of a proposal to reform the House of Lords. Various rumors are current as to the cause of their adoption. The policy is repudiated by nine Liberals out of ten. The story confidently repeated attributes this to Lord Rosebery's influence on Haldane and Grey, former members of his Liberal League. What is certain is that the cabinet is divided on the subject.

American Dollars for Irish

Redmond expresses himself as confident that the Nationalists will receive American subscriptions and is much encouraged by a remittance of $6,000 from Patrick Ford, collected by the Irish World. Wm. O'Brien's proposal to start a rival organization at Easter is not regarded seriously. His party consists of himself, the two Healeys and half a dozen political ciphers. The priests everywhere are against O'Brien, although a diminishing number support Healy. Financial support is given by the Tory landlords to O'Brien' newspaper in order to prejudice him in the Nationalists' eyes.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

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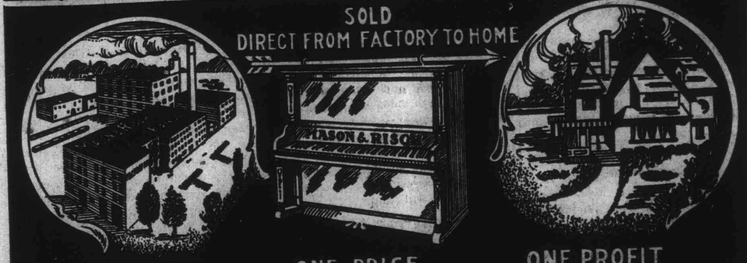

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