POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

40-MILE WIND AND COLD, TOO

Winter Re-commences as February Sheet is Torn from Calendar

SNOW PILED IN DRIFTS IN STREETS

Snow Blizzard Followed by Nipping Cold at Night, With Prospects for Keen First of March--Street Railway Kept Up Service and Railroads Were Not Blocked.

"The coldest snow storm yet this winter."

This is part of what D. L. Hutchinson, director of the meteorological service, had to say concerning Wednesday's playful antics of Boreas. The wind blew from the northeast at the rate of from 38 to 40 miles, then shifted to the northwest and at 8.30 o'clock last night was going along at the rate of 48 miles and the temperature had dropped to six above. The snowfall was 5½ inches.

The storm was especially severe to the eastward of St. John, because the centre of the storm area was to the south of Nova Scotia.

After months of such spring-like weather it was with more or less of indignant surprise that people awoke to find a fair sized blizzard commencing to operate.

The snowfall was not particularly heavy at first but the violent wind made walking or driving extremely disagreeable. In all the streets rather formidable drifts were formed and as the day wore along the services of snow shovelers became necessary. By evening the intensity of the cold had not abated. A man walking from the North End entered the Dufferin Hotel and was not long in finding out that his ears had been nipped. The usual remedy, snow, was applied. By 9 p. m. the snawfall had ceased but the wind and cold remained severe.

During the day sweepers were kept running over the street railway but no serious difficulty in keeping the line clear was experienced. The delay to the railroad trains was trifling, although the storm extended pretty well over the province. The express from Halifax to Montreal was delayed for forty minutes between Truro and Moncton.

Today promises to be very cold.

SMALLPOX SITUATION

Lumber Camp Cook Has Disease—Quarantine Declared Lax.

The smallpox situation is reported serious enough to cause anxiety both in St. John and Kings counties. The board of health's latest report is that the cook at the Kennedy lumber camp, near Westfield, is down with the disease, and yesterday afternoon, Secretary Burns said that Mr. Kennedy of the camp had arrived here to engage the services of a doctor. The officials of the board were making efforts to find Mr. Kennedy. It was said the camp quarantine is not of a very strict character.

Hon. James Holly, of the provincial board of health, was in communication yesterday with Dr. Fisher, secretary of the provincial board, respecting the situation. Mr. Holly said afterwards that he was given to understand that the quarantine at the camp is most lax. No guards have been posted, and anybody determined to leave the locality can do so. Within the past week or so, quite a few of the lumbermen at the camp have left, and some have traveled in this direction. Mr. Holly says there will be a joint meeting of the provincial and local boards of health in this city at the earliest possible date.

So far, no new cases have developed in this city or suburbs. The two patients in the isolation hospital are recovering. Holland, it is reported, has the more severe type of the disease.

There has been some discussion relative to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, but Mr. Burns, of the board of health, says that since November no cases have been recorded on the books, no reports having been sent in. It is not necessary to placard a house in which there is a person ill with the disease, but all physicians attending patients are expected to report to the board.

Weddings.

Dunn-Kiervan.

Miss Elizabeth Kiervan, daughter of Jos. Kiervan, was married at 7.30 Tuesday morning to Joseph Dunn, of White Head, Kings county. The ceremony, which took place in St. Peter's church, was performed by Rev. Father O'Regan, C. SS. R. Miss Gertrude Kiervan, sister of the bride, and John Dunn, the groom's brother, were the attendants. White china silk was the bridal costume, while louisine silk was worn by the bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her father. A large number of gifts testify to the esteem in which the happy couple are held. The groom's present was a cheque. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will reside on Sparr Cove road.

Twenty Years Married.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Johnston, at 118 Harrison street, was the scene of a happy gathering Monday evening, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day. The happy couple were taken completely by surprise when a number of their friends, about 125 in all, invaded their home and tendered their good wishes, besides a number of beautiful presents. Congratulatory addresses were made, to which Mr. and Mrs. Johnston made appropriate replies. The evening was spent in games and social intercourse, and refreshments were served.

Word has been received by J. Willard Smith that the schooner Mineola, Captain Forsythe, arrived at St. Georges, Grenada, on the 13th inst., from Annapolis (N. S.); all well.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

RUMORS RIFE AT CITY HALL

Many Suggestions As to Outcome of the New Wharf Trouble

MEANWHILE WHAT OF THE DIRECTOR?

His Salary Demand, and Request for Action by End of February Made Matters for Future Attention--Who Has Power to Dismiss Anybody?

What next? There appeared to be an air of uncertainty around city hall yesterday about future developments of the Peters-Mayes incident at the board of works meeting on Tuesday. Rumor had it that the director had decided to dispense with the services of the wharf inspector and that Mayes' discharge was imminent. One alderman, however, doubted the director's authority in this respect, claiming that as the appointment was made by the council, the council would have to take the initiative.

In this connection several nice points presented themselves. It was urged that under the new regulations the council had deprived themselves of the power to dismiss anybody with the exception of the executive officer himself. The position of the city engineer was on that account regarded as anything but clear. The report was abroad that the council on Monday would ask Mr. Peters to retire with an allowance, but it was claimed on the other hand that if the contention of the late Ald. Christie was correct and the city engineer was under the director, his case would also have to be dealt with by that official.

The position of Director Cushing himself was regarded as somewhat of an anomaly. Twice he had sent in a communication intimating that he would resign unless an increase in salary were granted him. On the last occasion the document contained a request for a decision by the end of February, but notwithstanding this, at the last meeting of the board of works it had been sidetracked until the estimates should be taken up next Tuesday.

The regular meeting of the council being on Monday, it would thus involve another month's delay before the board recommendation—whatever it might be—could be confirmed. The question was asked would the director resign in consequence, and if he did not, would the way in which his name had been connected with the trouble over the new wharf affect his chances of an increase? It was even suggested by one individual that Messrs. Cushing, Peters and Mayes would all be given their quietus at Monday's meeting, but this did not find much favor, and was regarded as too drastic an action for any body of aldermen in St. John to take.

The general concensus of opinion appeared to be that at the meeting on Monday there would certainly be "developments," but that along what lines was purely a matter for conjecture.

At city hall yesterday there was not heard any talk of a public investigation into the wharf building charges and statements.

NEW I. C. R. RATES ARE NOW IN FORCE

All Classes of Tickets Increased and New System Adopted.

I. C. R. ticket agents yesterday received instructions relative to the new rates which went in force yesterday. The system of local tickets outlined a couple of days ago is to be the rule. These tickets will be sold in books, of 55, to be used in one month. The lowest rate will be $2.75, and that will apply to all stations, between here and Renforth. For Riverside, Rothesay and Armstrongs the rate will be $3.30, to Hampton $7.70 and to Sussex $14.55. The new rate will bear particularly heavy on those living at the longer distances.

In addition to these 55 trip tickets the railway will sell 10 trip tickets at a reduced fare. These tickets will be good for use any time in a year and by any person, provided the purchaser is one of the party. The rate to Rothesay for these will be $1.80, and to other points in proportion.

In addition to these local tickets a new system as regards all tickets is brought into force to add to the revenues. The C. P. R. plan of making all sums end in 5 or 0 will be introduced. Heretofore a local ticket to Rothesay cost 27 cents; under the new scheme it will be 30 cents; a Sussex ticket that formerly cost $1.32 will now cost $1.35.

There is to be an increase from 2 cents to 2¼ cents a mile in the rates at which tickets are sold to commercial travelers and an increase in the price of mileage books, the 500 mile books advancing from $11.25 to $12.50 and the 1,000 mile books good only to St. Rasalle from $20 to $22.50, while 1,000 mile books good over the whole system will cost $25. Commercial travelers now have to pay $12.90 to Levis instead of the old fare of $10.85.

On the longer runs the price of tickets will be increased. For instance, a single ticket to Halifax that formerly cost but $6, will, under the new rate, cost $7.45, and a return ticket, former price $9, will now cost $11.20. To Sydney the increase will be even greater. The old rate was $8.94; the new is $10.40. Formerly a return ticket cost $13.41; now it will cost $15.60.

These figures all apply to first class tickets, but there is a corresponding increase in second class as well.

MAY GET THEIR MONEY OUT

Owners of Wrecked Tug Gypsum King Will Likely Send Diver to Her

It now seems that the chances for those who purchased the ocean tug Gypsum King, wrecked on the Murr ledges, making some money on their investment may be good. Captain John Ingersoll, of the Campobello steamer Aurora, told a Telegraph reporter Tuesday that he had every hope when the weather was suitable of dismantling the tug.

Captain Ingersoll said that they had not been able to get out to the tug since she slid off the ledge and sank, but added that as he was of the opinion that there was not more than fifteen or twenty feet of water over her, there should be no difficulty in a diver wrecking her, and he thought that this plan would be followed. "I think that the tug is a valuable wreck, and that we should come out all right," he said.

AGAINST REPEAL OF PIKE LAW

Bangor Paper Comes Out Editorially Against It

SOUNDS A WARNING

Urges Communications Sent to Maine Delegation in Congress Asking Them to Vote Against Tampering With Lumber Laws.

An effort is being made by a few interested parties to bring about the repeal of the special act of congress passed in 1866 which allows logs cut on the St. John river and its tributaries and driven down the St. John river to the saw mills in St. John and there sawed into boards and into long or short lumber, to be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty; but if any part of this long or short lumber is planed or matched, a duty is demanded when shipped to United States ports.

Under the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada which was in force from 1852 until 1866, all kinds of lumber were admitted free to ports in the United States. During these fourteen years when free trade in lumber existed under reciprocity, United States citizens had invested largely in the manufacture of logs cut in the forests of Maine and driven down the St. John river to the saw mills in New Brunswick, and as an act of justice, at the expiration of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, this special act of congress was passed. Under the treaty of Washington in 1842, known as the Ashburton Treaty, the right of free transit of the St. John river to the ocean, for the products of the state of Maine was renewed under that treaty. The section of the Ashburton-Webster Treaty which guarantees this right is as follows:—

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of this treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forests, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access to and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said River St. John, and to and round the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province; that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the territory of the upper St. John, determined by this treaty to belong to her Britanic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river, for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine; provided, always, that this agreement shall give no rights to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty which the governments, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

The law of 1866 provides that the logs shall be cut and manufactured by American citizens who have the right to free transit of the St. John river to the ocean as provided in the treaty of 1842.

It is estimated that the saw bills alone cost about $1 per thousand, board measure. The only claim that could have any standing would be to ask to have the law amended so as to have the cost of the saw bills, which is stated above, to pay a duty, which is too small a matter to be seriously considered.

In the tariff law of 1897, passed at the fifty-fifth congress, first session, the following regulations in schedule D, wood and manufacturers of wood, section 194 and 195 should be carefully noted:—

194. Timber hewn, sided or squared (not less than eight inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot.

195. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tongueing and grooving.

The fact is only plain sawed boards in both long and short lumber are admitted free, even when the same is wholly a United States product. And in any event, as above stated, only the cost of the saw bills should be added in the same manner as it is in the planed and matched lumber.

There are a number of town-ships in Aroostook county which would be held up to pay tribute to the railroad companies and other favorite interests should the special act of congress passed in 1866 be repealed. That law permitted lumber manufactured in United States owned mills in the province of New Brunswick, from logs cut in the state of Maine along the St. John river and its tributaries, to be admitted into United States ports free of duty.

The repeal of this law of 1866, if brought about, would place a duty on United States lumber when partially manufactured in New Brunswick, and would result in free lumber from Canada. Maine lumbermen and land owners had an unpleasant experience in free lumber under the Wilson bill, and it would be well for those who are opposed to free lumber to write to the members of the Maine delegation in congress protesting against any tampering with the laws relating to duty on lumber.—Bangor Commercial, Editorial, Feb. 27.

OBITUARY.

Hon. W. J. Stairs.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Hon. W. J. Stairs died today aged 87 years. About two years ago there was a marked decline in Mr. Stairs' health and about one month after the death of his son, John F. Stairs, he was stricken with blindness. On Sunday the members of the family perceived that the end was approaching.

Halifax, in Mr. Stairs' death, has sustained a very grievous loss. He was the son of William Stairs, founder of the now widely known hardware firm of William Stairs' Son and Morrow. He was appointed a member of the legislative council before confederation.

Mrs. Daniel Palmer.

Douglas Harbor, Queens county, Feb. 21—Mrs. Ella Blanche Palmer, wife of Daniel Palmer, died at her home here today at noon, aged forty-six years. Mrs. Palmer was the eldest daughter of William and Isabella Hunter, of the same place. Nine years ago she became partly paralyzed and since then has been confined to her home, and has been the subject of much pain, especially the last eight months, which she spent in bed. Notwithstanding her many days of misery, she ever manifested a wonderful patience and resignation to the Divine will. She leaves a husband, two sons and an adopted daughter, with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn the loss of one universally respected and beloved.

Rev. Mr. Peppers (Methodist) officiated at the funeral, which was largely attended, and preached an appropriate sermon from a text of her own choosing, found in Rev., 21st chapter, verse 4.

Mrs. J. W. Harrington.

Mrs. Sarah G., wife of James W. Harrington, formerly of this city, died last Sunday night in her home in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of the late Jarvis William and Prudence Boardman Hartt, and is survived by one brother, George LeBaron Hartt, of New York; four sisters, Miss Charlotte E. Hartt, Mrs. G. U. Hay and Mrs. Wm. Gilchrist, of this city, and Mrs. C. A. Prichard, of Whitestone, Long Island (N. Y.) Besides her husband four children survive.

Mrs. Edward Hannay.

Mrs. Hannay, wife of Edward Hannay of Rexton, Kent county, died at her home on the 24th inst., after a tedious illness. She was a daughter of Michael Graham, of Weldford, Kent county.

David Fitzgerald.

David Fitzgerald died suddenly Wednesday morning, aged 77 years. He left his home, 98 Winter street, between 10 and 11 o'clock to go to see his son, who was working in the rear of Samuel Wood's shoe shop, Paradise Row.

Upon entering the shop, he drew a chair to the stove to warm himself. He had hardly seated himself when he slid to the floor. A messenger was sent to Hawker's drug store and Dr. S. H. McDonald, who was there at the time, hurried to the old man's side, but he was then dead.

Coroner Roberts, who was notified, decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Deceased was deservedly well thought of.

Jeremiah Holland.

Jeremiah Holland, son of John and Mary Holland, of Pleasant Point, died at an early hour Wednesday morning of decline. He contracted a heavy cold at Christmas and it led to general decline, which terminated fatally. Two brothers and a sister survive. They are John and Joseph, of Boston, who are home at present, and Mrs. John T. O'Brien, of Fairville.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald.

The death of Mrs. John Fitzgerald took place at the residence of her father, William Wetmore, 207 King street east, Wednesday evening. The sad event was unexpected. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was visiting her mother, had not been in good health during the last few days, but no serious consequences were anticipated. She took a sudden turn for the worse Wednesday, and passed away about 9.30 o'clock. She was only twenty-two years of age, and leaves her husband and infant daughter; also her parents and on brother, Julian Wetmore, of this city, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jamaica Plain (Mass.) Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald resided at 64 Portland street. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to the bereaved husband and family in their sad loss.

Miss Alice M. Skillen, St Martins

A telephone message to The Telegraph from St. Martins Wednesday told of the death of Miss Alice M. Skillen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skillen. She was thirty-four years of age and had been an invalid for some years. There are surviving a brother, Henry V., and sister, Edith, both in Brooklyn; also two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Marr and Annie, both at home. W. E. Skillen, manager of the Hampton & St. Martins Railway, is a cousin.

Sussex Carnival.

Sussex, N. B., March 1—(Special)—The second carnival of the session was held this evening. The ice was good and the Citizens Band furnished music. The costumes were not so plentiful as at the last carnival, but decidedly better. The judges were Dr. J. R. Murray, Mrs. Murray Hewitis and Mrs. G. W. Hoegg, awarded the prizes as follows:

Most original combination, Three Freaks from Barnum's show, Dr. and Mrs. Jasper Daly and Miss Grace McKay; most original single costume, A Tailor, George Coggon, Jr.; fanciest costume, Miss Dollie Harrison; boys best, Knight of Sixteenth Century, George Morrison; girls best, Miss Della Daly.

CAN GET ADMIRALTY PROPERTY CHEAP

Ottawa, March 1.—(Special)—The £2,000 which the Dominion government will have to pay for five years in connection with the taking over of the property of the British admiralty at Halifax goes to the graving dock company. This is the balance of the imperial subsidy for which battleships and cruisers were to get certain privileges over other steamers.

It is also understood that there will be a stipulation in the transfer that the dock yards and other property must be used for military purposes only.

France Honors Lemieux.

Montreal, March 1.—(Special)—The decoration of Chavellier of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux by the government of France. The information reached Mr. Lemieux at Ottawa through the French Consul General and it is understood to be an appreciation of the solicitor general's services during his recent visit to France.

$40,000 Montreal Fire.

Montreal, March 1.—(Special)—Fire tonight did $40,000 damage to the four story building at 481 St. Paul street, occupied by the Dominion Dry Goods Co., the Merchants Clothing Co. and Suckling & Co., trade auctioneers. The loss is covered by insurance.

The king of the Belgians makes only one appearance in public worship in the course of a year. This is on the day he commemorates his accession to the throne.

LIBERALS OF KINGS DINE AND CONSULT

Dinner at the Willows Wednesday Night; Resolutions on Several Public Matters.

There was a very large gathering Wednesday evening at the dinner of the Liberal committee of Rothesay, held at the Willows, Hugh J. McCormick's home. Soon after 4 o'clock, in the large reception room, the meeting was called to order to discuss subjects outlined in the invitations issued. Chairmen of parishes in the county, together with party friends were invited, the object being to get the general sentiment on the matters to be discussed.

Dr. W. B. McVey presided. First came a discussion on the highway act, following which D. O. Longley, A. M. Saunders and A. Pitt were appointed to draw up a resolution. The second subject was the need of better facilities to connect Clifton, Kingston and Reed's Point with the mainland. J. W. Campbell, Chas. Dixon, James Waddell, Hugh J. McCormick and W. A. Saunders were named as a resolution committee.

The third subject was "the advisability of early selection of candidates for the approaching local election," and A. Dobbin, John Higgins, W. A. Campbell, Chas. Dickson and James Waddell were appointed a resolution committee.

For the dinner, D. O. Longley, of Norton, was made toast master. The list was: Our King and Country, responded to by J. W. Campbell; Our Premier and the Liberal Party, Dr. McVey; Kings County, responded to by Dr. McVey on behalf of Hon. Wm. Pugsley; Parish of Rothesay, A. M. Saunders, J. B. Carpenter; Our Guests, Chas. Dickson, Mr. McGarrigle; The Ladies, John Dobbin, John Higgins; Mine Host, Hugh J. McCormick; The Briney Deep, Capt. Pitt.

The gathering then re-assembled in the reception room to hear the reports of the committees which were unanimously adopted and they will be communicated to the attorney-general and Senator Domville. Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from Premier Tweedie and Attorney-General Pugsley.

The report of the committee on subject No. 1 requested some changes in the making of the highway act; on No. 2 declared a better ferry service needed and that a subsidy should be given and tenders called for; on No. 3 that an early convention to nominate candidates for local election is advisable.

LOCALS

Bark Star of the East will load lumber at Boston for Rosario at $9.50.

John W. Carscadden, of Mace's Bay, while splitting wood last Friday, cut his instep. Dr. Reynolds dressed the wound.

Chief Clark, who has been confined to the house for some few days with a heavy cold, is on duty again though far from recovered.

Samuel J. Cooper, who was so badly injured in the C. P. R. yard, Bay Shore, on Sunday, necessitating the amputation of a leg, is reported to be slowly improving.

Tenders for the stock of Fine Brothers, of Hartland, insolvent, closed some days ago with J. King Kelley. That of Jacobson Bros., of this city, has been accepted.

Capt. Pratt has seized a quantity of New Brunswick trout exposed for sale in the fish stores of J. P. Quinn and Walter Leonard.

Bark Robert S. Besnard, condemned at Charleston and bought by the underwriters on the cargo, will have temporary repairs made at Charleston and will tow to New York to be sold as a hulk.

The bark Orion, purchased last year by C. F. Longley, Halifax, has been transferred into a barkentine and now flies the British flag and hails from Halifax. Mr. Longley is to have her renamed the Marion C.

Two of the oldest negro residents of Willow Grove, or probably St. John county, are dead of old age. Mrs. Benj. Taylor, aged 90, and Mrs. Charles Fowler, 80 years. The funeral of Mrs. Taylor took place Tuesday and that of Mrs. Fowler Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Jackson, on the eve of their departure from Hampton Station, desire to express their heartfelt thanks to their many friends who so generously came to their assistance and contributed so generously to their relief after the recent fire.

The following are the officers of the Victorian Order of Nurses for the ensuing year: Hon. J. G. Forbes, president; Mrs. G. F. Smith, vice-president; H. D. McLeod, secretary treasurer. J. V. Ellis and H. D. McLeod will attend the annual meeting of the board of governors in Ottawa.

To compensate Samuel Cooper for his monetary loss occasioned by the accident in which he was so seriously injured in Bay Shore C. P. R. yard, a few days ago, a fellow employe has been circulating a subscription list and it has been received most favorably. Mr. Cooper is slowly improving in the hospital.

A despatch to The Telegraph Tuesday stated that the insurance committee of the Moncton city council had decided to notify the underwriters that unless there was a reduction in rate, the bulk of the city insurance would be cancelled. Peter Clinch, secretary of the underwriters, said Wednesday that a slight reduction on the rate on Moncton city property has been recommended.

Samuel B. Folkins, proprietor of a Dorchester street boarding house, has reported to the police that a lodger named Trebault has disappeared from his place. Trebault was advance agent of the East Lynne Company, which has been making a maritime tour, and last week arrived in the city. He left Mr. Folkins' house Sunday without saying where he was going, and left behind a valise. He owed a small board bill.

Two Nova Scotia lasses were taken in charge by Immigration Inspector Gillis Saturday evening and placed in the lockup, where they remained until Monday morning, when they were sent to St. John. The women were considered to be objectionable characters and the immigration officers took prompt action in returning them to the provinces. The girls were not at all cast down by their incarceration, but appeared rather to make light of the situation.—Bangor Commercial's Calais news.

OUR BIG GAME LAWS SHOULD NOT BE LESS STRINGENT

Maine Legislator of Twenty Years Study of Moose, Caribou and Deer in Their Wild Haunts Addresses New Brunswick House of Assembly---Speaks Against Earlier Opening of Big Game Season---When It is a Shame to Shoot a Moose.

T. H. Heath, of Augusta (Me.), addressed the members of the New Brunswick house of assembly Wednesday morning on the subject of game protection, in which he is particularly interested.

Mr. Heath began by saying that his position was certainly anomalous, a plain country lawyer, without official position invited to address a legislature much against his will. With much adroitness the honorable premier had found that woods-life was his hobby. If it was wrong for him to so speak, the premier must be responsible. In fact, said he, "I should judge from the debates that the honorable premier is responsible for everything wrong in the province." For over thirty years he had tried to follow the rule of life of a witty lawyer, in New York, who said he could do twelve months in eleven but he couldn't do it in twelve.

A Student of Nature.

With guides and canoe he had studied nature in the remote woods—God's temples, long since a believer in killing none of God's creatures except for food. The true lover of nature should be content with one moose killed to gratify the thirst for trophy. Years ago his one moose was secured and the head hung in the hall of his home to convince his incredulous children that their father could do a thing that as he remembers it brings more of a sense of shame than of glory.

He had been proud as a member of the legislature of his state for many years to aid in creating the system of game protection in the formative period and later as general counsel for the game association to help to improve it. He spoke, however, not as a lawyer, certainly not to advise—that would be presumption—but rather to give testimony as a practical woodsman on what he had personally observed.

Maine first instituted a close time of ten years for moose. They multiply so fast where food conditions are favorable, waters near by, with lily roots and ridges for the fall and winter banks, that at the end of the period moose were abundant, not so plenty as in New Brunswick where the heads are larger, but reasonably abundant.

The earlier law permitted killing after October 1, but it was soon discovered that this meant rapid extermination. As woodsmen know, the rutting season begins soon after the middle of September, depending in some degree on weather conditions. It was always very easy with them to get the moose at call early in October, but there was no protection under the earlier laws for the cow moose, which is not a game animal, but is a dull, slow witted creature, and as a general thing, not much afraid of man.

Drastic laws, with a penalty, were passed to protect the moose from destruction, but it was soon found that they were not sufficient to accomplish the purpose so long as the slaughter was allowed to commence on October 1. The next step was to shove the date ahead to October 15, and that was followed by more satisfactory results.

Now a word about these results. You will not, he said, find them in the newspapers of the state of Maine, which devote quite a lot of space to game statistics and wild woods stories. You will not see them in the official reports and not even the guides will give you the full facts. I have talked over the situation with many professional sporting men and others for the past twenty years for I am always on the move and go over the great wild game section of northern Maine, leading an Indian vagabond life, which is the only way to study the question intelligently. I have thus seen and learned for myself how the law operated as to the killing of moose.

Lesson to Be Learnt from Maine.

Twenty years ago Maine forests contained many big headed bulls and they were eagerly and successfully sought after by visiting sportsmen. Now the big heads have disappeared and it is pitiable to see in their places so many small headed bulls. But the most significant thing is that one will observe when he comes to study the cows. Twenty years ago there were cow moose in abundance and the great majority were at the right season of the year followed by two calves, but during the last few years it was observed in the woods that it was rather the rule to find the cows without any calf at all. As practical men you see what this condition means. The big heads have gone, the cows are largely without young and this means that the people of Maine have been prodigal of their game wealth. But to carry the date back to Sept. 15 would mean the utter extermination of our moose.

Answering a question with respect to caribou, Mr. Heath said it was practically extinct in Maine. Seven years ago the legislature established a close season but without any game. While the caribou had gone, the moose had remained. Up around the head waters of the St. John river where feed is abundant is to be found the great natural home of the caribou.

There is a theory among the guides that the caribou emigrated. I have heard a great deal of talk, interesting talk it was, around the camp fires in the woods with respect to the habits of our large wild animals, for men will talk after nightfall when camping out just as freely and fully as experimentally studying the Scott Act in New Brunswick or prohibitory law in Maine. Humanity seems to have the same characteristics on both sides of the line. I was long ago satisfied that if the Maine caribou emigrated it was largely in the direction of the lumber camp, where his bones were often to be found in startling quantity. When they emigrated they did so as dead bodies, make a close investigation as to the disappearance of caribou in New Brunswick and it is my judgment you will find the same principal contributory cause. But I have spoken long enough.

(Cries of go on, go on.)

Mr. Heath—Anybody can kill a moose during the last ten weeks in September. Up to that time they have not left the water courses. A moose, as you probably know, likes to have his feet in the moist mud, so he stays away from the hillsides and barrens as long as possible.

The Moose at Close Range.

A few days after Sept. 15 the bull moose starts his rutting and gets into a peculiar mental as well as physical condition. I have read many stories about men having been treed by wild moose, but I think that the man who would take to a tree to escape from a moose would go up a tree to get away from a squirrel. I have tested the matter for myself by slowly approaching a bull at this season and studying his every movement. As I advanced the moose would strike out his long head, his snuffle began to work and his wicked looking little eyes were fixed on me. That is about the time the narrow or timid man takes to the tree tops.

But the moose has not angry thoughts in his brain. He is filled with an intense desire to find his mate and as in this condition his eyesight is defective, he follows every living thing that presents itself to see if it is a cow. I have backed away slowly and thus led a moose to follow me for an eighth of a mile. Just think of the story of killing a bull moose under such conditions. The act is a monstrous one.

Practically you cannot "call" moose in Maine today. We have lived under both systems and find that shutting out calling is a great step towards the preservation of moose. With our season opening Oct. 1, we were practically killing moose as early as Sept. 20. Calling a moose or having a moose respond to your call constitutes one of the most exciting experiences a sportsman can desire, and I do not wonder men will pay a large figure for the opportunity to try their hand at calling.

Early in the season the moose respond readily, but later on they get wearier, and it tests a man's skill to get a moose after Oct. 15. It is a battle of brains—yours against his, but after you, by the call, have allured your animal into the open on the other side of a stream, to shoot him there is very much like shooting a neighbor's cow in its pasture. It is not true sportsmanship. You have only got a moose head by—

"False pretence," interrupted Mr. Tweedie, to which Mr. Heath replied: "I rule in this house that your amendment is in order, Mr. Premier. You can buy one good deal cheaper and feel easier, no wanting to take off your hat to every moose you meet in the forest in apology for murdering one of its fellows."

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—"Our guides want the season to start Sept. 1."

Against Early Opening of Season.

Mr. Heath—"Why? You would get more travel and more money at first, but the time would soon come when you would have no moose. In Maine it is estimated an income of $15,000,000 is derived annually from those who visit the state attracted by its big game and fish, and it is therefore incumbent on our people to protect these great sources of wealth from injury and possible extermination. Your conditions are different. Here a license fee is not open to so many objections."

Replying to Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Heath said deer did not use the same food as caribou, which, he understood, were really the same as the reindeer, larger because better fed, although the Newfoundland caribou is said to be a distinct variety. The lichens that hang from trees and the mosses are the chief food of the caribou, but deer do not ordinarily touch them. The caribou are stupid animals and after one is shot the rest of the herd will often stand still till every one is killed. The Indians say the deer has the senses, the moose two, but the caribou has only one—that of smell. They say "the caribou, him dam smell, that's all."

"Gentlemen, I have dropped into vanity; it is time for me to stop."

Mr. Heath sat down amid a storm of applause, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tweedie, he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the large gathering.

Sackville News.

Sackville, Feb. 28—The Reading Club of the W. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. Edw. Ogden, Bridge street, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance and an interesting programme. Miss Paisley presided. Miss Avard gave a paper on the Mission of Uganda; Miss Marshall gave the history of Madagascar; Mrs. Cahill gave a talk on the Industrial Schools of Africa; Mrs. F. T. Tingley a paper on University Missions. Refreshments were served at the close. Mrs. Cahill will entertain the circle next meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeward Johnson, West Sackville, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son.

Sackville W. C. T. U. fittingly observed the anniversary of Miss Frances Willard's death, at their meeting yesterday. Mrs. Cahill presided, Mrs. Wood gave Bible reading, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Stewart gave helpful and instructive paper; Mrs. B. C. Borlin gave an appropriate reading. Music was furnished under the direction of Miss Winnie Harper. Miss Churchill gave a pleasing vocal solo.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robinson, Middle Sackville, are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son.

The death of Jerry Leritte occurred on Monday, after a short illness of pneumonia. Deceased was 42 years old. A widow and seven children survive him.

Miss Clara J. Dixon, of Upper Point de Bute, has been appointed post mistress at that place. Her father, the late Geo. R. Dixon, held the position for thirty-one years.

The death of Fred Estabrooks occurred recently at Fitchburg (Mass.) Mr. Estabrooks was well and favorably known in Sackville and his demise is heard with regret by his friends here.

Sackville branch, W. M. S., will celebrate their silver anniversary on Tuesday next from 3 to 5. An interesting programme is being prepared.

John Somers, of Baie Verte, has returned from an extended visit at Boston and adjacent cities.

Mr. F. L. Murray lately manager of the Royal Bank, Sackville, has been compelled to resign his position at Moncton on account of failing health. His physician have ordered complete rest, and change of climate. His position at Moncton being temporarily filled by Mr. D. Cameron, of Sackville.

The funeral of the late Bessie Oulton was held at Jolicure on Monday and was very largely attended. Rev. Charles Flewwelling conducted an impressive service. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

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