

FIVE LIQUOR DEALERS IN WOULD WILLINGLY BE EXECUTED IN PLACE OF THAW FOR \$3,000,000

Scott Act, Properly Enforced, Has Made Moncton a Dry Town.

Many Dealers Have Left the City—Hotel Proprietors Threaten to Close Their Doors—Drug Stores Getting It Too.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 19.—With five dealers in jail, several city barrooms closed up, and others doing business on an extremely small scale, it has been shown in Moncton within the last few weeks that the Scott Act can be enforced to good effect and the means of preventing the Scott Act enforcement was placed in the hands of Chief of Police Rideout.

In the city at the present time there is not an open barroom. In several hotels liquor can be bought, but not by everyone, and the rooms formerly occupied by the bars have been very thoroughly cleaned out. The introduction of search warrants in the crusade is responsible for this, as searches "max" can be taken at any time, and the discovery of liquor means its seizure and the imprisonment or at least a fine following.

Ten dealers in the forbidden beverages are under sentence of a month's imprisonment in Dorchester, and several others have left the city. The number includes a couple of bar-keepers as well as some hotel proprietors, who are scattered to Boston, Montreal, Ottawa, and other places.

The rigid enforcement of the Scott Act has led to a resolution by the proprietors of the leading hotels of the city to close their doors into effect in their hotels. One of the hotels has already closed.

The proprietor closed his bar after serving one month in jail and being sentenced to another. On the window of another hotel there is the sign "No Let." Four dealers who are in Dorchester are serving a month's sentence, while the fifth is doing three months in non-payment of a fifty dollar fine. The drug stores have not escaped either two months in jail and a fine, or a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

MURDERED GIRL FOR THIRTEEN DOLLARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—Earl Jacques, a 16-year-old boy, who was late tonight to two detectives that he killed and robbed Miss Mary Eddy on the evening of January 3rd at Greenville, Miss. Eddy was employed in the Greenville woolen mills, where Jacques was also working. While she was on her way to her home from work on the night of January 3 she was killed by a blow from a club on her temple, containing \$12.13, taken. Young Jacques was arrested on suspicion a few days after the murder, but he denied knowing anything about the case. He succeeded in establishing an alibi for him.

Tonight information received by Police Detective John P. Coffey, of George Monahan of this city, who has been working on the case, led them to take Jacques into custody again. They took him to the mill, where he was driving over the four miles of country road from Greenville to Centerville to take a trolley car for Providence, where Jacques made his confession. According to the confession, he said that his conscience troubled him and that he could keep his secret no longer.

The detectives say that Jacques declared that on the night of the murder he left the woolen mill a short time before the closing whistle blew and going to the rear of the mill secured a yarn roller from a rubbish pile. The roller is of wood, about two inches in thickness and five or six feet long. With this weapon, according to the officers, Jacques lay in wait for the roadside until Miss Eddy came along. Then the officers say, Jacques struck her over the head from behind, felled her to the ground, and tore the pay envelope from his hiding place in the bosom of her dress. Jacques was locked up tonight at the central station, and will be arraigned Monday, probably in the sixth district court.

MODERN MEDICINES

No sane mother would wish herself treated under the conditions of medicine or surgery of half a century ago. Why then should she give her little one the old-fashioned medicine of half a century ago, which more likely than not contain poisonous opiate that cannot cure the child, merely drugs that into temporary insensibility. Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine prepared with all the care and skill of modern medicine and the mother who gives this medicine to her child has the guarantee of a Government analyst that it does not contain one particle of opiate or any other poisonous stuff. This medicine cures all the minor ailments of little ones, and makes baby a healthy, laughing, happy child. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 26 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Evansville, Ont.

HALIFAX MERCHANTS ARE INDIGNANT

Wanted S.S. Corsican to Land Their Freight There Instead of Here

HALIFAX, Jan. 19.—The C. F. R. sent the Allan liner Corsican to St. John today without landing a pound of cargo at this port, notwithstanding that she has 300 tons of freight here, of which 250 tons were for Halifax merchants. The cargo will be landed at St. John and forwarded to Halifax by rail.

The Corsican is under charter to the C. F. R. this voyage, replacing the Empress of Ireland. The steamer landed the Canadian and Ontario mails, and a few passengers at the port. The Halifax merchants are very indignant over the action of the big corporation in causing an unnecessary delay in the delivering of the freight.

The Corsican sailed for St. John at 5.15. She has 300 tons of cargo to discharge at St. John.

JUROR WEPT WHEN HE GAVE DECISION

Believed Bank President Guilty, but Hated to See Him Imprisoned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, which closed its doors in December, 1906, was found guilty today on fifty-four counts of the indictments against him, charging misappropriation of the bank's funds. The verdict was returned by a jury in the federal district court here. Walsh was permitted to remain at liberty under the bond furnished by him after the verdict had been returned against him one year ago today, pending the hearing of arguments on January 28, on a motion by his counsel for a new trial.

The penalty fixed by the statutes for the offense for which the elderly banker was convicted, is imprisonment for not less than five years or more than ten years for each count upon his guilt was established.

The reading of the verdict was followed by a scene intensely dramatic. When the president of the bank, in the presence of Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the defendant, Elbert Palmer, a jurymen from Harvard, Ill., was overcome by emotion and wept. He signified his acquiescence in the finding. He sat with head bowed upon his knees during the preliminary proceedings, and failed to rise to his feet, as the others had done, to reply to the interrogation by the clerk, "Was this and is this your verdict?"

A balding man in a suit when his turn to answer came. He apparently had not heard the question and it was repeated. Palmer rose and stood unsteadily with eyes lowered, and muttered something unintelligible to the court and attorneys. Under prompting by Judge Anderson, the juror then replied with apparent effort at self-control and with the tears coursing down his cheeks: "Yes, under the instructions as I understand them."

When the roll was completed Palmer was questioned further by the court, at the request of Attorney Miller, and in answer to the question "physically put to him replied, 'I have to say yes.'"

It developed later that Palmer was largely responsible for the long delay in the trial. He was the subject of the long delay, and he was the subject of the long delay, and he was the subject of the long delay.

MOST LIVE WITH WIFE WHO HAS HUSBAND

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The application of Colonel William A. Stokes of the 10th Cavalry Regiment, National Guard for the annulment of his marriage to Elizabeth Hitchings Stokes, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Morley in Brooklyn. The court arrived at its conclusion because of Colonel Stokes' admission that he had continued to live with the defendant for two years after he learned that her first husband, John Hitchings, was still alive in the state of Washington. The question of the ownership of the Stokes residence in St. Mark's avenue will be determined today.



NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The non-arrival of important witnesses who are hurrying to New York by steamer and train caused an abandonment of the afternoon session of the Thaw trial today and set the morning sitting down to less than two hours. Mr. Lattin, leading counsel for the defense, announced that beginning tomorrow he would hurry the case along as rapidly as possible. It was necessary, he explained, that all the evidence having to do with Thaw's alleged irrational conduct in the past several years, be introduced before the medical experts are called to testify as to the defendant's mental situation at the time he killed Stanford White.

Mrs. Wm. Thaw, mother of the accused, arrived from Pittsburgh today and if strong enough, may take the stand tomorrow. She has been ill for more than a month and at one time it was feared she would not be able to attend the trial at all.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will not be a witness until some time next week.

All of the indications so far have been that District Attorney Jerome will make a desperate fight to have her testimony ruled out this year. Counsel for the defense are confident, however, that it will be allowed now that they have entered a formal specification of insanity, in connection with the plea of "not guilty."

The elder Mrs. Thaw figured indirectly in the evidence taken today. A letter, written by her in 1881 to the master of the little Pennsylvania school where her son was a pupil, identified by the master and read to the jury. It is her great anxiety as to the conduct of her son which led her to conclude that she entertained even then that his mind was unbalanced.

The school master, now 78 years of age, was an impressive witness. He is Abraham R. Beck, an uncle of ex-Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck, and he related many incidents which led him to the conclusion that young Thaw undoubtedly was irrational. The ex-assistant attorney general was a spectator at the trial today.

Benjamin Boman, formerly door-keeper at the Madison Square theatre, where Evelyn Nesbit played in "The Girl from Dixie" in 1903, repeated his testimony at the first trial, as to a threat by Stanford White to find and kill Thaw before daylight.

One of the 2,000 strange letters which have been received by Mrs. Evelyn Thaw since Harry K. Thaw's trial began which was made public today, contained an offer from an Ohio man to substitute himself for Thaw and if necessary be executed. The offer imposed the consideration that his family be paid \$3,000,000 as soon as the proposed substitution is complete. His letter covered six hundred pages. He declared that he was a double of the prisoner in appearance and could take Thaw's place in his cell by visiting him in prison in disguise.

The writer whose name was not made public, said he had no special desire to live, was not afraid to die, but made the offer to provide for his family. The letter was written coherently.

COUNTRY MARKET

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods including potatoes, beef, pork, and other commodities. Includes sub-sections for Wholesale, Retail, and Fish.

FREE TRADE DEFET ON EVE OF CRITICAL SESSION

TORONTO SOCIETY MEN ARE VERY NERVOUS

Jury Disagreed in Mrs. Minnie Turner Case—May Press Murder Charge

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—After being out for nearly five hours the jury in the trial of Mrs. Minnie Turner, Saturday could not agree upon their verdict and were discharged. The charge was committing an illegal operation upon Miss Rose Winters, a young domestic who died in the accused woman's home, Poplar Plains Road, August 1st last. The other charge, that of murder, may now be pressed against Mrs. Turner. The case is exciting much interest, because the names of prominent men are being spoken of as frequenters of the Turner house.

G.T.P. HAD TO GET SOME TIES FROM U. S.

Canadian Contractors Were Unable to Supply Demand in Time

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The awarding of a contract by the Grand Trunk Pacific for 125,000 sleepers to lumbermen in Northern Minnesota, has been commented upon adversely by newspapers which hold that all such materials should be obtained in Canada.

COLD IN FREDERICTON

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 19.—Tonight will probably be the coldest of the winter so far. At nine o'clock the mercury was 4 below, with a strong wind blowing.

24 DEAD BODIES PLACED IN ONE CIRCULAR TRENCH

Simple Ceremonies Attending Burial of Boyertown Victims

BOYERTOWN, Pa., Jan. 19.—The bodies of 24 unidentified dead who lost their lives in the Rhoades Opera House fire last Monday were buried today in Fairview cemetery in this place. Upwards of 10,000 persons attended the service that marked the interment of the fire victims, who were buried in one long circular-shaped trench. No religious services were held at the graves, the ceremonies being of the simplest. Four ministers, representing as many denominations, read the plain burial service of their respective churches. Each body was encased in a plain coffin and they lie separated in the ditch by brick walls. In time a monument, marked with the names of those reported missing since the fire and who are supposed to have been burned to death, will be erected in the centre of the circular mound which marks the one big grave.

BOY WILL LIKELY BE CHARGED WITH MURDER

HAMILTON, Jan. 19.—A lad named Cummings died last night as a result of wounds received in a fight with another boy named Kirkpatrick. Both were working in the McPherson Shoe Factory. Kirkpatrick was arrested after the fight on the charge of wounding. This charge will probably be changed to murder.

WOULD FOUND DISTINCT FRENCH CANADIAN COLONY IN THE NORTHWEST

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—A project to found a distinctly French-Canadian province in the heart of the Northwest has been inaugurated by a number of Valleyfield people, headed by Mgr. Alard, vicar general of the diocese of Valleyfield. The idea is to have French Canadian settlers take up a large tract of land where they can have their own priests, schools and customs; in other words, where a second Quebec would be established. An organization known as the Western Colonist Society has been formed, and it is said that a large tract of land able to accommodate thousands of settlers has been selected in the Moosejaw district and is now being surveyed.

COL TAYLOR WANTS FULL INVESTIGATION

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 19.—Lieut. Col. Taylor, commanding the 2nd Canadian Cavalry, demanded an inquiry into the case of a soldier who was killed in a military camp. If this is granted by the militia council he will endeavor to justify his demand by showing that the soldier's resignation is said to be in the hands of the Minister of Militia and he will probably return to his regiment in England after the examination is held.

FIRE IN HAMILTON

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 18.—Fire this afternoon did damage to the extent of \$40,000 to the building and stock of the Hamilton Cold Storage Co., formerly Hamilton Coffee and Spice Company. Covered by insurance.

JAPAN TROUBLE

Lemieux's Mission Problem Announced Japanese Government Especially of Laws Will Pre

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.—A of his negotiations with the government regarding immigration Canada was made the subject of a statement by Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, who was in Japan for the past several days.

Mr. Lemieux made a most interesting statement. He declared that between 1890 and 1907 the Canadian government had repeated assurances from the Japanese government that they would not restrict immigration to Canada, but that the policy of Japan was to make restrictions as to the immigration of Japanese to the limit of Japanese, Mr. Noshi asked restrictions be placed in the law, but that the policy of Japan was to make restrictions as to the immigration of Japanese to the limit of Japanese, Mr. Noshi asked restrictions be placed in the law, but that the policy of Japan was to make restrictions as to the immigration of Japanese to the limit of Japanese.

FREE TRADE DEFET ON EVE OF CRITICAL SESSION

Chamberlain Man Captures Important Seat from British Government.

Campbell-Bannerman Faces an Important Session—Irish Affairs Prominent--Many Radical Home Policy Bills on the Programme.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Liberal morning newspapers are obliged to confess that the result of the election at Newton, where the Liberal candidate, Mr. Morrison-Bell, the Unionist candidate for parliament defeated the Liberal candidate, C. R. Buxton, is the worst blow that the trade policy of the present government has received and reveals how strenuously the Protectionist party is still working, and the advocates of a candidate being a stalwart advocate of "undiluted Chamberlainism."

Rioting followed the declaration of the poll at Newton Abbott on Saturday.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The third and what promises to be the most critical session of the parliament controlled by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be formally opened on January 29 by the King, with all the traditional pomp and ceremony which has marked the annual visit of the monarch to St. Stephen's. His majesty will be accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family. If all the legislation promised for the coming session is forecasted in the speech from the throne, the members of the house of commons will have a stupendous task before them and the usual session of six months will hardly be sufficient to dispose of the business. An autumn session is therefore already being talked of.

Irish affairs are sure to occupy much of the time of the parliament, and a bill to deal with the grazing lands, over which cattle driving originated, the opposition has threatened to introduce an amendment to the reply to the speech which will enable them to discuss in detail the government's Irish policy.

After Ireland, in point of public interest, will come a drastic licensing bill, to fight which, the brewers, distillers and hotel-keepers are probably the kingdom have already organized. The measure is not expected to meet all the demands of the temperance party.

Old age pensions will occupy a prominent place in the government programme.

The rest of the programme includes another attempt to amend the education act, a bore of contention between the two houses; the reintroduction of the Scottish land valuation and land bill, which has been rejected by the commons; the introduction of a new English land valuation bill; a measure establishing 8 hours as the legal working time in all mines; a bill establishing a Home-Loans department in London, with power to collect all dues and erect new docks, which the owners of docks are opposing; and a lot of housing and other reforms to the commons, which will be of great benefit to the poor residents in large cities.

The advocates of women's suffrage having failed to obtain the government consent that the time has come when women should be given the vote, will depend upon private members to advance their cause. Such a bill, however, stands little chance of reaching the statute books without the government's support.

This budget will be not less interesting than the legislation. The reforms mentioned mean a great increase in the expenditure, and when there is added to this an increase of three million sterling in the naval estimates, the budget will have to find nearly ten million pounds more than was necessary last year and if the expansion continues there will be a further increase of twenty millions next year.

There was every reason to expect that the restriction of Asiatics in British India, which was a subject of discussion in British Columbia and a 600 adult male whites. The fear might be overcome by the fact that the Asiatic steam was still a very real fear. That the Asiatic steam was still a very real fear. That the Asiatic steam was still a very real fear.

Mr. Lemieux had a dozen letters to Sir Wilfrid assuring him that he would restrict immigration to Canada and pointing out from year to year that undertaking was being undertaken.

On September 18, 1905, in a letter by Mr. Noshi to Hon. Mr. Fish the Canadian government had agreed to adhere to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but to however restrictions concerning coastwise trade and immigration, having learned the intention of the Canadian government, Mr. Noshi wrote that the treaty will be always restricted, and that Canada will not deny such good faith and will not try any restriction by right of treaty.

This, said Mr. Lemieux, was mentioned to the council and was approved as a piece of good faith on the part of the government adhered to the treaty. The treaty came into force on January 1st, 1908, and was again written to the house of commons by Sir Wilfrid to the

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