

LIGHT ON LATEST TARIFF TINKERING

Only Advantage Italy Has to Offer Canada is That of Direct Shipment to Her Ports.

France is Not Required to Ship from Her Own Ports—Some Interesting Figures on Tariff Matters.

Ottawa, June 24.—Little attention has been paid to the French treaty, which has now been in operation since February 1st last, nor to the Italian, Belgian and Dutch arrangements which Mr. Fielding made public before sailing for Europe. The exact state of affairs will bear a little defining.

As things are now, our import trade is conducted under three different sets of tariff conditions. These are:—
1.—The United States, Germany, and about 25 other countries sell goods to us under the general tariff. The 25 other countries trade with us to an insignificant extent.
2.—All the continent of Europe, except Germany, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and the other Balkan states; the Southern shore of the Mediterranean as far east as Egypt; the Argentine, Bolivia, Venezuela and Columbia in South America; and Japan, Korea, and Persia enjoy a mixed tariff, combinations of (1), the general, (2) the intermediate, (3) the special French Treaty rates.
The British Empire gets the preference.

Turning these geographical statements into figures, we find that our import trade consists of:—
1.—Under the general tariff exclusively, \$202,600,000.
United States, \$112,600,000.
Germany, \$6,000,000.
Other countries \$84,000,000.
2.—Under mixed tariff conditions, \$18,500,000.
3.—Under the preference, \$86,250,000.
Germany Likely Favored.

There is such strong likelihood of a trade arrangement with Germany, with a consequent impetus to a trade hitherto kept under by tariff war, that we may reasonably look forward to an import trade somewhat as follows:—
Under the general tariff \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000.
Under mixed tariffs, \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.
Under the preference, \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

The term "mixed tariff" requires some explanation. The Canadian tariff has about 750 items. France and the dozen or so countries which have most favored nation rights get the intermediate rates on 98 items, and special rates on 215. Thus the position of France, the most favored nation, is as follows:—
General rates on about 640 items.
Lower (intermediate or special) rates on 110 items.
While Belgium and Holland have:—
General rates on about 640 items.
Intermediate rates on about 110 items.

And Italy has:—General rates on about 722 items. Intermediate rates on about 18 items.

Imports Classified.
Our total imports in 1909-9 were \$309,000,000, and these fall into the two classes as follows:—
Under the 110 items affected by the French treaty, \$50,000,000.
Under the 640 items unaffected by the French treaty, \$259,000,000.

Thus the intermediate and special rates affect one-sixth of our import trade. To show what the intermediate and special duties amount to, it may be as well to set forth the eighteen items affected by the Italian arrangement; showing the four kinds of duty which now apply to them.

Macaroni, etc., per cwt.—General tariff, \$1.25; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, \$1; French treaty duty, \$1; British preference, 7cts.
Tinned vegetables, per lb.—General tariff, 1 1/2 cts.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 1 1/4 cts.; French treaty duty, 1 cent; British preference, 1 cent.
Lime juice, etc.—General tariff, 20 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 17 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 17 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 15 per cent.

Wines, non-sparkling—(A), 20 per cent. or less proof per gal.—General tariff, 20 cents; Intermediate tariff, 15c.; French treaty duty, 15c.; British preference, 15c.; (B) 20 to 23 per cent. per gal.—General tariff, 25 cents; 30 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 20c.; Italian, 25 cents; French treaty duty, 25 cents; British preference, 25 cents; (D) for each degree in excess of 26 per cent.—General tariff, 3 cents; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 3 cents; French treaty duty, 3 cents; British preference, 3 cents.

Sparkling wines, per dozen—General tariff, \$3.30 and 30 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, \$3.30; French treaty duty, 3.30; British preference, \$3.30.
Castile soap, per lb.—General tariff, 2 cents; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 1 cent; French treaty duty, 1 cent; British preference, 1 cent.
Pomades, etc.—General tariff, 15 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 12 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 7 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 5 per cent.

Essential oils—General tariff, 10 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 7 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 7 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 5 per cent.
White and cream colored lace and embroideries—General tariff, 20 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 17 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 17 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 12 1/2 per cent.
Dress goods, unfinished—General tariff, 25 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 22 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 22 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 15 per cent.

Church vestments—General tariff, 20 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 17 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 17 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 12 1/2 per cent.
Valves, velveteens, etc.—General

WIRELESS MAY BE COMPULSORY

Policy Of Marine Department May Be Changed By Working Of United States Bill—Rejected Last Session.

Ottawa, June 24.—By reason of the trouble which has been experienced on the Pacific coast in the interchange of wireless messages, more than passing interest is manifested by the marine department in the congressional measures compelling the installation of wireless apparatus on passenger vessels. The bill is regarded as practically committing the government of the United States to the principle of compulsory communication between ships and shore stations, regardless of the system employed by either as promulgated at the Berlin conference in 1906.

That the United States should subscribe to this arrangement was regarded here as unfortunate, inasmuch as it encouraged multiplication of shore stations and consequent interference.

On the British Columbia coast American steamers plying between Puget Sound ports and Alaska are using the Canadian Government's wireless systems for all messages sent or received beyond the zone of the conflicting Seattle stations. Similarly on the Atlantic coast communications are exchanged by Canadian stations with American vessels without any interference whatever. The attempt to enact legislation compelling the equipment of the passenger vessels with wireless apparatus failed at the last session of Parliament. The bill was introduced by E. N. Lewis, member for West Huron, Ont., providing that "Every sea-going and passenger ship over 400 tons gross registered in Canada, and every sea-going and coasting freight ship over 1,200 tons gross, shall be equipped with an apparatus for wireless telegraphy."

The bill was referred to a special committee of the Commons, which threw it out under pressure of protest from vessel owners against the disproportionate outlay involved in the case of smaller ships.

The bill will doubtless be reintroduced next session, but with its application limited to vessels of a larger class, in which event it may have a chance of becoming law.

Ribbons—General tariff, 35 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 30 per cent.; French treaty duty, 25 per cent.; British preference, 22 1/2 per cent.

Manufactures of silk—General tariff, 37 1/2 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 35 per cent.; French treaty duty, 32 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 30 per cent.

Musical instruments—General tariff, 30 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 27 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 27 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 20 per cent.

Brass band instruments—General tariff, 35 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 32 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 22 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 15 per cent.

Bead ornaments, toys, etc.—General tariff, 30 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 27 1/2 per cent.; French treaty duty, 27 1/2 per cent.; British preference, 20 per cent.

Gloves—General tariff, 35 per cent.; Intermediate tariff, 1c.; Italian, 30 per cent.; French treaty duty, 30 per cent.; British preference, 22 1/2 per cent.

As in force up to February 1st, last, the British preference was actually higher than on three items of foregoing list; the two lighter species on still wines, and medicinal preparations. It would not do to have France, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, Morocco and such countries having rates below the preference and so the preferential duty on these articles was reduced to the French Treaty level.

Exports to Italy.
As for the favored granted by Italy, the more important items are set out below, together with our total exports in these lines:

Cheese \$20,000,000
Cattle 10,000,000
Wood products 5,000,000
Paper 3,500,000

There is, however, a peculiarity in the situation. The Italian customs authorities apparently do not inquire closely into the country of origin. Such goods as we hitherto have sold to Italy—about \$750,000 a year—have entered that country through Great Britain or other countries who already enjoy the Italian conventional tariff, and so have enjoyed the conventional tariff while nominally under the maximum tariff. Thus what Canada gets out of the arrangement, so long as the Italian customs officials continue lenient, is the right to ship these eighteen articles direct to Italian ports. Really the only thing which Italy has to offer us in the coming negotiations is the right to ship direct under the conventional tariff.

The direct shipment clauses take a bit of explanation. So far as this side of the ocean is concerned, goods from any of the countries concerned must enter by Canadian ports; there must be no shipment via New York or any other American ports.

So far as Europe is concerned the situation is:—
Dutch goods must be shipped from a Dutch or British port.
Belgian goods must be shipped from a Belgian or British port.
Italian goods must be shipped from an Italian or British port.
French goods may be shipped from a French, Belgian, Dutch, British or any other European port, except one of Germany, Portugal, Greece or Turkey.
And any country of the most favored nation group has the same privileges as France.

TYPES SEEN ON GRADUATING DAY



COLEMAN BEGINS TERM IN PRISON

Embezzeling Cambridge Bank Clerk In Affecting Farewell To Father And Brother—Official Measurements Taken.

Greenfield, Mass., June 24.—Showing but little emotion although his cheeks were wet with the tears of his father, George W. Coleman, the self-confessed embezzler of the National City Bank of Cambridge, where he was a bookkeeper, turned from the kisses of his weeping father and brother, to bid adieu to his father and brother, both weeping and apparently broken-hearted, climbed back into the automobile where a Mr. Stratton, of South Boston, owner of the machine and a friend of the Coleman family, awaited them.

The completed measurements taken of the young embezzler shows him to be five feet eight and one half inches tall, weighing one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, his father and brother, both weeping and apparently broken-hearted, climbed back into the automobile where a Mr. Stratton, of South Boston, owner of the machine and a friend of the Coleman family, awaited them.

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MRS. L. A. CURREY IS REFUSED DIVORCE

Appeal From Lower Court Fails When Supreme Court Divides Evenly—Lengthy Decision Is Read.

Fredericton, N. B., June 24.—The Supreme Court this morning delivered judgment in the divorce appeal case of Mary Ellen Currey vs. Lemuel A. Currey. The court divided evenly, which means that appeal drops. Chief Justice Barker and Judges McLeod and White gave as their opinion that appeal should be allowed, and Mrs. Currey be granted a divorce as sought. Judges McKewen, Barry and Landry held that appeal should be disallowed and the finding of Mr. Justice McLeod, the divorce court judge, sustained. Judge McKewen read his judgment first; it was short. He said that he had found no reason to change his former decision, and that he felt that under the law Mrs. Currey was not entitled to a divorce.

Judge Barry said that he had carefully read over all the evidence and he saw no reason to differ from conclusions reached by his brother judge. Mr. Justice Landry said he agreed with Justices McKewen and Barry. His Honor the Chief Justice read a lengthy judgment, in which he reviewed the evidence given at the hearing. The two questions the court had to decide were: 1st, was the learned judge correct as to his interpretation of legal cruelty, and, 2nd, was he right in his conclusion that the evidence did not sustain the law? He agreed that his answer to the first question was correct, but with regard to the second, with all due deference to his brother judge, he would have to differ.

His Honor then took up several portions of the evidence. He referred to Currey's action in respect to the purchase of kid gloves, the midnight sun and other occurrences. He did not think that any one act amounted to what is known as legal cruelty but all taken together met the requirements of the law. He thought the appeal should be allowed with costs. Justices McLeod and White agreed.

In the case of Campbell vs. Walsh the court gave judgment that the non-

SCIMECA BOY STILL MISSING

Father In Communication With Kidnappers, But Cannot Come To Terms—Detective Professes To Know.

New York, June 24.—The family and friends of three-year old Michael Scimeca, who disappeared from his home on the second floor of 2 Prince street on Tuesday evening, waited in the Scimeca rooms all yesterday for the alleged "kidnappers" to return for the child. They were still waiting late last night. Dr. Scimeca denied in the course of the day that he was dickering with the "kidnappers" as to how much he should pay for the child's return.

"If I knew who they were I would go and shoot them," he said. Mrs. Scimeca seemed quite calm and unruffled over her child's disappearance and a friend explained: "She has known that her husband was receiving threatening letters for a long time. She has been expecting the kidnapping. She also knows that no child kidnapped in the Italian colony here has ever been harmed. Every child always has found its way back to its parents as soon as the kidnappers either receive a small part of the ransom demanded or as soon as they found that the parents refused to be frightened into giving it up."

Frank L. Frugone, editor of the Italian Evening Bulletin, criticized the Italian branch of the Detective Bureau yesterday. Editor Frugone said that the city had too few Italian detectives, that many of the members of the Italian branch were not even Italians, and were all easily recognizable.

"The Italian branch of the Detective Bureau should consist of 150 instead of 25 Italian detectives. It's too bad that ex-Commissioner Bingham's plea for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Italian branch fell through," said Editor Frugone.

A member of the Italian branch of the Detective Bureau who was assigned to the Scimeca case spent most of Wednesday night in the corner saloon opposite police headquarters. He said he was "waiting for his partner," who "might have valuable information later."

He was asked if he had any idea who had taken the child. "I know who took him," he answered. "Then why don't you go and arrest him?" asked the reporter. "That would interfere with the child's return," replied the detective. He was meekly said that several members of the Italian branch of the Detective Bureau were still "working on the case."

Alliance Secretary to Preach.
Rev. W. G. Hanna, A. B., the secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance for Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, will preach tomorrow in the Victoria St. United Baptist church in the morning and in the Centenary Methodist church in the evening. He will address a meeting in the afternoon in the Carleton Methodist church.

BROAD KNOCKED OUT.
New York, N. Y., June 24.—Pal Moore, of Philadelphia, tonight knocked out Ted "Snowball" Broad, of England, in the third round of what was to have been a ten round bout, before the National Sporting Club.

The closing session of the Sunday School Conference was held at Rothsay last evening. Mrs. C. W. Nichols, in an interesting address on Missions told of the need for missionaries in the good work of the church was already doing in these lands. Dr. Rexford concluded his illustrated lecture on the "Physical Geography of Palestine."

In the afternoon separate conferences were held on the work of each department. In the morning Rev. C. W. Nichols gave an illustrated address on the "Home Department." Dr. Rexford taught next Sunday's Sunday school lesson and Rev. W. R. Hubbard gave the Bible reading. The session closed with votes of thanks to Dr. Rexford and others who had assisted in making the conference a success.

N. B. DRUGGISTS IN ANNUAL SESSION

S. A. R. MacDonald Of Fredericton Is New President—Meeting Held At Pine Bluff Camp—Reports Received.

Fredericton, June 24.—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held yesterday at Pine Bluff Camp, on the St. John River, about five miles above this city where the members were the guests of Fredericton druggists. The party left here about two o'clock in motor boats and held a business meeting in the afternoon which was followed by a sumptuous dinner. In the evening another business session was held, the party returning to this city shortly before midnight.

Reports were received from the retiring president, Mr. E. J. Mahoney, the registrar, E. R. W. Ingraham, and the retiring secretary, Charles T. Wade. Reports showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. Reports were also received from R. D. Robb and E. Clinton Brown, who were delegates to the Canadian Pharmaceutical convention, which was held last year at Banff.

There was an informal discussion on matters pertaining to trade. The election of members of the council for the ensuing year resulted as follows: C. A. Burchill, J. M. Wiley, G. Y. Dibble, S. A. R. MacDonald, G. Fred Chestnut, Arthur J. Ryan, R. T. Mack and Alonzo Staples, Fredericton; A. W. Coombe, St. Mary's; W. H. Robb, E. R. W. Ingraham, St. John; E. W. Mair, Woodstock.

Delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Society, to be held at Halifax in September, were elected as follows: R. D. Robb of Sackville and M. V. Paddock of St. John; G. Fred Chestnut, of Fredericton and Geo. A. Reicher, of St. John, were appointed substitutes.

At the close of the society's meeting the council met and elected the following officers: President, S. A. R. MacDonald, Fredericton; Vice-President, E. H. Robb, St. John; Secretary, G. Fred Chestnut, Fredericton; Treasurer, George Y. Dibble, Fredericton; Registrar, E. R. W. Ingraham, St. John.

During the day a group photograph was taken of the party by Mr. William Hawker, of St. John.

ROTHSAY MEETINGS CLOSED YESTERDAY

Sunday School Workers' Conference Ended After Holding Successful and Profitable Sessions for Four Days

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SLEUTHS SPYING BRITISH BARONET

SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR HOLIDAYS

Presentation of Prizes and Graduating Exercises at Hampton Consolidated—St John Girl Holds Exam.

Hampton, N. B., June 24.—The closing and graduating exercises of the Hampton Consolidated School were held this afternoon before an audience which tested the standing room of the Assembly Hall to the utmost. The programme was long and varied, the chief features being the presentation of prizes, medals and certificates to the winners in the several departments. The high school graduates were Miss Marguerite Adams, Miss Blanche M. Cranford, Chas. D. Dickson and Harold A. Seely. The class motto was "It matters not how long we live, but how."

Miss Marguerite Adams was the valedictorian, and Miss Cranford the prophetess. The high school entrance certificate and those for highest standing were presented by Professor John Hill, of Yale; prizes for manual training, Sheriff Prizze; domestic science, Dr. W. S. Morrison, and Fowler gold medal for history by Rev. Mr. Colwell to Gladys Smith. The Humphrey memorial medal for mathematics by Rev. C. Farquhar, to Marguerite Adams, and a special prize by Chairman T. W. Barnes to Douglas Dickson, close competitor for the same. Rev. H. C. Rice presented his prize in English literature, a copy of Lowell's poems, to Marguerite Adams. Hilda Whalley won Miss Travis' prize for highest standing in grade seven and Ruth Humphrey, Mrs. P. Palmer's prize for history in grade six.

The graduating certificates were presented by John March. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. E. C. Weyman. There were choruses by the school, songs by Miss Isabel M. Page and Mrs. A. March, a clarinet solo by Master Roland Barnes, and a recitation by Miss M. Evans. An essay on King Edward VII read by Gladys Smith on Empire Day brought a prize today from the Rev. H. F. Whalley, who was greatly impressed with its excellence.

Waterborough.
Waterborough, June 24.—The annual school closing was held yesterday afternoon and the excellent showing of the pupils reflected great credit on the teacher, Miss Nellie B. Vanwart, of St. John, who is retiring this year much to the regret of the district. The programme was of a high and nicely rendered as follows:—
Chorus.
"See, Daybreak is Coming."
Recitation—"Her Name." May Hamm Reading.
Recitation—"The King's Kisses," Greta Wasson.
Reading First Book
Recitation—"Three Kittens," Greta Wasson.
Reading Junior Third Dialogue—"Trials of a Teacher," Myrtle Slocum, Arthur Mott.
Reading Senior Third Reading—"Little Miss Mischief," Alma Slocum.
Speech Harry Ferris
Recitation—"Nobody," Kenneth Slocum.
Geography, Arithmetic, Fifth Grade.
Speech—"Boys' Rights," City Maid.
Geography Arithmetic, Fourth Grade
Chorus "Just a Little Pansy," Arithmetic and Grammar, Third Grade
Recitation—"Ye Mariners of England," Victor Wiggins.
Geography and History, Senior Third Grade.
Recitation—"Rover In Church," Helen Ferris.
Geography and History, Junior Third Grade.
Recitation—"Legend of Bregenz," Louise Wiggins.
History Senior Grade Chorus—"O, Canada."
History Junior Fifth Recitation—"John's Hist. Lesson," Clarence Wasson.

This fine programme was followed by an address from Thos. M. Wiggins, trustee, and Mr. E. L. Wasson, the teacher at Mill Cove school.

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CONFIRMATION OF FURNESS STORY

Montreal, June 24.—Furness Witherly and Company are to run a passenger service to Montreal next year and have Halifax as the winter port. It is not yet decided whether Manchester will be the English port or not.

Use of Alum in Michigan.

State Chemist F. W. Robinson of Michigan, in an interview some days ago, stated that many Powder Companies have for months been terming sodium aluminum sulphate as one of the ingredients used in the manufacture of baking powder, which when sifted down, was nothing more or less than alum. This he claims will soon be used by many of the States as an entering wedge to prohibit the use of that substance in baking powder and many other foodstuffs. Michigan has no law preventing the use of alum, but there is a stringent law against the use of substances in food-stuffs that are injurious to the public health. According to the Pennsylvania decision alum is classed as such, and action may be taken in Michigan to prevent the sale of baking powder containing it.

Had Eight Days' Trip.

The Government steamer Lana downe, Capt. Edwards, arrived in port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from an eight day trip down the bay as far as Yarmouth, carrying oil and provisions to the various lighthouses and stateries that are lighted. Early this morning she will renew the Fallway gas buoy and return to the ballast wharf for further orders.

Somebody in New York Interested in Sir William Pearson—The Mining Contractor.

Every Time He Leaves St. Regis Hotel Signals are Given for Detectives to Follow.

New York, June 24.—If you pass by the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street on one of these hot mornings, say between 9.30 and 11 o'clock, the chances are that you will suddenly find yourself in an atmosphere of mystery. For just about a week the region has been haunted by detectives and if you happen to look like a certain English baronet you are watched from the time you leave in sight until you disappear. If you are a certain English baronet one or more of the detectives will follow you wherever you go.

A reporter who has watched them for two mornings learned that Sir Westman Pearson is the object of the surveillance, which has been constant ever since he arrived at the St. Regis on June 14. Sir Westman is the contractor for some of the Pennsylvania tunnels, and he is also in the oil and other businesses in Mexico. He comes into contact with certain interested parties in the United States. A detective who has talked with some of the shadows says they are employed by those interests.

On Monday Sir Westman arrived at the St. Regis Hotel, more or less roughly dressed, were grouped on the stone fence outside the old Harriman house opposite the hotel. When the baronet came out of the hotel each took a good look at him and then their work was done.

Wears Red Necktie.
The chief sleuth of the lot seems to be a tall young man, whose distinguishing mark is a red tie, which you will recognize as the trademark of a window cleaner. His job is to sit on the stone fence and watch the doors of the St. Regis. Another stands in a shady spot by the side of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, and others are posted in Fifty-fifth street and the other two in Fifty-fourth street. The man with the red tie is the busy one. When not engaged in pursuit of the chief task of the others is to appear unconcerned.

The day before yesterday the sleuths were on the job early, all in position, but there was little doing until the baronet came out of the hotel doorway about 11 o'clock. He immediately you could see the two nearest sleuths wake up. The Britisher jumped into a taxicab that was waiting for him and started off in the direction of Madison avenue. He turned around and got a good look at his trail.

The man with the red tie gave a signal with his fan. The man nearest the church repeated it to the men at Fifty-fourth street, and as Sir Westman's cab passed the corner of that street on Madison avenue another taxicab containing two men was following him.

The man with the red tie stood watching the first taxicab as it rolled away. When it turned south he took out a book, made a note of the number of the car and other circumstances and hurried up Fifth avenue to look for a telephone. He returned later in the day and took up his watch.

Waited Long Time.

Yesterday he was on the job at half past nine o'clock. He waited until 10, but the baronet did not leave the hotel. So he hurried over to Sixth avenue, cautioning his confederates at the church to be on the lookout. After about half an hour he came back and, climbed upon the stone fence again.

Sir Westman stuck close to his quarters yesterday morning. It was not until 1 o'clock that anything occurred to awaken interest. This was when several important looking men began to arrive at the hotel, the identity of whom was apparently known to the sleuth with the red tie. He pulled out his book and jotted something down. He waited and waited, but the men stayed inside, so finally he went to a telephone and reported to somebody or other that Messrs. So-and-so were lunching at the hotel with Sir Westman. And so it went on through the day.

Several rural visitors who were in town seeing the sights yesterday gazed at each other from the top of a bus at the man with the red tie when he was pointed out to them as a New York detective. They were visibly disappointed. "Where's his disguise?" one of them wanted to know.

GARAGE IS OPENED AT SACKVILLE

The Sackville Tribune says: The Maritime Garage Company of which Mr. C. W. Fawcett is president and Mr. Lawrence Killam the manager, is now preparing its garage for use. The building that is being remodelled, for the purpose is the one on Main street, which the Fawcett stove business was carried on years ago.

One part of it will be used as a repair room and the other as a place in which to keep cars for patrons during the winter season. The latter section of the building will be so arranged as to accommodate some twenty cars. It is expected that in this part the floor will be of concrete.

The company has the agency for the noted Thomas Flyer, one of the foremost cars on the market. It will also have the agency for several other makes of cars. The company will also handle Essex gasoline engines, a New Brunswick product.