

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES DESTROYED.

The Latest Estimate of St. Croix Lumbermen's Losses at Hand.

SOME HEAVY LOSERS.

H. F. Eaton & Sons, Head the List; James Murchie & Sons Next; J. D. Chipman, F. H. Todd & Sons, and Others Come Next.

St. Stephen, N. B., June 9—(Special)—Now that the long-looked-for rains have fallen and extinguished the forest fires, a fairly accurate statement of losses sustained by lumbermen on the St. Croix waters will be interesting. While the losses on this river are heavy they fortunately are not so bad as in many sections. H. F. Eaton & Sons will probably be the heaviest losers, this firm having had burned twelve to fifteen thousand acres on the east side of the C. P. R. along the upper Magaguadavic lakes, in York county, also large areas of land on the south of North Lake, same county. They are reported as being heavy losers in Maine, estimated a total burned area of 20,000 to 25,000 acres for this firm. James Murchie & Sons are next heaviest losers, having had burned in York county along the C. P. R. and on Magaguadavic lake 12,000 or more acres, as well as several thousand acres in Maine. Major J. D. Chipman lost a valuable block of 6,000 acres near Kilburn Lake, in York county. F. H. Todd & Sons were fortunate in being the smallest losers of the big firms, having only had burned, as far as known, 3,300 to 4,500 acres. Irving R. Todd was also fortunate in a small loss. Other land owners having timber coming to this river have suffered more or less. The total amount of land burned on St. Croix waters will not exceed 50,000 acres, some of which was burned over before the loss can only be computed by value that might be put on the land variously estimated to be worth from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The timber owners wish to give a fairly accurate statement and the above has been furnished from good authority.

ANNUAL SESSION OF NOVA SCOTIA BAPTISTS.

Programme of Meetings to be Held at Bear River from June 19 to 23rd.

Digby, June 11—The fifty-third annual session of the Nova Scotia Baptist Association meets at Bear River on the 19th to 23rd inst. The following is the official programme:—

- Saturday—First Session. 10 a. m.—Call to order by the retiring moderator, Rev. I. T. Porter; devotions, enrollment of delegates, appointment of nominating committee, report of welcome and reply, report of committees on arrangements, report of nominating committee and election of officers, filling of vacancies on committees, welcome to new pastors. Adjournment, 12 noon. Second Session. 7.30 p. m.—Devotional exercises. 8.45 p. m.—Dinner at Porter's; devotions, enrollment of delegates, appointment of nominating committee, report of welcome and reply, report of committees on arrangements, report of nominating committee and election of officers, filling of vacancies on committees, welcome to new pastors. Adjournment, 12 noon. Third Session. 7.30 p. m.—Prayer. 7.45 p. m.—Report on education, Rev. A. J. Archibald. Addresses by Principal De Wolfe of Acadia Seminary, Principal Brant of Horton Academy, President Trotter of Acadia University. Sunday—Fourth Session. 9.30 a. m.—Prayer meeting in vestry. 10.30 a. m.—Association sermon by Rev. J. W. Rutledge. Fifth Session. 2.30 p. m.—Sunday school exercises. 3.00—Reports on Sunday schools, Rev. W. Fisher; addresses on S. S. Work, Rev. J. B. Woodland, Rev. F. E. Dacey. 4.00 p. m.—Report on Home Missions, Rev. E. J. Grant. Address on Home Missions, Rev. E. J. Grant. Sixth Session. 7.30 p. m.—Devotional exercises. 7.45 p. m.—Address on Home Missions, Rev. H. F. Adams. 8.15 p. m.—Report on Foreign Missions, Rev. F. P. Coffin; address on the above, Rev. S. S. Poole, Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D. Sunday—Seventh Session. 10 a. m.—Discussion of report on Home Missions. 10.30—Discussion of report on Foreign Missions. 10.50 a. m.—Discussions of report on education. 11.10 a. m.—Report of committee on circular letter, Rev. C. W. Cory. Eighth Session. 2.30—Report on Systematic Benevolence, Rev. S. S. Poole. Discussion of the report. 3.00 p. m.—Discussions of report on Sunday schools. 3.15 p. m.—Sermon, Rev. H. C. Newcombe. 4.15 p. m.—Confessions. Ninth Session. 7.30 p. m.—Song and prayer. 8.00 p. m.—Report on temperance, Rev. F. E. Grant. Address on temperance, Rev. J. B. Woodland, Rev. E. E. Dacey. Tenth Session. 10.00 a. m.—Discussion of report on temperance. 10.30 a. m.—Report on obituaries, Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D. 11.00 a. m.—Unfinished business, report of nominating committee. Eleventh Session. 2.30 p. m.—Report on denominational literature—Rev. J. T. Eaton. Discussion of the report. 3.00 p. m.—Report of committee on resolutions. 3.15 p. m.—A doctrinal discourse—Rev. C. Goodspeed, D. D., open conference. Twelfth Session. 7.30 p. m.—Praise and prayer. 8.00 p. m.—Consecration service, leader, Rev. M. W. Brown. Adjournment. The association will meet at Digby, June 18, 1905. President, Rev. S. S. Poole. Secretary, Rev. F. P. Coffin. Treasurer, Rev. E. E. Dacey. Rev. A. J. Archibald.

MR. BORDEN HOIST BY HIS OWN PETAR; TORY CONFUSION FOLLOWS HIS MOTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Speaks Plainly of Stock Speculation and Steel Company's Unreasonable and Inopportune Demands on Government, and the Much-heralded Borden Amendment is Defeated by 44--How the Premier and Mr. Fielding Took the Conservative Leaders into Camp.

Ottawa, June 9—(Special)—R. L. Borden, on the motion to go into supply in the house today, took up his resolution in regard to the iron and steel industry. He explained that this resolution had been decided on several weeks ago and was one of a series in pursuance of a policy agreed upon. In Britain the iron industry had obtained a good footing before the era of free trade in that country. The industry was an important one, not only on account of the large number of employes engaged but because that it was the foundation of other industries. It was therefore fitting that it should be protected in a country like Canada, which possesses resources and raw materials for the development of the industry. Canada possesses not in one place, but many, all the materials which are necessary for the manufacture of iron and steel. Canada possesses the means of assembling these materials at the seaboard in the province of Nova Scotia and on the great lakes. He quoted from Mr. Fielding's statement in 1899 and 1897 that the industry was one which deserved encouragement more particularly on account of the passing away of wooden ships. Mr. Borden said that more protection was necessary for the industry. To show that this contention was right he went on to examine the progress of the steel and iron industry in other countries. In the United States and Germany it prospered under a high tariff. In 1883 Great Britain produced 8,493,287 tons of pig iron and eighteen years afterwards it fell to 7,761,830. Steel had increased by about 100 per cent. In Germany in 1883 there was produced 3,397,588 tons of pig iron and in 1901, 7,860,893, an increase of 100 per cent. But the United States shows the marvelous development. In 1884, there was produced in the United States 4,595,510 tons of pig iron and in 1901 that country produced 15,878,354 tons of pig iron, or an increase of 475 per cent. But the steel production was more amazing. In 1883 the United States produced 1,673,534 tons of steel, and in 1901, 13,473,595 tons of steel, or an increase in that time of 700 per cent. All this, Mr. Borden said, was the result of protection.

Some Statistics. In Canada every material that was necessary for developing the industry was to be had and we might well assume that the consumption of iron and steel in this country will increase more rapidly in future, much more rapidly than the population. Mr. Borden went on to show the amount that was spent in wages in this industry in the United States and then read a table showing the imports of iron and steel into Canada for the year 1902. The total importation of these articles into Canada in 1902 was 544,548 tons, valued at \$17,527,108. Comparing the total importations of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel in 1896 and 1902 it was found that whereas we imported in 1896 \$10,203,052 worth, we imported in 1902 no less than \$33,681,625 worth, or an increase in the period of six years of \$23,478,573. In 1899 the government provided a measure of protection by means of bounties. He asked why it was the iron and steel industry was not in a prosperous condition. They were all agreed that the industry was not in that flourishing condition that both sides of the house would like. The reason was that we were beside a country that had the industry heavily protected. The United States leads the world in the output of steel. In Germany today the United States controls the output. He then went on to show that the industry was not protected now in Canada the same as it was in 1894.

No Censure in Resolution. He wanted first to ask the house if the industry was now protected as sufficiently as it should be. All that he desired was to see the protection extended to the industry and with that end in view he had carefully excluded from his resolution anything like censure on the government. The resolution was one that the government could afford to accept. He quoted the Canadian duty on all kinds of iron and steel goods to show that it was very much below the protection given to goods of the same kind in the United States. Mr. Borden then took up the bounty given by the present government in 1899. On that occasion Mr. Fielding had said that it was done to give the iron and steel industry a chance. "A bounty," said Mr. Borden, "was given in 1899 for the reason that the tariff was materially reduced in 1897 as compared with 1894. But I do not know if the house is really possessed of the very great reduction which was made in the tariff in 1897, and therefore I shall take the liberty of reading to the house some items which show the enormous reduction in the protection of this industry which was effected over the tariff of 1897."

Duty Reduced 50 Per Cent. Mr. Borden went on to say that the iron and steel industry required more aid than this country got by the bounties of 1899. To enable the producers in this country to get the advantage of the Canadian market, it was necessary that increased tariff protection in addition to the bounties of 1899 should be extended to the industry. In some cases, he said, there was taken away from the industry in the way of protection, in 1897, as much as three-quarters of the duty and in other cases as much as 25 and 50 per cent. It was plain to him that more protection was necessary than the bounty system.

The announcement by Mr. Fielding in Yarmouth that the bounty would not be extended was also a heavy blow to the industry in Canada. He again pointed to the production given to the industry in the United States and maintained that it should receive adequate protection in this country. His own view was that the duties of 1894 should be restored. As to the effect of increasing duties, he said that he had yet to learn where such protection would result in increasing the price to the consumer. Competition would remedy that. Mr. Borden said that he would have been glad to have held his resolution back if the government so desired to enable them to have had an opportunity to deal with the subject, but as no such request was made to him he proceeded with his resolution today.

Wants Tariff Revised. He not only advocated a revision of the tariff as far as iron and steel were concerned, but also of the whole tariff in the interests of the manufacturing industries of the country generally. The house could do nothing better than extend the session so as to make a thorough revision of the tariff. He moved his resolution asking for further protection for the iron and steel industry and took his seat amid conservative cheers. The resolution has been already published in this Conservative.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Effective Reply. Mr. Fielding was received with Liberal cheers. He said: "If I were disposed to enter into any protracted discussion on this subject I should be compelled to take exception to some of the statements in the conclusions which my honorable friend has advanced, not however to all. There was much in his speech to command my respect and admiration, including the quotations from the finance minister's speech. But there is another point made by my honorable friend which commands my recognition and my appreciation. Shall I say my thanks? When I remember

that for seven years the opposition in this house and out of it have used the argument that the policy of the government today is the old national policy.

When I remember that they have gone from ocean to ocean to proclaim that no material reductions were made in this tariff, I note with satisfaction the honorable gentleman coming down and for fifteen minutes reading a statistical statement to show that in the great iron business of this country the foundation of so many other industries, not only have we reduced the tariff but we have made an enormous reduction. I regard that as of enormous importance.

Mr. Borden's Recantation. I take the statement of my honorable friend as ample apology, for the time he has occupied in what is, in my judgment, otherwise, an inopportune speech. But in the presence of that recantation, if not apology, for seven years of misunderstanding, I want to thank my honorable friend for having at last put the matter right.

Mr. Borden—I challenge the honorable gentleman to point to a single word of mine inconsistent with what I have just said. Mr. Fielding—I do not think the honorable gentleman is in a better position than any other member to raise a question of consistency. However, as I said, if I were disposed to enter upon a protracted discussion of this subject, I should be obliged to take exception to some of my honorable friend's statements and contentions, but I am persuaded that no good purpose would be served by having that discussion at the present time. The honorable gentleman seems to have expected that we would ask him to withdraw his resolution. But we have no desire that he should withdraw it. He has accepted the responsibility and has brought it forward. Whether timely or untimely it is for him to decide. In our judgment it is not timely.

Iron Industry Well Treated. Among the many sins laid at the door of this government, I now hear for the first time the charge that we have been lacking in generosity and liberality to the iron industry. I have heard it said from time to time that we have dealt too liberally with that industry, that we have done thus for the iron industry and should do it for some other. When this matter came up a few days ago I reminded my honorable friend that the final stages of the tariff had not yet been taken and suggested to him that when these resolutions came up again would be the most opportune time for the discussion of the tariff question, but he has preferred to take a different course. He has preferred not to bring the question up in the ordinary way of tariff discussion but as amendment to supply which is always taken as a vote of want of confidence.

A Want of Confidence Motion. I am satisfied that no one truly interested in the iron industry or with sincere desire to promote the interests of the country, irrespective of party politics, can support the honorable gentleman in precipitating this discussion today. But since he has taken the responsibility of bringing the matter forward in this way, I recognize his right since he has brought it forward at what we regard an inopportune time, when one must treat the motion as a want of confidence and to reject it. (Cheers.) Mr. Osler spoke briefly in support of Borden's amendment and demanded the policy of the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was received with cheers, said: "It was not my intention to have said a word in this debate and I would not have arisen but for some observations that have just fallen from the lips of my honorable friend from Toronto, Mr. Osler. He desires to know what is the policy of the government upon this question and upon the tariff generally. I have to say to him that this question is one which it is rather late at this time of the day to ask, because the policy of the government was announced by the minister of finance a few weeks ago when he declared that our policy was the tariff of 1897. That tariff is a moderate tariff which carries with it a good deal of incidental protection. That it is a tariff made for all time nobody ever imagined. The conditions of the country change and vary. What may have been suited to our conditions in 1897 may not be suited to our conditions in 1904. I will not particularize. I will take only the question which has been brought up this afternoon, brought up, as I repeat, with the finance minister, at a very inopportune moment.

Sir Charles Tupper's Scheme Failed. The history of the iron and steel industry in this country has been a very checked one. The leader of the opposition opened his remarks by quoting an article written as far back as 1885 to the effect that Canada is admirably situated to have and to develop an iron and steel industry. Everybody agrees with that. I remember that this same article was quoted, if not verbatim, it was quoted in substance by Sir Charles Tupper when he introduced his iron duties in 1886 and 1888. Everybody who was in the house at the time when Sir Charles introduced those duties will remember a certain celebrated and famous speech which he delivered when he introduced a new tariff policy with regard to iron and steel. His policy provided for greater protection than had been supposed possible up to that moment. He built great expectations which unfortunately have not been realized. He expected that under the tariff which he was then promulgating we would develop a very large industry in iron and steel. But everybody is aware that the expectations of Sir Charles Tupper fell to the ground, that though the consumers of iron in Canada were saddled with heavy duties, the industry did not arise from the ground as he had supposed it would. The men engaged in this industry struggled on, the tariff was amended from time to time until at last it was taken up by the finance minister of 1896, the Hon. Mr. Fielding. He reduced the tariff considerably and adopted a more moderate tariff.

Iron Business Never So Good As Now. Now I call upon the leader of the opposition, who has introduced this resolution, I call upon the member for Pictou, Mr. Bell, to admit that the iron business has never prospered, never developed and increased so rapidly as it has under the present tariff. The building industries using iron and steel have never advanced in a previous period in the history of Canada so rapidly as since 1897. It is true that at the moment one of the great companies in this trouble, but while that is so everybody must admit, on the other hand, that almost every other industry in Canada is today doing a satisfactory business. We do not hear any complaints from them. We do not hear any complaints except from one industry in one province.

I appeal to gentlemen on the other side of the house to admit that not only with the province of Nova Scotia but throughout Quebec and Ontario all the industries using iron and steel are today more prosperous than they have ever been before. I do not think my statement can be successfully challenged. (Continued on page 6, first column.)

DEATH OF A VETERAN NEWSPAPER MAN.

James Watts, Editor of the Woodstock Sentinel, Passed Away.

For Forty Years He Conducted the Columns of His Paper, and Only Stopped Work Last Week. Woodstock, June 9—(Special)—James Watts, the veteran editor and secretary-treasurer of the Sentinel Publishing Company, one of the best known business men in Woodstock, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon after a short illness, in the 74th year of his age. Up to Wednesday evening last he was at his desk in the office, but upon arriving home and Dr. Hand summoned, it was found he was suffering from pleurisy and a general collapse of the nervous system. He lingered in a semi-conscious state until his death. The deceased was a native of Fredericton, a son of the late Wm. Watts, and, after a few years spent in Aroostook county, he removed to this town and became editor of the Sentinel, a position he held with honor to himself for over forty years. Through his newspaper connection he was widely known and universally respected. For many years he was a leader in the temperance movement in the county and has held the highest office in both the I. O. G. T. and S. of T. He was a strong adherent of the Methodist church and a generous contributor to church and charitable organizations. In politics he was a staunch Liberal. A widow, three daughters, Mrs. C. V. Wetmore, of Sydney; Mrs. E. Bailey and Miss Isabel Watts, and one son, James F. Watts, of Boston, survive. Mrs. Wetmore and Mr. Watts arrived on the noon train today.

Woodstock, N. B., June 11—(Special)—The funeral of James Watts, late editor of the Sentinel, was held this afternoon from his late residence, Main street, and was very largely attended. The pastor of the Methodist church, Rev. G. A. Ross, conducted the religious exercises at the house and grave. He was assisted by Revs. G. M. Campbell and H. D. Murray, of St. John, both of whom have been pastors of the Methodist church here.

Mr. Campbell, an intimate friend of the deceased for twenty years, paid a brief but eloquent tribute to his memory. The floral tributes from the many friends of the deceased, editor and his family, covered the casket in which his body lay. Among them were a beautiful pillow of roses from the official board of the Methodist church, a floral anchor marked in loving remembrance of father, from Joe and Bert; a wreath from D. N. R. and Mrs. Colter, St. John.

The interment was in the Methodist cemetery. The pall-bearers were relatives of the deceased—the son, James F. Watts; a son-in-law, C. V. Wetmore; two nephews, Charles Baker and Edward Clarke. A PRETTY WEDDING AT CHATHAM. Rev. D. Henderson, of St. Andrew's Church, Married to Miss Ida Edgar.

Chatham, N. B., June 9—(Special)—The marriage of Miss Ida Edgar, daughter of Edgar Edgar, one of our most estimable and accomplished young ladies to Rev. D. Henderson, the popular and learned pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was solemnized at Haverhill, the residence of the bride's parents, at 8 o'clock this evening. As the bride party took their places in the drawing room which was profusely decorated with red carnations and roses, Miss Ida Edgar, sister of the bride, the pianist of exceptional ability, played a selection of the ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas G. Johnstone, of Newcastle. Rev. J. M. MacLeod, of New Mills, minister and clerk of the Presbyterian of Miramichi, of which Mr. Henderson is a valued member, and Rev. D. Macintosh, of Douglas town. The only witnesses were the members of the bride's family. None of the groom's relatives live nearer than Scotland, and owing to a recent bereavement in the family they were unavoidably absent. The bride was becomingly attired in an elegant cream silk gown, elaborately trimmed with richly embroidered chiffon and carried a shower bouquet of white and yellow bride roses. There were no bridesmaids, but Misses Verne and Norma MacLachlan, nieces of the bride, who wore dainty frocks of white mull, gracefully performed the duties of bridesmaids.

After the ceremony the party repaired to the dining room which was decorated with pink roses and carnations, where dinner was served after which Rev. and Mrs. Henderson left for a visit to Montreal and other Canadian cities. The bride's going away gown was of made blue broad cloth which was very dainty and pretty and her hat of coral colored straw. Very many friends went to the station to offer congratulations and see them off. Among the numerous gifts was a solid silver tea service from the bride's parents. A tangible expression of esteem from the congregation has been ordered, but has not yet arrived.

Canada and Jamaica. Among the passengers on the steamer Admiral Schley, which arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon, from Jamaican ports was Hon. Sidney Oliver, colonial secretary for Jamaica, who was on his way to Canada to confer with the government regarding the establishment of a steamship line between Jamaica and Canada. The difficulty in damaging a war balloon in mid-air was recently shown by tests made in Austria. The experimenters anchored a balloon at a height of 7,000 feet and had gunners who had not been given the distance to shoot to find the range, even approximately, and not until the sixty-fourth round was the balloon hit. It then sustained but a slight tear, which caused it to slowly descend.

BIG RUMPUS IN BRITISH HOUSE.

Colonial Secretary Denounced by His Colleagues in the Government.

A CRISIS AT HAND.

It is Believed That Mr. Chamberlain Will Resign As His Programme Seems Hopelessly Beaten.

London, June 9.—The rumored resignation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is the most startling development of the proposal of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, to abolish the corn duty, the debate on which kept the issue of common today packed and spellbound until midnight. Even if Premier Balfour persists Mr. Chamberlain to remain in the cabinet the colonial secretary's preferential tariff programme is hopelessly snowed under and his influence as a political power in Great Britain at least temporarily eclipsed. All the members of the government who contributed to today's debate vigorously declared themselves as free traders and frankly opposed Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. Except for Mr. Chamberlain's voice on either side the house was raised to effective support of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign. Former members of cabinets and private members, irrespective of party, protested against any tinkering with Great Britain's fiscal policy. The Unionists went with the Liberals in declaring themselves out and out free traders. All that was lacking in the complete rout of the protectionist cabinet minister was Mr. Balfour's official pronouncement, as premier, and on behalf of the government, that the cabinet as a whole refused to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's views. The debate was adjourned at midnight when, amidst sensation, Chamberlain's speech of the Exchequer Ritchie said he hoped Mr. Balfour would be able to give the house, on Wednesday, a definite statement, or let the fate of the entire cabinet, though he could not promise it. Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to the budget was scarcely made today before it became a secondary consideration, the defeat was assured. Until midnight the fight, if such an undecided struggle could be described, raged around Mr. Chamberlain.

"Oil and vitriol" is the only adequate description of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, which started the revolution. Amid intense silence this famous reformer extolled the colonial secretary's virtues and damned his programme. Mr. Chamberlain desecrating his usual place, paler even than usual, stretched himself nonchalantly at the end of the treasury bench. Throughout the afternoon he never exchanged a word with his colleagues. After Mr. Ritchie had renounced the colonial secretary's plea, Mr. Chamberlain stalked out of the house more they will even a nod to Mr. Balfour.

Then came another sensation when the Hon. Arthur Elliott, replying on behalf of the government to Mr. Bryce's inquiries, made a bitter attack on protectionists and preferential tariffs. He declared that the financial policy of the government was clearly exhibited by its decision to revoke the corn tax which saved of protection. "I ask the house seriously to consider what this country has to gain by giving up its position of being a country of cheap imports," said the speaker. "I am sure that the more the people inquire into the subject the more they will find it essential to the prosperity of the country that this country should remain a cheap country and the more they will be convinced that the basis on which our financial and commercial system has been conducted since the days of Sir Robert Peel should not lightly be discarded as of no account."

This direct attack on Mr. Chamberlain by a member of the government, who it is believed must have spoken with authority, elicited loud cheers and is considered even more important than Mr. Ritchie's denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain's programme. The cabinet is overwhelmingly opposed to any system of preferential trade. The debate was adjourned after several criticisms of Premier Balfour's absence.

AMHERST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Three Cases of Smallpox Develop in the Town and the Board of Health Takes Action—Other Items.

Amherst, N. S., June 9—(Special)—Three mild cases of smallpox have developed in Amherst. The first the public knew of it was when the board of health and town council met on Sunday afternoon and decided that as a matter of precaution the churches and schools should be temporarily closed. The infected houses have been quarantined and guarded and every precaution had been taken so that little fear is felt that the disease will spread. Those afflicted are S. G. Hoyt, mechanical superintendent Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Mr. Langill, of the Robb Engineering Company, and a young child of Arthur Chapman. The source of the disease has not yet been located. Lyman McLean, son of George McLean, of the Robb Engineering Company, was thrown from a horse this morning, sustaining a serious fracture of the skull, rendering him unconscious. Mrs. McClintock, wife of John McClintock, head teamster at the Government Experimental Farm, Napan, died quite suddenly yesterday from an internal ailment. She was thirty-six years of age and leaves nine little ones besides a husband, who formerly belonged to River John (N.S.).