POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO NASINE DEPARTMENT HERE

(Continued from page 7.)

Asked as to the supplies for the steamers and lighthouses, witness said the price charged depended on the size of the order. In some cases retail prices were charged, and in other cases wholesale prices. He did not know what it cost to fit up Mr. Harding's gasoline launch.

Mr. McAvity was asked to have a statement of the separate accounts with the steamers and lighthouses of the department.

Mr. Mooney.

P. J. Mooney was next called, and asked if there was any entry in his books of the checks referred to yesterday. An entry was found in the ledger, but not in the cash book. One check for $394 witness said he had no recollection of. He could not explain why no entry was made in the cash book.

Mr. Mooney wished to correct a statement in the morning papers that he had made a profit of 40 or 50 per cent. His profit would be about 18 per cent.

Charles E. Harding.

Charles E. Harding, lumber merchant, was next sworn and examined by Mr. Perron. He said he had sold lumber to the department, the orders being brought in by Mr. Harding, Mr. Kelly or Capt. Bissett, and the business would amount to $5,000 or $6,000 a year.

He had had transactions with Mr. Harding and had made him loans, exchanging checks. The accommodation had been all on Mr. Harding's side.

Seventeen checks were produced, marked payable to Harding or bearer, varying between $100 and $200 each. He had been lending him money for some years, about 5 or 6 checks a year were given.

Mr. Perron—"How was it entered in your books?"

"There was no entry except in my bank book."

Witness said it was accommodation and he had made no other entry.

Mr. Harding owes him nothing now. The last cheque was paid in July. All cheques were, for a short term, except one that extended about 2 years and four months. It was given July 27, 1906 for $180, and paid this month.

"Was it paid since this enquiry opened?"

"No, it was some day last week."

"Did you know that one of the counsel of this commission was here at that time?"

"I did."

"Did he pay interest?"

"Yes."

"In cash?"

"Yes."

"Did he usually pay in cash?"

"No, he usually paid by cheque."

Witness furnished lumber to the department at retail prices. He did not charge 15 per cent. over retail prices.

He had had no transactions with Mr. Kelly. He had an account with Mrs. John Kelly, wife of the official. It was her personal account for lumber for houses owned by her.

The account was examined. The lumber was ordered in 1907, by Mr. Kelly, and had been paid for on November 18 last past.

There was an account of Capt. Bissett's which had also been paid on June 25, 1904.

There had be no sales to any other officials.

His lordship asked Mr. Harding why he had allowed the check for $180 to remain so long.

Witness said it was because it was drawing interest.

Thirteen checks were produced by Mr. Perron, and witness asked if he recognized them. He said they were checks that had been exchanged with Mr. Harding.

Mr. Teed, in cross-examination, asked witness if he ever paid any commission or rake-offs to Mr. Harding.

Witness replied there had been none."

He would have accommodated Mr. Harding had he not been agent of the department.

Afternoon Session.

The hearing was resumed at 2.30 o'clock. The court room was crowded. Miss Woodley, employed in F. J. Harding's office, replying to Mr. Watson, said she had been in the office eleven years. Mr. Brown kept the books. Among her duties was entering the checks received from the head office. She knew nothing of Mr. Harding's checks.

Counsel produced the stubs of seven check books, and the witness identified them as those from which she made the entries. None had been destroyed to her knowledge and she could not account for three books which were said to be missing. She identified the pass books of the bank.

She said the departmental checks and Mr. Harding's checks were both in the books produced. Mr. Harding received the wages of employes in one check for the amounts due to the officials. She made the entries. She knew nothing of any checks Mr. Harding received from merchants. She did not know any such checks were received. Many checks were made payable to "cash," but she did not know the reason.

The witness identified a check dated May 25, 1905, for $99.75 drawn by Mr. Harding in favor of C. Thompson Schmidt, but knew nothing about it. Checks in favor of J. J. Barry dated Sept. 3, 1906, and two checks of June 17, 1904, for $275 and $375 were produced. Both the latter had the same record number, 279. The witness said she could not account for the similarity.

Mr. Watson pointed out that the number of one of the checks had been changed from 512 to 279.

Miss Woodley said she could not say what Ottawa officials called most frequently at the office. She saw Mr. Fraser there pretty often and knew Col. Anderson. She also saw Mr. Schmidt. The local officials were very often in and out.

Mr. Watson produced bundles of checks issued by Mr. Harding from 1904 to 1908 payable to cash, and not endorsed. Others produced were payable to firms and endorsed. Miss Woodley said she did not know anything about the system of making out checks.

Questioned by Mr. Teed, Miss Woodley said she did not know if checks were for Mr. Harding's personal account or not, nor whether he had any other check books for his private use. She could not say whether "cash" checks were taken from the department check book or Mr. Harding's personal book.

Mr. Watson said he understood that all Mr. Harding's check books were there and that no other account was kept.

Charles Bradley.

Charles Bradley, who repaired boilers for the department, was called, and to Mr. Watson said the last work he did was eighteen months ago. He had made repairs to the Curlew and Lansdowne. The orders came from Mr. Harding who paid him without any trouble. He had never told anyone to the contrary.

Mr. Watson then produced a letter purporting to be signed by John N. Smith, and to the effect that Bradley had told responsible parties that Mr. Harding had held $30 of his money back and that he had to see Richard O'Brien who controlled the patronage before he could get the money.

Mr. Bradley replied that the statement was a direct lie.

Mr. Watson—"Did you ever see Mr. O'Brien?"

Mr. Bradley—"Not about $30."

Mr. Watson—"Oh, you saw him about something else. What was it?"

Mr. Bradley—"It was about some outside plating which I had done and which Mr. Harding said was between me and Mr. McConkey. He said he could not pay the amount until Mr. McConkey had certified to the account. That was in June or July, 1907."

Mr. Watson—"How much did Mr. McConkey get?"

Mr. Bradley—"He didn't get anything that I know of."

Mr. Watson—"Wasn't the account considerably more than $30 in the first instance?"

Mr. Bradley—"Yes, it was over $100. That was for extras."

Mr. Watson—"Did you have to make a row to get the money?"

Mr. Bradley—"No, not much. I did not get anything that was not coming to me."

Mr. Watson—"Who among the officials liked to receive presents?"

Mr. Bradley—"I never got enough to give any presents."

Examined by Mr. Teed, Mr. Bradley said Mr. Harding paid the whole of his first account except $30, and that was paid when Mr. McConkey certified to his time.

Frank Watson.

Frank Watson, for J. & F. Watson, grocers, was the next witness and produced the books. Replying to Mr. Perron he said Mr. Harding always paid his accounts and received no discount. The requisitions were signed by Mr. Harding and the steward had the goods. He had never exchanged checks with Mr. Harding. Some of the checks he received were made payable to "Cash." He thought he had asked for them to be made out that way so that he could get the money while in town. He had not made Mr. Harding any gifts except a couple of fowl at Christmas. It was not done to make things easier in passing his accounts. His prices were generally retail but sometimes lower. The stewards had never received anything. Everything was as straight as a string.

Mr. Perron—Don't protest too much as we may begin to doubt it."

John Keefe.

John Keefe, manager of the James Robertson Company, was called. He said he was executor of the estate of J. J. Barry, who died in October, 1907. He knew Mr. Barry was selling to the department. He could not find any account with Mr. Harding in the books. There were no checks drawn by Mr. Harding payable to "cash" and endorsed by Mr. Barry. His own firm did business with the department. It was not a large business. It was done at wholesale prices. There would be a difference of about 20 per cent between wholesale and retail. The business amounted to about $1,500 in the last few years. He did not know why it was not large, but he had tried to find out. He was the manager of the business and had no authority to exchange checks with Mr. Harding. None had been exchanged. The business done was by tender. There had been no transactions with any of the officials.

J. A. Estey.

J. A. Estey, constituting the firm of Estey & Co., was the next witness. He said he did business in iron and steel and rubber. He had no account with Mr. Harding. He had done business with the department, always by tender. He had supplied chain. He had no names of any employes on his books. Mr. Harding had never been to him to exchange checks and he had never exchanged any.

Mr. Watson—"You missed a chance but perhaps your morals were against it?

Mr. Estey—"Yes."

C. B. Allan.

C. B. Allan was called. Replying to Mr. Watson, he said he dealt in general hardware and stoves and did plumbing work. He had supplied the department with oil tanks, cans and lamps. His account amounted to between $4,000 and $5,000 in the last three years. He sold at both wholesale and retail through Mr. Harding. He had supplied stoves to the lighthouses.

Mr. Watson—"Whom did you deal with in connection with the lighthouses?"

Mr. Allan—"Mr. Kelly. I've had him on my books but not within the last four or five years."

Mr. Allan's books were examined and he was asked with reference to an item of $73.65 in May, 1903, on which there was a balance of $13.76. He said the balance was a dispute with regard to some repairs to a range. The range had turned out badly and he had not charged Mr. Kelly for it.

Mr. Watson—"You seem to have sold him a pretty bad range?"

Mr. Allan—"I didn't make it. It was made in Ontario." (Much laughter, in which the counsel joined.)

Mr. Watson—"Did you have accounts with any one else?"

Mr. Allan—"I had an account with Mr. Harding."

Mr. Watson—"How does that stand?"

Mr. Allan—"According to the books, $69."

Mr. Watson—"How long has that been owing?"

Mr. Allan—"That much? About ten years."

Mr. Watson—"You've been generous?"

Mr. Allan—"It's a pretty small matter, about $5 a year."

Mr. Watson—"You've been getting orders from Mr. Harding?"

Mr. Allan—"I'm always glad to get orders."

Mr. Watson—"And so you let the account run along?"

Mr. Allan—"That's one way of putting it. We pay larger commissions than that. It seemed a small thing to me."

Mr. Watson—"Do you have many other accounts running?"

Mr. Allan—"We lose a good deal."

Mr. Watson—"I should think you would, but I suppose you gain a good deal. Did you charge market prices?"

Mr. Allan—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"Did you favor Mr. Harding with regard to checks?"

Mr. Allan—"No."

Mr. Watson—"Did Mr. Harding ask you to advance him money on a check?"

Mr. Allan—"In one case."

Mr. Watson—"How much did he get?"

Mr. Allan—"He did not get anything."

Mr. Watson—"How much did he want?"

Mr. Allan—"Three hundred dollars. I was not in a position to do it, and he didn't get it."

Mr. Watson—"I suppose you did little things for him in his house for favors?"

Mr. Allan—"If you put it that way."

Mr. Watson—"Well, how would you put it?"

Mr. Allan—"Perhaps that's the right way to put it."

Mr. Watson—"Do you know whether Mr. Harding was using the department's stores for his own purposes?"

Mr. Allan—"No."

Mr. Watson—"Thomas Allan is your brother, I believe. Do you know whether he made repairs to Mr. Harding's yacht at the government's expense?"

Mr. Allan—"I could not say."

Mr. Watson—"What is the yacht worth?"

Mr. Allan—"About $1,500."

Mr. Watson—"I was informed that including fittings it cost over $10,000?"

Mr. Allan—"I do not know that."

Mr. Watson—"Do you know whether the goods supplied to the lighthouses were excessive?"

Mr. Allan—"The supplies would go through Mr. Harding and I know nothing about them."

Michael Donovan.

Michael Donovan, who was called, said he was in the meat business and sold to the marine and fisheries department. His account amounted to $2,600 in three years. He was not the only one on the list. Timothy Donovan did a larger meat business but supplied meat to the extent of only $500. Orders came to his shop and the meat was sent to the ships. He had one written contract in 1906 for eighteen months. At other times the price was marked on the paper. He sold at wholesale prices. He had no personal account with Mr. Harding and had never been asked to exchange checks.

Mr. Watson—"Then how did you do it?"

Mr. Donovan—"I don't understand."

Mr. Watson—"Did you furnish him with anything?"

Mr. Donovan—"Nothing except in the business."

Mr. Watson—"Leave out the business."

Mr. Donovan—"I sent him a turkey on Christmas eve; nothing else."

Mr. Watson—"What other officials did you see?"

Mr. Donovan—"Delay, the steward, and the cook, Sullivan, I think his name was."

Mr. Watson—"How much did Delay get?"

Mr. Donovan—"A dollar once in a while."

Mr. Watson—"And the cook?"

Mr. Donovan—"Twenty-five or fifty cents. They helped to carry the goods down. Delay intimated that he had to pay car fare and traveling expenses."

Mr. Watson—"Didn't you know he was paid by the department?"

Mr. Donovan—"That was not in consideration of business."

Continuing, Mr. Donovan said neither the engineer nor Mr. Smith received anything. He was paid his money by check; he thought from Ottawa. His dealings had been honest, manly and fair.

In reply to Mr. Teed, Mr. Donovan said prices had risen since his contract. He charged fair prices.

This concluded Mr. Donovan's evidence.

Do Not Call Mr. Harding.

Mr. Watson—"I don't know whether Mr. Teed intends to put his client, Mr. Harding, in the box. I am informed that he is ill. That is the reason I will not press for it but if he intends to put him in I should like him to do it now."

Mr. Teed—"I confess I hesitate to do so on account of his condition and will not do so unless compelled. I should like to have an opportunity of seeing his medical man."

Mr. Watson—"Could you do that now? We must get through with it this evening. There are only a few others to call. Mr. Harding's brother waited on me last evening and told me that he was ill. It is a situation which carries much responsibility."

Judge Cassels, addressing Mr. Teed—"It is a privilege your client has if he can avail himself of it."

Mr. Teed—"Owing to his physical and mental condition I would not take the responsibility."

Counsel had a short conference and Mr. Teed subsequently held a brief consultation with his client, Mr. Harding, who had been sitting throughout the inquiry at the reporters' table.

Addressing the court, Mr. Teed then said that in view of his client's condition he would not take the responsibility of calling him.

George Fleming, of the firm of James Fleming, the Phoenix Foundry and Locomotive Works, was called. The firm's business, he said, was that of engineers and makers of machines and boilers. Business with the department amounted to about $13,000 in the last few years, of which $11,000 went in a contract for new boilers and tanks for the Lansdowne in 1904.

Mr. Fleming produced written contracts which led Mr. Watson to remark that they were the first the commission had seen since they had been in St. John.

Continuing, Mr. Fleming said he paid no commission. Mr. Harding had nothing to do with the work. The plans were prepared by the late Douglas Stevens, of Halifax. Mr. Clark was the engineer on the boat. He never asked Mr. Clark for anything nor gave him anything. He had never given any official, high or low, the present of a dollar. There had not been even a token of remembrance. The firm had given absolutely nothing.

Judge Cassels—"Did you lend any money or give accommodation?"

Mr. Fleming—"No."

Mr. Watson—"You are to be commended, and you're entitled to take your books."

There was some applause in court, which was immediately suppressed.

Henry Hilyard.

Henry Hilyard was called. He was in the lumber business, he said, in partnership with his brother, Thomas R. Hilyard. The firm had sold a large quantity of lumber to the department by soliciting prices. Mr. McLaughlin had charge of the work and came with the orders from Mr. Harding. The business done amounted to about $8,000, a considerable part was for use of repair blocks. The profit would range from 10 to 25 per cent. There had been no account with Mr. Harding and no gifts or commissions to any of the officials. When the bills were rendered the firm expected payment.

J. A. Likely.

J. A. Likely, coal and wood dealer, said he sold coal to the extent of $8,000 to the department in 1904. He tendered and received the contract. He made no transactions with any employe of the department. The coal was delivered to the lighthouses. He could not say whether more coal had been delivered than was necessary.

J. A. McAvity Recalled.

John A. McAvity, recalled, submitted the names of five officials with whom the firm of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., had accounts. Capt. Bissett, he said, squared his account in October. He was supplied at wholesale prices. There was a balance of $21.20 against John Kelly which had been owing since March 1907. Two bills had been rendered for it. Mrs. Susan Kelly, his wife, owed a balance of $83 since May 1907. She owned property of her own and had a separate account. Mr. Morris owed $9.94, which was paid on Nov. 2. Capt. Robinson owed $6.78, which had been paid. Wholesale prices were given because they were in the department.

Mr. Watson—"Did you ever enter a credit without getting the money?"

Mr. McAvity—"Only in Mr. Harding's case, not in others."

Examined by Mr. Teed, Mr. McAvity said the account with Mr. Harding, which had been referred to in his former evidence, had been standing for three years. Bills had been rendered five times. When checks had been exchanged it was only temporary accommodation, and except on one occasion had not amounted to more than one check at a time. It was the custom of the firm to put a date stamp on all documents. No commission had ever been paid. Wholesale prices had been charged.

The court then adjourned until 8 p.m.

John Kelly at Evening Session.

The evening session opened at 8.10 o'clock in the large court room, with a very large number of spectators present. The first witness was John Kelly.

Mr. Watson, addressing the court, said Mr. Kelly was on the list of officials here as inspector of lighthouses. Evidence had been given that reflected on his character and he thought it well to call Mr. Kelly and give him an opportunity to explain these matters. As he understood Mr. Kelly was not represented by counsel, his evidence would be taken subject to objections in the code that would operate for him.

His lordship assented.

Mr. Kelly was then sworn. He said he had been in the department since 1895 as inspector of lights. His salary was $1,400 a year and his office was in the same building as the agent, just across the hall. It was through him that requisitions for supplies for the lighthouses were made.

Mr. Watson said this was a responsible position, as it required a man to be accurate, correct and straightforward.

Mr. Kelly—"Yes, and conscientious."

Mr. Watson—"I assume the agent here, for the most part, acts upon your recommendations?"

"Yes."

"Have you known of any case where your recommendation was not approved by Mr. Harding?"

"I can't remember any."

The witness said he was the only man in the department thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the lighthouses. Expenditures for his department last year would be $15,000 to $20,000. This did not include construction. With the construction it would amount to about $22,000.

Mr. Watson—"When did the city of St. John give up the maintenance of lighthouses?"

Mr. Kelly—"The city of St. John never maintained any lighthouses."

Mr. Watson—"A member of the city council told me to the contrary. I hope he is here. I understood it was on the recommendation of Mr. Harding that the government took over the work."

Mr. Kelly went on to explain how the city had at one time maintained some buoys but not lighthouses.

Mr. Watson—"Did you recommend that the department take them over?"

Mr. Kelly—"I think it was Mr. Harding that made the recommendation. I approved of it."

Mr. Watson—"Do you make the recommendations for expenditure for lighthouses?"

Mr. Kelly—"I do."

Mr. Watson—"Do you make the prices?"

Mr. Kelly—"No."

The witness went on to tell of the kind of supplies furnished. They were utensils for cleaning purposes mostly. Groceries were furnished sometimes when there was construction work. Mr. Legere, resident engineer at Halifax, sometimes visited here, but for the most part the witness supervised the work.

Mr. Watson—"How much would be supplied by St. John firms?"

Mr. Kelly—"About half." He said some goods were tendered for, arrangements being made at Ottawa.

Mr. Watson—"The merchants here say they haven't had a chance to tender for three years. Do you agree with that?"

Mr. Kelly—"I do not. Tenders are called for every year."

Mr. Watson—"Now, how are the orders given?"

Mr. Kelly—"I make the requisition on Mr. Harding, and the orders are taken to the dealers by myself or in most cases by Mr. Allan, the messenger."

Mr. Watson—"It sometimes occurs that double the quantity is supplied?"

Mr. Kelly—"Not in my case."

Mr. Watson—"Well, in whose case then. Why not yours?"

Mr. Kelly—"Because ——."

Mr. Watson—"Never mind the 'because.' You're as bad as a woman. I have heard that sometimes the keepers are supplied with goods for their own use."

Mr. Kelly—"It has never been done as far as I know. If I knew of any such case I would report it to the department."

The witness said there was one occasion when an extra supply of coal was furnished the keeper of Gannet Rock lighthouse. It was not through any fault of his. No complaints had ever been made about too many buoys being placed. The cost of lighthouses was about $1,700, and maintenance cost about $500. He had no "friends" in the lighthouses. He treated all alike. He had nothing to do with repairs to steamers or with the launch. He believed the latter cost about $1,500 when first brought here. He did not know how much it cost to fit it up.

Mr. Watson asked if the boat did not have very handsome brass fittings. The witness said he would not consider so. He thought the fittings would not be worth more than $200.

Asked if he knew the names of some lighthouse keepers and would give them, he mentioned several keepers of lights on the St. John river. He visited all the lighthouses at least once a year.

Mr. Watson—"When did you hear of any of the keepers selling brooms or oil?"

Mr. Kelly—"I heard of only one case, where it was said oil had been sold. I inquired into the matter but could find no evidence of such conditions. The name of the keeper was Mr. Upham, of Bridge's Point.

Mr. Watson—"Did you report this affair to Mr. Harding?"

Mf. Kelly—"I think I did."

Mr. Watson—"What did Mr. Harding say?"

Mr. Kelly—"Well, Mr. Harding isn't much of a man to talk."

Mr. Watson—"Not much like you, is he?"

Mr. Kelly—"No. I'm good on explanations."

Mr. Watson—"What would the keepers be likely to sell?"

The witness thought chiefly, oil.

Mr. Watson—I understand that some of the keepers get enough dry goods out of the department to clothe their children?"

Mr. Kelly—"They don't unless they use the cotton supplied for cleaning the lamps."

Asked if he knew Capt. Smith, Mr. Morris and other officials, the witness said he knew them all.

Asked if he had ever received any presents from merchants dealing with the department he answered "Never."

Mr. Watson—"Were you never tempted?"

Mr. Kelly—"I wouldn't say I hadn't been tempted. Offers were made sometimes."

Mf. Watson—"Any exchange of checks?"

Mr. Kelly—"No, unfortunately, or rather fortunately, I should say."

Mr. Watson—"You have heard of others in the service receiving gifts, haven't you?"

Mr. Kelly—"No sir."

Mr. Kelly then told of having had a ceiling put in his house by Mr. Mooney about four years ago. He had never paid for it. He also had $40 from Mr. Mooney as a loan which he had never paid. He had given Mr. Mooney a moosehead that cost him about $30. Mr. Mooney had never billed him for his account and had told him he could pay the $40 any time. He explained the circumstances of the loan, saying he had some family trouble at the time and the matter had no connection with Mr. Mooney's account with the department.

Counsel said Mr. Kelly could now make any explanation he desired and the witness went on to say that he had never certified to a document while he had been in the department that the government did not get full value. He believed he had given good, honest service. He thought further that any merchants in St. John who had furnished goods to the department had charged fair prices. He also said that he did not know of any of Mr Harding's transactions that were not just and proper. He had been in the office with him and never saw any evidences of wrongdoing. So far as Mr. Harding's financial affairs were concerned he could not speak, as he had no knowledge of them. They were private matters of Mr. Harding's.

B. R. Macaulay.

B. R. Macaulay was recalled and questioned as to the special account with Mr. Harding. In reply to Mr. Perron, he said the amount was a gift to Mr. Harding.

Mr. Perron then remarked that the entry of a credit was false and fictitious and said that would do.

John Allan.

John Allan, acting storekeeper in the marine and fisheries department, was called. He said he was employed by the day. The storehouses were in the customs house. He did not know of Mr. Harding using the stores for his own purposes. Mr. Harding kept some trunks and barrels there. He did not know what was in them. The space they occupied was not needed for department stores. He had operated Mr. Harding's launch for him on several occasions when business trips were made to Partridge Island. He received delivery of goods at the storehouse and had never been offered or had received any presents.

J. M. Driscoll.

J. M. Driscoll was next called. He said he had sold some lumber to the department. He had never exchanged checks or asked for any favors from Mr. Harding. On one occasion he had protested to Mr. Harding because his offer for lumber was not accepted, as it was the lowest bid. A higher bid was accepted, and this he did not consider right. He had received no orders since then. He thought perhaps he "wasn't in the swim."

Mr. Watson—"There is a swim here, is there?"

Mr. Driscoll—"I guess so."

Mr. Watson—"You are on the patronage list, aren't you?"

~~Mr. Driscoll~~—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"But not among those on top?"

Mr. Driscoll—"That's it, I guess."

Mr. Watson—"Perhaps your tender was too low?"

Mr. Driscoll—"That might be."

Witness also told of having an order ready at a vessel and of having called up Mr. Harding, who told him he had forgotten about him and he would have to wait until some other time. He had transferred the lumber to another dealer who supplied it to the department. He did not know what price was charged.

The inquiry then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. It will likely be concluded at this session.

Vancouver, Nov. 26—(Special)—Petitions are circulating among Liberals here, at New Westminster and Victoria, asking Sir Wilfrid Laurier to extend the scope of the inquiry to be made into the affairs of the marine department in this province to include the departments of interior and public works.

LIBERALS HOPE TO HAVE FOUR MAJORITY IN P. E. I. ELECTION

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 25—(Special)—Yesterday the special votes polled in the provincial elections on the 18th were counted and assigned to the districts where they belonged. In the fourth district of Prince, Captain Read had 21 and Delaney 12, giving the former a majority of 9 by specials. The latter, however, had a majority of 11 in the regular vote, leaving him still two votes to the good. There is a doubt about the figures of the regular vote which will not be settled till declaration day on the 30th. Capt. Read expects then to tie Delaney or possibly beat him by a vote or two. Delaney maintains he will defeat Capt. Read by twenty votes. If Read is elected the parties will stand 17 to 13 in favor of the Liberals, otherwise it will be 16 to 14. No other seats are affected by special votes. The rumor that John Richards is to retire in favor of S. E. Read in the second district of Prince is authoritatively denied.

The moral, social and political reform league that took an active part during the federal campaign where they had representatives to speak at almost every meeting began prosecution yesterday against Sylvester Macdonald, a truckman, on a charge of treating on election day. There was not a particle of evidence against Macdonald who was dismissed.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Elizabeth Crossley.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Crossley, a resident of St. John for the past seventeen years, took place Tuesday. She was the widow of Gibson Crossley, of Rochdale, Lancashire. Mrs. Crossley was seventy-seven years old and is survived by two sons, Gibson Crossley, of this city, and James H., in Massachusetts, and two daughters, Mrs. Esau Waring and Mrs. Thomas Christian. She had a large circle of friends who learned with regret of her death.

Cornelius Gee.

Cornelius Gee, a well known farmer, died at his home near Bath on Monday, aged fifty-five years. He had been ill for about four weeks. His death recalls the tragedy that occurred in his neighborhood four years ago, when his daughter Millie was shot and killed by his nephew, George Gee, for which crime the latter was afterwards hanged at Woodstock. The deceased is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Mrs. John Hamilton.

Mrs. John Hamilton, of Florenceville, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwin Phillips, on Monday, after an illness of two months. She is survived by three sons—John, who is in the west; Dr. D. W. Hamilton, of the Normal school; Samuel D., who is in business in Houlton (Me.); and two daughters—Mrs. Caspar Caldwell and Mrs. S. M. Carle, of Florenceville. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Florenceville, on Wednesday.

Clarence Spike.

Halifax, Nov. 24.—(Special)—A telegram has been received by Mrs. A. C. Hawkins, announcing the sudden death at Tacoma (Wash.), of her brother, Clarence Spike, from bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Spike was the eldest son of the late James Spike and was well known in Halifax, where he formerly resided. For the past few years he has been engaged in business in Tacoma.

Thomas Abbott.

Thomas Abbott, aged about sixty-five years, died at his home, Upper Kent, Carleton county, on Monday, after a long illness. He formerly lived in Woodstock, and was well known, having carried on a produce business. Later he moved to Bristol, and from thence to Upper Kent. He is survived by a wife, who was formerly a Miss Grey, of Long Settlement.

Mrs. Judson Manzer.

Andover, N. B., Nov. 23.—The death of Mrs. Judson Manzer took place at her home here last evening at 11 p. m. A few days ago she had a relapse from typhoid and for several days she was in a most critical condition but hopes were still entertained of her recovery, and her death comes as a great shock to the community. She was a most amiable woman, very popular in the community, and had a large circle of friends. In social and church circles she will be very much missed. She was a Miss Barton, and for years was connected with the teaching staff of St. John. A sister, teacher at Moncton, and another residing in St. John, were with her at the time of her death. Much sympathy is felt in the community for Mr. Manzer in his great bereavement.

Mrs. John Davidson.

The death of Mrs. John Davidson occurred at her late home, 45 Erin street, Tuesday. Mrs. Davidson, who was formerly of Willow Grove, was thirty-nine years of age, and is survived by her husband and seven children. Three of the sons are Ernest, Fred and John. The funeral wil take place today at Upper Loch Lomond.

Bliss Chapman.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 25.—The sudden death of Bliss Chapman occurred at 10 o'clock on Victoria street, this morning. Deceased was a son of Rufus Chapman, and was unmarried. He is survived by his brother, Smith Chapman, and two sisters, Mrs. John Ford, of Sackville; Mrs. Alex. Civing, of Moncton. He was taken ill with pneumonia last Thursday. He was 49 years old. The funeral will be held from his home Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Priscilla Corring.

The death of Mrs. Priscilla Corring took place in the General Public Hospital Wednesday night, aged fifty-five years. She had been undergoing treatment and arrived in the city about a week ago. The body will be taken to Dyer's Station on the N. B. Southern today.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 26—(Special)—Mrs. B. J. Lawson received a telegram this morning announcing the death at Wolfville of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. Deceased was the relict of the late Joseph Jones, formerly of Fredericton, N. B. She leaves six children, Mrs. B. J. Lawson, of Amherst; Captain Joseph, of New York, John, of Chicago, Clifford, of Stanley, and Horace of Calgary. She was a daughter of the late John Wisley, of Fredericton, N. B., and was very highly respected in Wolfville, where she had resided for many years. Mrs. Lawson leaves for Wolfville this evening.

Stillman Downey.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 25.—Stillman Downey, an old and very highly respected resident of Curryville, died very suddenly yesterday morning at the home of his son, Walter Downey. The deceased, who had suffered several strokes of paralysis during the last few years, was able to be around at the time of his death, which came as a shock to his friends. He leaves three sons, Clifford and Walter, of Curryville, and Harding of Mountville, and two daughters, Mrs. Winford Nelson, and Mrs. Thomas Dixon, both of Lower Cape. Levi Downey and Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont, of Curryville, are brother and sister of the deceased; another sister, Mrs. Lucy Bishop, resides in the States. He was about eighty years of age. The funeral took place today.

A survey of the street lines between the provincial hospital corner and Tilton's corner, Lancaster Heights, just completed by G. Gray Murdoch for the Lancaster highway board, shows that property owners between Earle's corner and Maxwell's corner are encroaching on the highway from six inches to six feet. The strip will have to be restored and the work of building a sidewalk, which is much needed, will then be undertaken. It will also necessitate a number of street railway polls being moved back several feet.

DR. L. C. ALLISON DEAD

St. John Physician Had Interesting and Honorable Career.

Dr. Lucius C. Allison died here Friday. He was a son of the late Edward Allison, and was born here in 1845. He studied in the St. John Grammar School, Sackville Academy and the U. N. B., where he held the classical scholarship in 1862, and was graduated B. A. in 1863, taking the Douglas gold medal. That year he went to the Edinburgh University where he had a bright career. In 1864 he took the medal and first class certificate in chemistry, and was in 1865 a dresser in the surgical wards of Edinburgh Infirmary. In 1866 he visited the medical schools of London and Paris, and in 1868 graduated at Edinburgh, M. B. S. C. M.

In 1868 Dr. Allison began the practice of medicine here, and in 1871, during a smallpox epidemic, was in charge of the measures for its suppression here and on the North Shore, and the services rendered were of great value. In 1872 he was appointed on the visiting staff of the General Public Hospital and served for eighteen years.

Between 1872 and 1875 he was in partnership with the late Dr. James F. Steeves. Dr. Allison was also examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society from its foundation in 1884 until 1906. After about thirty years of active practice, Dr. Allison, in consequence of disease of the heart, gradually withdrew from professional work. He was a British Empire Loyalist. He wrote a great deal on many topics for the press. Personally, he was of gentle disposition, and most reasonable in his dealings with his fellow men. In 1874 Dr. Allison married Georgiana, daughter of the late James J. Kaye, C. His widow and one son, James Allison, survive him.

ANOTHER PARIS SENSATION

(Special to The Telegraph.)

after when he read an account of the tragedy in a newspaper, he appeared to be greatly excited and swore that he would have vengeance on the assassins.

Madame Steinheil seemed to realize today that the net in which she has entangled herself in her efforts to divert suspicion elsewhere was fast closing in about her and after she had been examined by M. Hamard, the chief of detectives announced that she had been caught in her own trap.

Madame Steinheil repeated her statement to the newspaper men to M. Hamard this morning. She was hysterical and sobbed out her story between wails of anguish. In many respects her statements were conflicting. She said Wolff committed the murder from the motive of robbery, but that he spared her on account of her daughter. She said she had kept silent up to the present time because of Wolff's threats to charge her with having incited him to the murders if she denounced him. She declared emphatically and repeatedly that Wolff was nothing to her and that she was not in any way a party to the crime. She did say, however, that she had hated her husband and that she had a lover in whose eyes she wanted to justify herself. "I hoped to justify myself before a man whose love I have now forever," she cried. This man is said to be a French nobleman and in his identity is believed to lie the key to this romantic mystery.

There was a series of dramatic confrontations at the palace of justice throughout the morning and the excitement in and about the building was intense. The parties to these interviews were Madame Steinheil and her daughter Marthe, Alexandre Wolff and his mother, and the man Couillaud. In the interim each was subjected separately to a close examination by M. Hamard and M. Leydett.

Martha Steinheil has been devoted to her mother from the beginning but today she was in a pitiful condition of distress. After the ordeal at the place of justice she was completely prostrated and wailed and moaned as if demented.

Praises Rural Mail Delivery.

Toronto, Nov. 26—(Special)—J. C. Lethbridge, president of the Dominion Grange, meeting here today, spoke in high terms of the rural mail delivery, and urged its early extension.

W. A. Nelson, principal of Douglas avenue school, has bought the two double houses recently built by James McAuley in School street, Fairville. Mr. McAuley went to British Columbia a year ago and was so much pleased with the climate that he will take his family there next week to reside.

Daniel Logan, formerly editor of the New Glasgow Chronicle, has been elected a supervisor at Honolulu, Hawaii.

GIVE THE CHILDREN PLENTY OF FRUIT

It Helps to Keep Them Well.

In a growing, active child the cells of which the body is composed are being worn out—and replaced—very rapidly. This dead tissue must be gotten rid of somehow, and the danger is that the eliminating organs—the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin—may not do their work well enough. Then the blood becomes poisoned and the child does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating effect on these organs as ripe fruit juices. Apple juice increases the action of the kidneys; other fruit juices stimulate the liver to secrete more bile, and bile produces easy and regular movements of the bowels; others stir up the glands of the skin to throw off more waste matter.

The difficulty is that to get these effects a great deal of fruit must be eaten and the excess of pulp and woody matter may upset the digestion. The better way is to give the children "Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-tives" has the combined effect of the different fruit juices, helping the eliminating organs to work properly, curing Constipation, toning up the system and keeping the children plump and rosy. 25c. for a trial box. 50c. for regular size—6 boxes for $2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12c a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 70, Windsor, Ont.

Cures Lumbago, Lame Back.

It is the very worst sort of pains that give Nerviline a chance to prove how many times stronger it is than any ordinary remedies. Lumbago is dead easy for Nerviline—breaks down the pain right away, soothes away the soreness, makes you limber and sprightly in no time.

Now failure with other remedies doesn't tell anything about the power of "Nerviline"—but a trial does; it proves that one application of Nerviline does more good in Lumbago, Neuralgia and Rheumatism than a week's rubbing with ordinary greasy liniments. Nerviline penetrates,—relieves,—cures. Try a 25c. bottle.

We want Men

Any man, unemployed or with some spare time each day or week, can make big money selling our hardy, acclimated Red Tag Brand guaranteed Trees, Plants and Seeds. Complete stock—only successful varieties recommended. No experience required, we teach you the business. Handsome samples free. Salary or commision paid weekly. This is the best season to start. Write

CAPITAL NURSERIES
41 OTTAWA, ONT.

Thirty Deaths From Razor.

A physician in Chicago states that thirty deaths have resulted from paring corns with a razor. Avoid blood poisoning by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. Purely vegetable. Painless and sure is Putnam's.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind $1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free.

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