# AGRICULTURE

## The Good Farmer's Creed—Agriculture is Lying Stagnant All About Us, Says Master of the Grange, in Bitter Attack Upon the Life of Cities.

THE GOOD FARMER'S CREED.

I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that shall grow richer rather than poorer from year to year.

I believe in 100-bushel corn and 50-bushel wheat, and I shall not be satisfied with anything less.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

I believe in the farm boy and in the farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best hope.

I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.

I believe in a country school that prepares for country life, and a country church that teaches its people to love deeply and live honorably.

I believe in community spirit, a pride in home and neighbors, and I will do my part to make my community the best in the state.

I believe in the farmer, I believe in farm life, I believe in the inspiration of the open country.

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will try earnestly to be worthy of the name. —Frank I. Mann.

The stagnation of agriculture was the feature emphasized by W. C. Good, Master of the Dominion Grange, in his address at the annual meeting recently. Some townships, he pointed out, have lost fifty per cent in population.

"But," Mr. Good declared, "the giant of special privilege, who has enslaved and degraded this nation for so long, is beginning to tremble in his castle. Hitherto the vast resources of our country, even the lives and character of its people, have been exploited and wasted in order to make possible the enrichment and aggrandisement of the few. The tide of commercialism and greed has well nigh overwhelmed us, and has already brought in its train desolate and wasted fields and a discouraged and demoralized people.

**Cities Are a Blot.**

"The rapid growth of our large cities at the expense of our rural districts involves much more than is seen by the casual observer, for, as Dr. J. W. Robertson says, 'Agriculture is not only an occupation which some individuals follow for profit; it is a great national interest, determining in a dominent way the fortunes of this nation, and the opportunities of this nation, and the opportunities and character of its population.'

"During the last census period (1901-1911), in all Canada the rural population increased 17.16 per cent., while the urban population increased 62.25 per cent. In eastern Canada the rural districts have not only lost relatively; they have lost absolutely. Some of the townships in Ontario have lost as high as 50 per cent. of their people in the decade; a great many have lost upwards of 20 per cent. The total rural loss in Old Ontario during the decade has been upwards of 100,000. Making allowance for addition by natural increase and by immigration, the migration from the farms of Old Ontario, during the last census period, totals up to nearly 375,000. In all Canada the corresponding loss has been nearly 650,000.

**Birth Rate Small.**

"During the last decade, from 10 to 50 per cent of the farm homes were abandoned in the townships of Old Ontario. In some districts in rural Ontario the average number of persons per family approaches perilously near the irreducible minimum of four. In about 95 per cent of the townships of Ontario, males outnumber females. The women have gone to the cities in even greater numbers than the men. Schools which were filled with forty children as many years ago now shiver with a beggarly half dozen; and the country church has almost disappeared, the social life of the earlier days has also disappeared.

**Rich Are An Evil.**

"Combinations in restraint of trade have grown up under the protection of the tariff, and as levying a heavy toll upon productive industry.

"The solution is that we must refuse to bow down to the golden image that our modern Nebuchadnezzars have set up, we must abolish the protective tariff, which is fallacious in theory, vicious in practice, un-Christian in principle and the prolific breeder of political corruption, and we must cease to allow the 'unearned increment' in land values to be appropriated by private individuals.

"Also, we must organize our industries upon a co-operative basis for mutual service and not for profit. We need co-operative producing associations, co-operative stores and distributive agencies, co-operative credit associations, and so forth.

"We must adapt our schools to our country's needs, revive an interest in nature and country life, and develop wholesale tastes and ideals."

(Toronto Globe).

In the year 1856, when the northwestern part of Ontario was merely the Queen's Bush, John Campbell and his wife came into South Grey by way of the town of Owen Sound, seeking their future home in the neighborhood of a small village whose name only was known to them. Meeting a pioneer in the midst of the hardwood forest, Mr. Campbell stopped to secure information as to his whereabouts.

"Can you tell me, sir, where Priceville is?" he asked.

"Right where you are walking," came the rejoinder, while the speaker with a wave of his arm designated an area marked only by the presence of the denizens of the virgin forest.

Undismayed by the fact that Priceville as yet was not, Mr. Campbell set out to establish himself on the farm which he had chosen. He at the time secured only 100 acres, but later added another fifty, and on the original farm today resides Donald Campbell, son of the hardy pioneer of whom mention has been made.

**What Drainage Has Meant.**

Situated at the junction of two much-traveled roads, the Campbell farm occupies a commanding position, and lies within a mile and a quarter of the village of Priceville. A large area is rather low-lying and but for underdrainage would be of little real value.

"Have you put in tile drains?" I asked Mr. Campbell.

"No; the only drains are the flat-stone ones put in by my father years ago. These old stone drains are working as well as ever, and I suppose there must be about a mile in all. I can remember when, some years ago, certain fields were covered with water, regular lakes. Then the drains were put in and a change was immediately noticeable. Even today my crops are heaviest directly over the old drains."

**Prepared Cattle for Export.**

For years the Campbell farm has been a notable one in a neighborhood where the custom of finishing cattle is not followed to any great extent. Year after year from six to ten finshed bullocks have left this farm, destined for the British market; hardly a winter for the last quarter century but between thirty and forty head of cattle were fed and cared for by the owners. And this custom has not been entirely departed from, despite the fact that on all sides neighbors were "going out of feeding" for some cause or another.

"We used to figure on at least half a dozen for export," Mr. Campbell told the writer, "while the others were common stock. Those finished were generally Grade Shorthorns raised on the farm. I don't remember of my father ever selling a young calf; he thought too much of the feeding."

"What would you think of restrictive legislation in the matter?" I asked.

**Should be Legislated Against.**

"It would be the proper thing. The wholesale slaughter of young stock for years past is a big reason for the scarcity of beef today. There is no stock in the country to buy now if one wishes to fatten."

"About eight years ago," he continued, "we used to think five cents a pound a pretty good price, even for the finished stuff. Even at that it paid a fair profit. At any rate we thought it better than selling the grain. We never sold hay or grain off the place that I can remember. For the last batch of battle sent to Toronto we got six cents a pound at the Easter market; six of the cattle sold for about $475.

**When Finishing Pays.**

"Can you give me the gains made by any of these export cattle during a winter's feeding?" I asked.

"I remember one beast, one of that bunch of six," replied Mr. Campbell. "I bought him in the fall, when he weighed 890 pounds. When he went to Toronto at Easter he weighed 1,275 pounds, and the buyers put him down as about the poorest of the lot."

Though Mr. Campbell himself does not tell it, it is public property that the drove of cattle referred to was described by many buyers as the best finished lot of export cattle seen that year on the Toronto market.

**No Export Cattle Now.**

But that was three or four years ago. No export cattle are leaving the Campbell barns this year. The reasons for the change are best told by the proprietor himself:

"No, it wasn't the price that made me quit. More than anything else it was the scarcity of labor. A number of years ago one could get men who knew how to handle export cattle; today nothing but boys are available and they are very scarce. Of late years I quit the finishing and have been wintering only a few feeders. And everyone else has quit; not one-quarter of the number of cattle that were fed on this line a few years ago are going off it today."

**"We Will Go Back to It."**

I interrupted to show the necessity for a revival of beef-animal husbandry. "True," said Mr. Campbell, "we are bound to go back to it. Last year I bought a pure-bred Shorthorn heifer, and through her I hope to work into pure breeding. The revision of the American tariff has encouraged me to go back to the raising and feeding of beef cattle, in spite of the labor conditions. And if I feed at all, I will finish."

"In your opinion, then, it pays the farmer to finish his animals?"

"By all means. I was brought up along that line and I know that it pays."

**Grain and Roots for Finish.**

In my tour of the farm I found that a certain notable adjunct of the cattle-feeding farm, the silo, was missing. Questioning Mr. Campbell, I found that he had never used either alfalfa or ensilage in his feeding. "Not but that I believe in the merits of ensilage," he said, "but because I was afraid of the silo-filling. In this locality at present it would be practically an impossibility to obtain the necessary help. Hence we have always depended on grain and roots, with timothy and clover hay. No, we never fed straw; that's good enough for bedding. I find that the cattle fed on clover and timothy, grain and roots go out in splendid condition."

**Securing Good Seed.**

The rotation followed on the farm is not definite, generally a three or four year one. In defence of his system which allows a third year in hay, Mr. Campbell maintains that very often the third crop is quite as good as the preceding two. About three acres of mangolds and turnips are raised at present, though when cattle were fed on a larger scale several thousand bushels of rotts were harvested yearly. Mr. Campbell is an enthusiastic advocate of the merits of the now famous O. A. C. No. 21 barley.

"I sent to Huron county for the seed, and I am glad I did," he said. "The first year I planted it on the fourth of June, as the seed was a long time delayed in transit. Yet the No. 21 planted on that late date came out away ahead of my old variety sowed at the usual time."

**Poultry Made to Pay Profits.**

Visitors to this farm are almost sure to notice the long henhouse standing in the orchard. This is of rather an unusual type, not at all common on the general farm. It is forty feet long and ten feet wide and will accommodate one hundred hens. In construction it is frame, with double sheeting on the studding and the outside shingled. The interior is flooded with light from four large windows which face the south.

Running in the orchard on the day of my short visit were a number of White Wyandottes of unusually good quality. This breed is a favorite with Mr. Campbell and with the ladies of his house, and they have been developed to a gratifying degree of excellence. Since the hense were taken from the old-style house and quartered where there is abundance of sunshine and considerable air they have vastly improved in their egg-laying qualities. The system of feeding is a good one for use on the farm: grain, thrown in a straw litter, in the morning; vegetables at noon, and grain or mash at night. At all times in the day the fowl have access to clean water, oyster shell and grit which are kept in the various departments of the long house.

**Pure-bred Horses Raised.**

The raising of pure-bred horses has been a feature of the work done on this typical Ontario farm. About ten years ago the present proprietor secured a pure-bred mare, and from her raised a colt which sold for $300 when two years old, at a time when horseflesh was exceedingly cheap. In the barns at present are two mares and two colts, all pure-bred, as well as a young stallion which Mr. Campbell has raised himself. His work in the breeding of pure-bred horses has not been a great source of profit to Mr. Campbell, as he has been exceedingly unfortunate, a large number of splendid young colts dying while quite young. In spite of adverse circumstances he has persevered and today his pure-bred stock on hand would net a tidy sum were it put up at auction.

**Wouldn't Do Without Sheep.**

About twenty grade sheep are maintained at all times. "We never were without some sheep on the farm at any time," Mr. Campbell said. "They are not so profitable with us as the beef cattle, simply because we have no rough land on which to put them. But we wouldn't like to do without a few sheep."

The Campbell farm is well provided with a huge bank barn, equipped with slings, hay-fork and all modern contrivances, while rural mail delivery and a community telephone line contribute to the pleasures of home life. What Mr. Campbell has done is not spectacular; it is simply the work which is followed on those farms where the proprietor applies clear thinking and careful reading to the practices of everyday life. In a locality not especially favored by nature for general farming, it is worthy of special comment.

# PRESENTATION TO REV. A. C. BERRIE

## Well Known Woodstock Pastor Remembered by His Flock on the Eve of His Departure to Other Fields of Labor.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 26—Upwards of 100 friends of Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Berrie gathered at the Baptist parsonage on Monday evening last, to show their appreciation to their beloved pastor and his esteemed wife, for their services of Christian love and spiritual guidance, during their stay in our midst, both in the church and in their home.

As the reverend gentleman is about to sever his connection as pastor of the United Baptist church in this town, it was with a feeling of sadness, than one of gladness, that the company assembled, felt at this festive season.

Mr. and Mrs. Berrie, while here, made many friends who will be sorry to part with them, and the people in general will regret very much in losing so able a preacher and such genial, kind-hearted and loyal Christian citizens as Rev. Mr. Berrie and his highly esteemed wife.

The church, of which he has been pastor, has never prospered better, both financially and spiritually, than it has under Rev. Mr. Berrie's pastorate.

During the evening solos were rendered by Mr. A. C. Berrie and M. H. Bailey in a very pleasing manner.

Many clergymen were present from other churches, including Rev. Mr. Blakeney who offered a very touching and appropriate prayer; Rev. Mr. King, Rev. Mr. Stairs, and Rev. Frank Baird. All spoke in the highest terms of their association with Rev. Mr. Berrie and his good wife.

U. R. Harrison, on behalf of those present and those whose hearts were there, but could not be there personally, read an eulogistic address, accompanied by a purse containing $104.

In thanking those present, as well as those absent, and the pastors of other churches for their kind words, he said that he appreciated very much this splendid token of good will and esteem, not so much for the gift, as for the spirit which promoted the gift.

Mr. Berrie's plans for the future are unknown. It is thought, however, that he will supply churches when and where possible, for the winter, and that he may go West in the early spring.

A guartette composed of Dr. Baker, M. H. Bailey, C. B. Watson and A. E. Burden sang several selections which were much appreciated, after which a social hour was spent by all. Refreshments were then served, and the company dispersed after singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds" and wishing Rev. Mr. Berrie and family a merry Christmas and the good wishes of all.

"I was weading an—aw—account of a woman being gored to death by a beastly cow, doncher know," remarked young Dudleigh. "Weally, I can't imagine a more howwible affair, can you, Miss Caustique?" "No, Mr. Dudleight," replied Miss Caustique, with a mighty yawn, "unless it is being bored to death by a calf!"

# FARMERS GIVEN A SCANT HEARING

## Borden Government Wearied by Their Demands for Cheaper Living

### HAZEN FIRST TO LEAVE

### Minister of Marine's Exit from Meeting Rapidly Followed by Others—Agriculturists Soon Saw That the "Interests" Owned the Administration.

Ottawa, Dec. 20—That the Borden government is bound hand and foot to the high protection interests was clearly demonstrated on Dec. 16 when the premier and almost all his ministers were faced first by a representative delegation from the Ontario Grange and the Western Grain Growers' Associtaion and then by an apparently self appointed deputation of fruit growers, canners and cattle breeders, headed by Senator E. D. Smith, the fruit grower and canner, of Winona (Ont.) The first delegation demanded free food, free cement, free agricultural implements, an increase of the British preference to fifty per cent., with ultimate free trade with the Mother Country, and a general lowering of duties in the interests of the farmers and the consumer. The deputation of fruit growers, canners and cattle breeders, demanded that what suited them should not be changed, and that therefore the tariff be kept at its present high level or increased so as to further enrich themselves at the cost of the consumer.

It was not, however, in their arguments that the main intrest lay, so much as in their reception by the government. For a time the premier and his ministers listened to the low tariff arguments of the agricultural representatives. Then the ministers became impatient as the facts were driven home. First Hon. Mr. Hazen remembered an engagement for lunch and hurried out. A few minutes later he was followed by Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Crothers, the latter suddenly remembering that he was "Minister of Play." Then Hon. Martin Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture from B. C., who should have been particularly interested in the debate, discovered a remarkable appetite and hurried out. For an hour longer Mr. Borden and the remnant of the cabinet litsened to the arguments of the agricultural representatives in favor of free trade and wider markets with ill-concealed distaste.

A change, however, came over the spirit of their dreams after lunch. Then appeared the self-constituted deputies for the fruit growers, cattle breeders nad canners, all of them anxious for high and higher tariff. For this seance the ministers all returned, and the afternoon was spent by the cabinet digesting good lunches and listening to arguments exactly along the lines that their masters, "the interests," approved.

To add a final touch of realism to the scene, came an unrehearsed meeting. As the western low tariff delegation left the prime minister they encountered in the corridor, Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, hurrying down for a private interview with Mr. Borden. Some of the delegates wondered whether Sir William was going to report on what Mackenzie & Mann had done with the $15,000,000 they got from the government ast session, or whether he was paving the way for a further onslaught on the treasury.

The representatives of the Ontario and western farmers presented practically the same demand they made in 1910. Their needs were all along the lines of the Liberal policy of free food and wider markets. They did not get the sympathetic reception they received from the Liberals and the events of the day showed conclusively that the interests of farmers and consumers must be subordinated to the demands of "the interests."

The arguments of the high protection delegation which followed were significant. The fruit growers objected to any reduction in duty, because if the tariff were reduced prices would go down and they would lose the western market. The cattle breeders objected to reduction in tariff because they might interfere with their market. Since they could import their breeding stock free of duty they naturally wanted everything they sold protected as much as possible.

The canners' end was represented by Hon. E. D. Smith, who last year was elevated to the senate by Mr. Borden. Being connected with the Dominion Canners, which every grocery dealer and most of the consumers in Canada know to be about the most complete combine in the dominion, Senator Smith naturally argued for the high tariff which would stop any competition that might imperil their strangle-hold on the Canadian public. Senator Smith defended the canners' combine and argued they were not making much profit. Unfortunately for his argument the next day the annual statement of the Dominion Canners was published, which said: "It is understood that the Dominion Canners for the year which will end the 31st of this month, will show a fair surplus over all charges and dividends."

Premier Borden and his ministers have no time for the needs of the farmer and the ordinary consumer. They have ample leisure to hear Mackenzie & Mann, the Canners and other protected interests, in favor of high tariff. When the next election comes on, the Tory election chest will be full of money taken out of the taxes on the Canadian consumers' meal table.

Daniel Johnston, of Forrest, ex-president of his local Conservative association, took a prominent part with the high protection delegation. About the same time he put in his own application as fruit commissioner to succeed the late Alex. McNeil. It is now announced that he will probably land the job.

# HALIFAX SKIPPER DROPS DEAD IN SYDNEY

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 26—Captain Simon Blake, of the bark Mantlan, a resident of Halifax, dropped dead in Chisholm's restaurant on Dodd street this evening. Captain Blake came to the city from Louisburg and was en route to his home in Halifax. After purchasing a ticket and checking his luggage he went into the restaurant for something to eat and was taken ill while sitting at the table.

# ARE AUTHORIZED TO EXAMINE THE N. B. POTATOES

## Secretary of Agriculture Gives Important Notice to All Potato Growers—Co-operation of Farmers Asked in Interest of Themselves and the Province.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—This is to certify that R. P. Gorham and D. B. Flewelling are regular members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture in this province, and at present are authorized to examine potatoes in every and any locality throughout the province.

It is charged by the government of the United States that we have the disease among our potatoes known as "Powderous Scab" and it is proposed to place an embargo upon the localities affected. The proposed legislation of the government of the United States is of such a nature, that it behooves the government of this province to make faithful endeavors to determine where this disease exists. Not only is this important in the matter of shipments to the United States but it is important for our own local markets.

If this disease becomes general throughout the province, it will mean a large financial loss to our farmers, therefore, we solicit the hearty co-operation of all the farmers and buyers in our efforts to locate this disease, and afterwards to enforce such measures as we may deem best to eradicate the same from the province. I would call your attention to legislation passed by this province on the 20th of March, 1913, known as "The Injurious Insect and Pest Act." Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Act as as follows:

Section 5—The minister of agriculture may appoint inspectors and other officers for carrying out this act and the regulations made thereunder, and such inspector of other officers, so appointed, shall act under his direction.

Section 6—Any inspector or other officer so appointed may enter in or upon any place or premises in which there is reason to believe that any such pest or plant disease exists.

Section 7—The minister of agriculture, upon the report of any inspector as to the existence of any such insect, pest or plant disease, in any locality defined in such report, may prohibit the removal from such locality of any vegetation, vegetable or other matter, which is likely to result in the dissemination of such insect, pest or plant disease.

Section 8—Any person contravening or neglecting to carry out, or offering any hindrance to the carrying out of any provision of this act, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period of not less than ten, nor more than thirty days.

I trust that the officers of this department will have the hearty co-operation of all the potato growers of the province.

From information gathered at the hearing recently held in Washington, I am satisfied this disease can be soon eradicated.

J. B. DAGGETT,
Secretary for Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture,
Fredericton, N. B.,
Dec. 23, 1913.

# ALBERT FARMERS GETTING BIG PRICES

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 24—Fifty head of fat cattle were shipped from Albert station on Saturday. Trade in cattle has been brisk all the fall and the sellers are getting big prices. Pretty nearly everything the farmers have to sell go at a big figure these days, pork, butter and eggs being away up.

Wm. McGorman, who has been in Moncton for several months, returned to his home here on Monday night. Mrs. McGorman also came home by last night's train from Sussex, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Adair.

James E. Fales' horse took fright at a gasoline engine at Riverside yesterday and ran away, throwing Mr. Fales out and leaving his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robinson, in the wagon with the reins dragging on the ground and the horse running. Fortunately Mrs. Robinson did not lose her presence of mind and managed to secure the lines and stopped the horse before any bad accident occurred. Mr. Fales suffered some injury to his hip.

Mrs. Thos. H. Dobson, formerly of Albert county, and now a resident of Gadsby (Alta.), is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Smith, after an absence of ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allingham, of Gagetown, came by yesterday's train to spend Christmas with Mrs. Allingham's sister, Mrs. W. J. McAlmon.

A meeting of Golden Rule Division, S. of T., of unusual interest was held last night. A circular letter from the grand worthy patriarch was read by M. M. Tingley, D. G. W. P., and speeches were given by the latter, the grand worthy patriarch and others; readings by Mrs. Alex. Rogers, Misses Mary Archibald, Iva Newcomb and Frances Rogers, and songs by J. M. Tingley and Mrs. J. A. Stuart. The division has had a very successful quarter, much interest being taken in the meetings.

The Christmas concert by the Methodist Sunday school on Monday evening netted $25.

A severe snow storm set in last night and has prevailed all day today, with the heaviest snow fall of the season. Bare roads and fields of yesterday are covered tonight with six or seven inches, making good sleighing.

**P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS.**

The Island steamer service to Point du Chene is discontinued. Beginning at once the winter steamers will run between Cape Tormentine and Summerside.

To keep celery fresh and crisp, prepare it for the table, then wet an old piece of clean linen, in ice cold water and place the celery on the ice. It will keep a week.

# A THRILLING RESCUE AT SEA

## Crew of Waterlogged Brig Taken Off by Steamers

### CAPTAIN'S STORY

### Skipper, Who Had Sailed the Craft for Thirty-four Years, Tells of C. P. R. Liner's Timely Assistance—A Thrilling Experience — Sails Torn Away and Hope Practically Abandoned.

A thrilling story of the sea, of great privation and of quiet heroism, has just reached Montreal from Bristol when the C. P. R. liner Monmouth, from Montreal, docked at Avonmouth, having on board Captain Roberts, Mate Jones, and Ordinary Seaman Schafer (a German), of the brig Evelyn, of Portmadoc, Carnarvon, which was lost in mid-Atlantic. The wreck of the sailing craft and the rescue of her crew were first known by a brief message received at Browhead by Marconigraph. When the Monmouth arrived at Avonmouth a press representative, through the courtesy of Captain O'Reilly, R.N.R., the liner's commander, was enabled to obtain full details of the disaster which overtook the sailing vessel, and the all-timely rescue of that part of her crew referred to in the wireless message.

"On the bridge deck," writes the reporter, "I was introduced by Captain O'Reilly to Captain Roberts, of the Evelyn. A typical master mariner, he gave one the impression from his appearance and his manner that he had had many years' experience of long sea voyages; and the impression was more than confirmed when he mentioned that for thirty-four years he had sailed in the Evelyn. She was practically the last of the old brigs, and there was a touch of sadness in the skipper's tone as he referred to the loss of his old charge. His story was to the effect that he left Beverton, Newfoundland, on November 4.

"We had very bad weather from the start," the captain told the reporter, "and on the 7th a big sea struck my ship and filled her up, right to the cabin floor. The wind was terrific, and everything after that sea, went before it.

**Fury of the Gale.**

"The sails were torn away, and the yards were wrenched down. There was a big swell running from the northwest, but I tried, with my crew, to make the best of matters, and believed we should be able to keep her afloat. However, the weather became worse if anything, and the tremendous seas which broke on us made our position increasingly difficult and serious. So bad did it become that we flew signals of distress, and kept a sharp look out for a passing steamer. My cargo consisted of 280 barrels of oil and a quantity of guano. The barrels broke loose and floated, and, with the continual rolling these smashed the bulkheads, and the rush of water from the hold worked havoc on the ship. When the S. S. Inverclyde came in answer to our signals of distress three of my men jumped overboard and were taken aboard that steamer which then proceeded. I did not feel that I could leave my ship then without a further struggle to save her, but after the steamer had gone we had a most awful time. The mate and I had to stick to the pumps, and work for all we were worth. The cargo commenced floating into the cabin, and the smashing of the barrels, as the rolling of the ship in the swell sent them from one side to the other, and the water which persistently rushed from the hold, spoiled what drinking water we had with us. As a result, we were without water or anything to drink for over three days. Our boats had gone overboard, the forecastle was swept away, and the remaining members of the crew had to live, or exist—aft.

"We had enough bread and butter, but we commenced to suffer terribly from thirst. And all the time the vessel was drifting, being quite out of control, although we tried to set a sail or two repeatedly. We saw one steamer some miles off, and tried to attract her attention, but she evidently could not see us, and we began to wonder if we should see another. Then, on the 30th, in the afternoon, we saw the smoke of another vessel. I put up the "N. I." signal, and to our great joy we saw the steamer alter her course, and come towards us. She asked us what was the matter. I replied that we had no boats, and asked that they should send us a lifeboat."

At this part of the story the old captain spoke with a partly suppressed vehemence and enthusiasm, and his eyes shone with admiration and appreciation. "The answer came," he said, "as quickly as I am telling you. A boat was put out and pulled to us, and after a big hussel with the swell came close enough for us to be taken off. The first thing I noticed in that boat, as did my two men, was a bottle of water. It was what we wanted more than anything else in the world.

**On Board the Monmouth.**

"Well, there is little more to tell of that part of our experiences. We were taken aboard the Monmouth, and brought here, and since we came aboard we have been treated magnificently. The splendid behaviour of Captain O'Reilly and his officers and crew will never be forgotten, and we shall never be able to repay him for all he has done for our comfort."

Captain Roberts said that although he has sailed in the Evelyn for thirty-four years, and would have completed his thirty-fifth year next February, and was, previous to that, for nine years in the sailing ship Constance, he had never until this year known what it was to have an accident of any kind.

# I. C. R. EMPLOYES CHARGED WITH THEFT, IN COURT

## Men Declared Their Innocence When Arrested—How Goods Were Stolen — St. John Woman a Victim.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 26—Fred Perkins, Warren Beaumont and Leonard Hanna, I. C. R. employes, charged with theft from passengers on an express train, were arraigned in the police court this morning, and after considerable argument between counsel as to whether one of the accused should be called as a witness, all were allowed out on $2,000 bail each, $1,000 personal recognizance and two bondsmen for $500 each.

Two of the men suspected of the theft are brakemen and the other is a baggage master. They are old employes, and have for some time been running between Moncton and St. John on the Boston expresses. According to the police, the men who robbed had trunk keys and could open practically any trunk. The articles stolen include jewellry, silver and cut glass articles, a silk dress, gloves and handkerchiefs.

The first instance of goods being missing was reported to Superintendent Evan Price, of Campbellton, by Mrs. G. H. Lounsbury, of St. John, who was traveling from St. John to Dalhousie on Dec. 13. On arriving at her destination she found that a number of valuable articles were missing from her trunk and valise. Mrs. A. H. Hilyard also travelled from St. John to Dalhousie on the same date and missed several articles from her trunk and traveling bag, both of which had been locked. Other losses were reported.

One of the reports is that one of the brakemen, in talking to Inspector Tingley, said he entered the baggage car and saw the baggage master with some trunks open and handling the goods. Another said he boarded the train at Hampton, the report states, and entered the baggage car as was his custom. On entering he saw the baggage master with some goods in his hand, and he threw a package to him with the remark: "Here's a Christmas present for you."

The men charged proclaimed their innocence when placed under arrest. They are all married and have been considered respectable men and above suspicion.

# HON. MR. COSTIGAN IN POOR HEALTH

## Senator Suffering from a Stroke of Paralysis, and His Active Work Seems Ended.

Edmundston, N. B., Dec. 26—(Special)—It is reported from Ottawa that Hon. John Costigan is suffering from an attack of paralysis. Senator Costigan's health has been causing uneasiness to his relatives and friends for the last few months. Under the circumstances it is most probable that the honorable gentleman will not be able to occupy his seat in the senate during the next session.

"Honest" John will reach his 79th birthday on Feb. 18 next. He represented the constituency of Madawaska-Victoria in the house of commons from 1867 to 1906, when he was appointed to the senate.

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