MACINTYRE GIVEN TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

Judge Tells Him He Will Recommend That He Be Released on Parole—Prisoner Very Cool During the Proceedings.

Friday, Nov. 7.

Two years in Dorchester penitentiary is the sentence imposed on William Macintyre, a former accountant of the Bank of Nova Scotia, by Judge Forbes yesterday. The prisoner had confessed to the theft of $10,000 of the bank's

WILLIAM MACINTYRE.

funds here. He was very cool during the proceedings and was unmoved on sentence being pronounced.

The disposition of the crown officers apparently was that Macintyre should be shown leniency. The maximum penalty was not urged and His Honor had no hesitation in saying that he would strongly recommend to the department of justice that Macintyre be released on parole. "I do not believe in making a bad moral example of anyone," he said, "I believe in punishing a man if he deserves it."

Yielded to Temptation

When the charge was read over to the prisoner he at once elected to be tried without jury, and on being arraigned pleaded guilty. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., then appeared in the prisoner's behalf, and addressed the court, pleading on behalf of leniency. "Macintyre has broken the law," he said, "and deserves some sort of punishment. He yielded to his men impulse of temptation brought on by some unfortunate occurrence in his own financial affairs. He was impelled to do this, and for the moment forgot his duty to the bank. The money was not taken by reason of any special indence; he merely took advantage of the opportunity afforded him by the general confidence imposed in him."

"It is the future, I will ask Your Honor, to look to. He is a young man of twenty-six, and can make a way for himself in the world. If, however, a very long sentence is imposed, it will make him a social outcast."

Judge Relents

In imposing sentence His Honor said, "Before I to give voice to my own feelings, I would deal with you leniently enough, but I am here to enforce the law. You have confessed and it is my duty to impose sentence. It is a very serious matter for a bank or an institution having a large number of trusted employes with great responsibilities to have one of these trusted employes break the confidence imposed in him. The question of dealing with you does not to you alone; but there are hundreds of employes in the bank waiting the outcome of this case. I care not for that. I do not believe in making a great moral example of anyone. I believe in punishing a man when he deserves it. No man regrets this more than I do. I am going to put a stop on you, but don't be discouraged. Many men have suffered this and have risen to great eminence. The sentence of this court is that you be sent to Dorchester penitentiary and there kept at hard labor for a period of two years. You have a great many friends in the city, and I have no doubt that they will work to have your sentence commuted, and I will not hesitate to recommend to the department of justice that you be released on parole."

R. Taylor appeared in the interest of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and C. H. Ritchie for the prosecution.

It is understood that petition will be made to the minister of justice without very short time for the release of Macintyre on parole. It is said that the authorities are ready and willing to join in such a petition.

NEWCASTLE PERSONALS

Newcastle, Nov. 5—James Allison, of Moncton, was taken to the Moncton hospital yesterday to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. James Fogan, who was stricken with paralysis on Monday, is in a very critical condition and small hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Lumber Smith, who has been working on the construction of the new bridge, left yesterday for his home in Advocate Harbor (N. S.)

John Ruadle, who has been spending the last six months on the Pacific coast, expected home this week.

Wyson Merscreau, of Chatham, was down on Monday en route to Campbellton, where he will take charge of a photograpr studio lately conducted by his brother, Cecil Merscreau, who will attend Mt. Allison University.

Father Pacifique, the well known Chinin missionary, will conduct a three days mission in St. Mary's church beginning on Nov. 16. He will also conduct a three days mission at Nelson and Douglastown, the latter beginning Nov. 10, and the latter Nov. 20.

A shipload of pickled whale meat has arrived in San Francisco harbor, and 1,000 barrels of it have been ordered by eastern restaurants. The meat is said to be a great delicacy, and preparations are being made to keep up the supply.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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BRITISH ELECTORS FAVOR HOME RULE

Bye-Elections Show Good Majority

Manchester Guardian Blames Laborites for Loss of Vote

Children Sold in Slavery in Germany—Paris Store-Keepers Up In Arms Against Higher Rents—2,000 East-Indians Turned Back From Transvaal and Leader Arrested.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph)

London, Nov. 11—The Manchester Guardian, in explaining the electoral events of last week, refers to the grave harm done the Liberal candidates in both Reading and Linlithgow, owing to the workingmen's indignation at the imprisonment of Larkin, the Dublin labor leader, and says that so long as Larkin is in prison, and the Ulster incendiaries not, the labor voters will continue to be incensed. Another cause for the loss of Liberal votes was undoubtedly the continued unpopularity of the Insurance act.

The paper points out that taking the two constituencies together, there is shown an actual majority of 453 votes in favor of home rule.

Polling at Keighley, Yorkshire, on Tuesday will be watched with great interest.

CHILD SLAVERY IN GERMANY.

While the Lokal Anziger is attacking Canada with regard to the lot of the immigrant, the Paris Matin reveals child farming scandals in Germany which suggest that the Teutons had better put their own house in order before looking over seas.

Recently Berlin appointed a female to the police force, Frau Arendt, who discovered wholesale systematic selling of young children for a premium, finding advertisements in forty-one different newspapers in one month. A sample advertisement was an offer to sell a healthy girl of four years, promising entire renunciation, for which a trifling premium was named.

Frau Arendt, who blames the leading papers for inserting such advertisements, asserts that in further researches she discovered a woman acting for the agents who sell children, that many of the babies were being ill treated, and that she had taken one to the police.

2,000 EAST INDIANS DEPORTED FROM TRANSVAAL.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that 2,000 East Indians have been arrested at Balfour, a border town, on entering the Transvaal, and have been returned to Natal in three special trains Forty police effected the arrests. Ghandi, the leader, is returning under police escort to Dundee on the Natal side. A feeling of panic is spreading along the north coast of Natal owing to the turbulence of the Indians and an officer with a corps of soldiers has been sent for the protection of the Europeans. The Indians declare that Ghandi's arrest will not stop their agitation.

PARIS STOREKEEPERS AIR GRIEVANCES.

Parisian storekeepers are airing the same grievances which were recently brought before Lloyd George with regard to higher rents or evictions. A great gathering was held yesterday at the Trocadero under the presidency of ex-Ministers Guisthan and Puech, affirming the principle of commercial property, by which the landlords are restricted from raising rents or evicting tenants. The president of the retail dealers declared that the small shopkeepers were worse off than the working classes, as the latter have their pensions. The meeting was crowded and a slight conflict occurred between the police and people unable to gain access to the hall.

Here's a Smart Manufacturer

After five years experiment he has evolved a certain article that he believes to be the best of its kind in the world.

He has tested it and feels sure of it, but before he spends a great sum of money he wants to feel out the public.

He has arranged for complete distribution in a group of cities near a metropolis and is going to begin a campaign of newspaper advertising in that territory.

He is going to tell the public what he has, and why it is better.

The local dealers are going to show his goods.

He is not spending a great sum of money but when he is through he will know what he can do.

Then if it is the success he anticipated, he is going to launch a co-operative newspaper campaign all over the country.

THREE KILLED BY COLLISION IN SNOWSTORM

Grand Trunk Freight Crashed Into Another, Stalled, With Fatal Results.

Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 10—Three men were killed and at least one person was injured in a freight wreck today on the Grank Trunk Railroad, near Wanstead (Ont.) The accident occurred in a blinding snow storm.

The Dead.

William Moffat, conductor.
George A. Holleran, brakeman.
Stapleton.

All the victims lived in this city.

A heavy Grand Trunk freight train became stalled at Wanstead and a short time later freight train, No. 91, westbound, crashed into it.

Engineer Burrell, of No 91, who was at first reported killed, was unhurt.

The men who were killed were riding in the caboose of the stalled train.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY WILL NOT BE ABROGATED

British Foreign Office Denies Report—Tokio is Willing to Renew It—British Columbia Alien Law Not to Japs' Liking.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Nov. 10—The British foreign office today authorized the statement that there is not a shadow of truth in the report declaring the Japanese government had been in communication with the British government with a view to the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Japan is Satisfied.

Tokio, Nov. 10—The suggestion that Japan intends to abrogate the alliance with Great Britain is regarded here as groundless. No question of abrogation has been raised by Japan, it is stated here, and the only point discussed in connection with the alliance has been that of Great Britain's attitude towards its continuance.

Chozo Koike, director of political affairs, in a speech today declared that while he resided in England as counsellor of the Japanese embassy, he had found no desire or disposition whatever to discontinue or minimize the value of the alliance. Englishmen, he said, were trying to solve the question of harmonizing the alliance with the American situation in the event of the California land ownership dispute straining relations between Japan and the United States, and also with the situation between Great Britain and her colonies, like Canada and Australia, where Japanese immigrants were not welcomed.

MOVE TO DISMISS THAW'S HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

New York State Takes New Action in Regard to Escaped Lunatic.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 10—A motion to dismiss the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by counsel for Harry K. Thaw was filed in the United States district court today by Bernard Jacobs, one of the legal representatives of the state of New York. No reasons for the desired action accompanied the motion.

It is expected that a preliminary hearing will be held here early next week, at which arrangements will be made for considering the whole habeas corpus matter, including the amendment to Thaw's extradition filed by his counsel on Saturday. These proceedings were begun in the federal court soon after Thaw's arrest in New Hampshire and were suspended pending Governor Felker's decision on the question of extradition. The governor on Saturday honored the requisition for extradition and the case was automatically transferred to the federal courts for action on the habeas corpus petition.

EASTERN TRAINMEN WIN PARTIAL VICTORY

Seven Per Cent. More Pay Awarded

Means Increase in Pay-roll of Railways of $6,000,000—Decision is Final and is To Be in Effect One Year From October 1 Last—Companies' Plea of Poverty Dismissed.

(Canadian Press.)

New York, Nov. 10—The long-lived controversy between railroads of the east and their conductors and trainmen over the latter's demands for more pay ended tonight. The employes are granted an increase in wages averaging seven per cent and totalling $6,000,000 annually—about half of what they wanted—from October 1 last, effective for one year. One hundred thousand men will share in the increase.

Thus ends, by arbitration under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman act, a controversy that threatened at one stage of its career to tie up by strike the transportation facilities of all states east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, an area with a population of 47,000,000.

The award of the arbitration commission, filed late this afternoon in the federal district court, is binding and final. To its terms, however, the two board representatives of the employes filed a minority report, and the two representatives of the forty-one railroads a dissenting opinion.

Trainmen Lost on Four Points.

In reaching its award the board ruled mainly against the employes on four out of five points submitted by them as reasons why the increase should be granted, and found for them on the fifth—the increased cost of living. Since 1909 when last an increase was granted, the arbitrators found that the cost of living had increased seven per cent. Certain minor concessions, embraced within the other four points also were conceded to the employes.

"The board does not found its action entirely upon the increased cost of living," reads the award, a document of seventy-five printed pages, "though it looks upon this as basic."

Analysis of the vote on each article submitted by the trainmen reveals almost unbroken coalition between the two representatives of the employes and the two independent members of the board with the railroads' representatives opposing them. The articles are dealt with separately in the award and fix the pay for various classifications of labor. While technical in verbiage, they provide, chiefly, that the monthly pay of employes in the passenger branch of the service shall be as follows:

The Rate of Pay.

Conductors, $135; baggagemen, $82.50; flagmen and rear brakemen, $78; brakemen, $76.50; overtime, per hour: Conductors, 45 cents; assistant conductors and ticket collectors, 35.7 cents; baggagemen, 27.5 cents; flagmen and rear brakemen, 26 cents; brakemen, 25.5 cents.

For the freight service the following are the chief awards:

Through runs: Conductors, 4 cents a mile; flagmen, 2.67 a mile; brakemen, 2.67 a mile. Any run less than 100 miles to be paid for as if it were 100 miles. In way freight, pick-up or drop, mine and roustabout service, the same minimum, conductors are awarded $4.50 a day of 100 miles or less, ten hours or less, flagmen $3.10 and brakemen $3, overtime to be paid for as time and one-half.

This was one of the few instances in which the employes triumphed in their demand that overtime be paid for at one and one-half the regular rate.

Of vital importance to the employes is the finding of the board that present schedules of pay are not to be changed or disturbed in any way where they exceed the amounts named in the award. Of equal importance is the finding that employes are not to be curtailed either in mileage or in hours of labor to offset the increase granted.

Railways' Plea of Poverty Dismissed.

The railroads' contention that they are between two horns of a dilemma from which there is no apparent escape—that they must either raise rates or cease raising wages—is dismissed by the arbitrators.

The board of arbitrators consisted of W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and A. H. Smith, senior vice-president of the New York Central, for the railroads; Lucius E. Sheppard, senior vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Daniel L. Cease, of Cleveland, editor of the Railway Trainman, for the men, and Seth Low, former mayor of New York, and president of the National Civic Federation, and J. H. Finley, New York, state commissioner of education, as neutrals.

The arbitrators met here September 11 and spent a month hearing witnesses for both sides. After October 11 the board held several protracted executive sessions in an effort to agree upon its report.

Notorious Irish Land Agent Dead.

Dublin, Nov. 10—The death occurred today of Samuel Hussey, the notorious land agent who was a leading figure throughout the land agitation when Ireland was most turbulent in the eighties. Several attempts were then made on his life and Edinburg, his residence near Tralee, county Kerry, was badly damaged by a dynamite bomb on November 28, 1884.

EUROPE IS FREE FROM WAR CLOUDS

Outlook Best in Years, Says Churchill, at London Banquet—Navy Never So Efficient—Britain Leads the World Also in Aerial Craft—Premier Asquith Deals With Mexican, Chinese and Balkan Situation—Lauds Sir Edward Grey as the Man Who Kept the Peace of Europe in a Trying Time.

(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)

London, Nov. 10—The Guild Hall mayoralty banquet tonight was attended by the usual brilliant company, which included cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and peers of the realm, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Rufus Isaacs, lord chief justice, naval and military officers, and many persons prominent in civic and political spheres.

Right Hon. Winston Churchill, replying to the toast of the "Imperial forces", said that Great Britain would have a force of 150,000 sailors and marines, the largest on record. He emphasized the part played by citizens of London in the navy, and proceeded to say that the distinguished gathering met tonight under circumstances freer from danger to the peace of Europe than for many years.

But, he added, there must be no relaxation of efforts. The estimates for 1914 would show a substantial increase, and he declared that even in the region of the air the British navy need not fear comparison with that of any other country.

General French expressed satisfaction at the presence of so many officers of the dominions at the autumn army manoeuvres. This, he said, attested to the growth in efficiency and strength of the overseas portion of the imperial army.

Premier Asquith.

The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, prime minister, was warmly cheered as he rose to reply to the toast of "His Majesty's ministers." He said that a year ago they were witnessing the conflict between Turkey and the allied Balkan States, a conflict which no sooner ended than it was followed by an outbreak of hostilities between the allies. The clash of arms had now happily ceased, but thousands of lives had been sacrificed, millions of treasure spent, vast tracts of territory devasted, and, above all in the inevitable horrors of war, things had been done and suffered which had shocked and repelled the whole civilized world.

It was too soon, he said, to draw up a debtor and creditor account and say whether there had been or would be a balance gained or lost. Heavy indeed was the responsibility which lay upon the shoulders of those directly concerned for the future of the populations for whose interests, under the new distribution of power in the Balkans, they severally become trustees. It was an easy task to blame Europe, but although they had shown themselves impotent to prevent or curtail the lamentable effusion of blood, yet to any one who remembered the history of the eastern question, it should rather be a matter both of surprise and satisfaction that the area of conflict had been circumscribed.

Mr. Asquith emphasized the fact that for a generation past it had been the one main pre-occupation of European diplomacy to prevent the re-opening of that question, in the belief that it could not be revived without the certainty of open dissension and grave risk of possible war between the powers themselves.

Asquith Praises Grey.

The one feature of the international history of the past year over which it was possible to look back upon with unqualified admiration, he said, was that those apprehensions had been completely falsified. It was true that even these revolved themselves some times in a fashion that seemed to menace indirectly the susceptibilities of certain powers. There had been moments of grave anxiety, but by the exercise of patience and tact, of self-restraint in some quarters, and of strenuous good will in others, these difficulties had been overcome, and they in London might recall with pride that the united voice of Europe ascribed the leading part in that arduous and beneficient task to Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister. (Cheers.)

The foreign offices of Europe, added the prime minister, had plenty of business still before them in connection with Albania and the Balkans. It would be too much to say that they are satisfied with such a settlement as already has been made, but they at any rate were resigned to it. They were prepared with good will and a common desire for the continuance of peace to make the best of it.

Another cause for satisfaction was that the Asiatic provinces of Turkey had not been involved in the conflict. (Cheers.) It was the government's desire that the integrity of these dominions should not be infringed. In them were holy places of the Mohammedan religion held sacred by the whole of the Mussulmans, many millions of whom were loyal and devoted subjects of the British crown. (Cheers.) Great Britain would offer any help which the Turkish government might invite, without forgetting that there were other powers who had special concern in their well being and development.

There were other parts of the world, Mr. Asquith continued, confronted by special perplexities and dangers. This had been the most critical year in the history of China. The Chinese republic had now taken its place among the politics of the world, and in common with other nations, Great Britain had recognized it. It would be an impertinence to comment at this moment upon its international affairs. But in view of Great Britain's relations in the past and of the vast interests of British trade which were bound up with its future development, the government were only anxious to see the authority of a stable central government accepted by the province and made effective throughout the whole of China.

The Mexican Situation.

Mexico, said the prime minister, was still in the throes of civil war. There never had been, and could not be, any question of political intervention on the part of Great Britain in the domestic concerns of Mexico or any Central or South American state. It was no part of Great Britain's right or duty, in that part of the world at any rate, to prevent revolutions or attempt to preclude or control civil war. The utmost that Great Britain could do was to give what protection might be possible to British lives and property in times of urgent danger and crisis.

The rumor found credence in some quarters, he added, that at a moment when the United States were taking a line of their own in regard to Mexico, Great Britain had entered upon a new departure of policy deliberately opposed to that of the United States and calculated to thwart it. There was not a vestige of foundation for any such rumors. It was the 31st of March before the present administration of the United States had an opportunity of making any declaration of policy. When the British government recognized Huerta as president ad interim of Mexico, it did so because, having itself neither the will nor the power to intervene, it was bound to deal with whatever was for the time being the de facto government, and because there appeared no element except Huerta that offered any prospect of the restoration of stability and order. That was on the 31st of March. Since that time there had been no change of policy by the British government. Great Britain gladly assumes that the policy of the United States would have regard to the legitimate commercial interests of Mexico as well as their own.

BETTER PAY FOR INLAND REVENUE EMPLOYES

Legislation to Be Introduced at Next Session of Parliament to Provide for Increased Pay in All Departments—Clerks of Railway Board to Be Put Under Civil Service Commission.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, Nov. 10—Employes of the inland revenue department, both in the inside and outside service, will, it is stated here, have an increase in pay granted to them as soon as legislation can be introduced for this purpose at the coming session.

The employes of this department are at present receiving salaries considerably below the average standard in the service and there has been considerable agitation for some time past to have them increased. It is believed that they will be brought up to the level of those paid to employes of the customs department. This, it is stated, will apply not only to officials and employes in the department here, but also to inspectors, etc., at outside points throughout the dominion.

It is also probable that clerks and employes of the dominion railway commission will at an early date be brought under the civil service commission. At present this department, though in reality a branch of the public service, is separate from the other departments. Many of the clerks employed are in charge of responsible and important work and really hold the positions of technical clerks, though their salaries are not commensurate with the importance of the position. It is believed that positions will be classified and salaries graded as under the civil service proper.

QUEBEC LIBERALS WIN TWO ELECTIONS

TORY ADMITS CORRUPTION IN MACDONALD

Alexander Morrison, the Conservative Candidate in Bye-Election, Throws Up the Sponge.

Montreal, Nov. 10—A Winnipeg special to the Herald says: The famous MacDonald election case came to a sudden close at the opening of the court this morning, when Alexander Morrison, the Conservative candidate, admitted corrupt acts on the part of his agents during the campaign and the election was declared void.

PORTLAND, ME., 'LONGSHOREMEN OUT ON STRIKE

Refuse to Discharge Pulpwood Steamer from Chatham Because Wage Increase is Refused.

Portland, Maine, Nov. 10—The refusal of steamship agents to grant the demand of the Portland 'longshoremen for an increase of five cents an hour, resulted in a strike today of 'longshoremen engaged to load the steamer Appenine, which arrived from Chatham (N. B.) with pulpwood. They left the vessel when their demand for thirty-five cents an hour was denied. Officials of three trans-Atlantic lines have refused to grant the wage increase.

WESTMORLAND CIRCUIT COURT

Mary Clarke Got Four Months in Jail for Attempted Extortion.

Dorchester, N. B., Nov. 10—(Special)—The case of Hicks vs. Hicks in the Circuit Court here, which has been occupying the attention of the court for the past few days, went to the jury late Saturday evening. The jurors found a verdict of $5 for the plantiff.

When the court opened this morning C. L. Hanington, acting for Attorney General Grimmer, who was detained at his home through illness, moved the trial in the case of the King vs. Mary Clarke, was charged with attempting to extort money. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and his honor, after severely reprimanding the prisoner, sentenced her to four months in the county jail.

Court adjourned this afternoon. Judge Barry left by the late train for his home in Fredericton.

County Court will meet here tomorrow, Judge Borden presiding.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE OTTAWA CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES

Ottawa, Nov. 10—The smallpox excitement in the public works department has been increased by the develpment of another case. A young lady stenographer is the second victim and she has been removed to the quarantine hospital. The disease is of a very mild type. Many of the clerks are being vaccinated and there is every talk of quarantining the block.

C. P. R. DECLARES USUAL DIVIDEND

Montreal, Nov. 10—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held today, a dividend of two and one half per cent on the common stock for the quarter ended September 30 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from revenue and 3 per cent per annum from interest on the proceeds of land sales, and from other extraneous assets, was declared, payable January 2 next to shareholders of record at 3 p. m. December 1 next.

No Tory Candidate in One

In St. John's County Four Government Men Fought it Out

Huntingdon Was Carried By 380 Majority By Philps, With One Place to Hear From, Over Dr. Moore, Conservative—Gouin Ministry More Popular Than Ever.

(Canadian Press.)

Montreal, Nov. 10—St. John's county and Huntingdon county, Quebec, in bye-elections today both returned Liberal candidates to the legislature, though in the first named it was an independent Liberal that secured the seat, the nominee of the administration convention going down to defeat in a four-cornered contest, in which three of the candidates were Liberals and one independent.

In Huntingdon, Philps, Liberal, had a majority of 380, with one poll still to be heard from, over Dr. Moore, Conservative.

In St. John's, Marcellin Robert, Independent Liberal, had a plurality of 124 votes over Brossard, the government nominee, whose total votes was 822, while Bonlin, another Liberal, received 622 votes, and Trudeau, Independent, had only two ballots marked for him throughout the whole riding.

None of the ministers took part in the St. John's contest, the party quarrel there having assumed such proportions previous to the election that the government thought it the wiser plan to leave the field to the candidates themselves.

The bye-election in St. John's was rendered necessary by the retirement of Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier, who held two seats, and who finally decided to sit for Portneuf. Practically the same conditions obtained in the county at the time of the general election last year, and it was in an endeavor to heal the party split that Sir Lomer consented to contest the seat. He was elected by a majority of 400 over Dr. Sabourin.

In Huntingdon the vacancy was caused by the death of the sitting member, W. H. Walker, who was elected last year by a majority of 375.

TERRIBLE STORM HITS CLEVELAND

Snowdrifts Five Feet Deep, and Train Service Is Demoralized.

(Canadian Press).

Cleveland, Nov. 10—The most severe early storm in recent years struck Cleveland and the immediate vicinity Sunday afternoon and night and Monday morning, doing many thousand dollars' damage. Communication with the outside world by telephone and telegraph, rail or water, was cut off for thirty hours.

Railroad trains were from twelve to eighteen hours late. Hundreds of telephone poles in the city were blown down and not only were street cars tied up, but the entangling wires, many of them heavily charged, kept the most of the pedestrians off the streets. Driven by a wind which reached a velocity of nearly 75 miles an hour Sunday night, the snow fell to a depth of from five inches to five feet in the drifts.

One man was killed by being blown from the top of a box car. Many street car passengers had narrow escapes when poles fell on the cars and the windows were blown in by the wind. Many big plate glass windows were pushed in by the enormous pressure which the wind attained in the narrower streets.

Not for several days will communication with all parts of the city be re-established. All except the down town section of the city was in darkness all Sunday night because of the failure of most of the outlying electric plants.

Lake Steamer Capsized.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 10—A large steel freighter, overturned, was found floating in Lake Huron late today about eight miles northeast of Port Huron.

Capt. Reid, of the wrecking crew which located here, arrived here tonight, and said her name had not been learned when he left the scene. It is believed that she was abandoned during the terrific gale which swept the lake yesterday.

Capt. Reid returned to the scene of the discovery with a wrecking tug tonight. He did not know whether it would be possible to tow the wreck to the local harbor.