



## "Is Good Tea"

### COMMON COUNCIL TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Impressive Ceremony in Council Chamber Yesterday Afternoon--Chief Justice Barker Administers Oath to Mayor, Aldermen and City Officials--Oration by the Recorder.

In the council chamber yesterday afternoon the Chief Justice of the province administered the oath of allegiance to the mayor, the members of the Common Council, and the various city officials. Ex-Alderman Scully also took the oath as Justice of the Peace. All the members of the council were present except Ald. McGoldrick who is absent from the city, and with one exception, all were garbed in black.

In opening the mayor said that it was barely a fortnight since the members of the present council had been called together to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward VII. But unhappily the sovereign to whom they had sworn fealty had been called away by the providence of God, and custom as well as duty decreed that they should take the oath of allegiance to the King who reigned in his stead. His Grace the King, King George the Fifth, in view of the solemnity of the occasion he had asked the Chief Justice of the province to administer the oath.

The ceremony, Chief Justice Barker then ascended the dais, and swore in Mayor Prink, the Recorder, the members of the Common Council, Chief of Police Clark, and D. G. Lingley, the Chamberlain. The oath was then administered to Hon. R. J. Ritchie, George Henderson, Clerk of the Police Court, Edmund Ritchie, ex-Ald. Scully, and the city constables, R. H. Carr, A. G. Sherwood, A. M. Sherwood, W. S. Cody, T. F. Conaghan, John Bond, W. H. Smith, H. Creighton, Thos. Gibbons and W. D. Morrow. Afterwards Herbert E. Wardrop, the Common Clerk, took the oath.

The mayor then resumed the chair, and on motion of Ald. Willet, seconded by Ald. Lively, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chief Justice.

In reply the Chief Justice said that while he regretted the necessity which had occasioned the call upon him to administer the oath, he did not think there was any reason to extend him a vote of thanks. He had only performed a solemn duty, and he hoped he would always be found willing to do his duty.

The recorder then rose and delivered a short and eloquent oration, "In view of the solemnity of the occasion."

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he said, "I feel that we should seize the opportunity to try, however ineffectively, to express our appreciation of the importance and significance of the ceremony in which we have just taken part. The junction is always important--always impressive because of the historic association which it calls to mind. But at this time performed as it is under the shadow of a great sorrow, it takes on additional solemnity, and becomes doubly memorable on account of the greatness of our grief.

"And yet surrounded as it is by elements of sorrow, the junction whereby we swear allegiance to the new King, arouses in us feelings of pardonable pride that it is our privilege not only to do honor to the memory of our great Peacemaker, by pledging our fealty to his son, but to pledge our loyalty and devotion to the cause of the great Empire which extends from the great Pacific to the Atlantic, and which we feel so well consoled, the great Empire which spreads over so many continents and seas. Our mourning for our dead King is mingled with feelings of grateful pride that the ceremony in which we have just taken part is being repeated in many countries without raising a single discordant voice.

"King George ascends the Throne surrounded by the loyal devotion of the people of the greatest Empire the world has known--a loyalty deepened and strengthened by the feelings of love and respect developed by the life of the late King. It is that fact which makes the junction through which we express our loyalty so important, so fraught with significance to the great Empire to which we are proud to belong."

The council then adjourned.

### IN THE COURTS

#### PROBATE COURT.

##### Estate of E. I. Simonds.

In the matter of the estate of Edmund I. Simonds, allegations having been filed by one of the children in opposition to the will, Hon. J. D. Hazen, attorney general, and D. Mullin, K. C., appeared in support thereof. J. A. Sinclair for the beneficiary under the will, hearing was set down for Monday, June 6, at 2.30 p. m.

##### Estate of Mary Rogers.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Rogers, of Musquash, Charles F. Sanford appeared for the administrator, Charles Rogers, husband of deceased. Hon. J. D. Hazen, attorney general, and D. Mullin, K. C., appeared in support thereof. J. A. Sinclair for the beneficiary under the will, hearing was set down for Monday, June 6, at 2.30 p. m.

##### Estate of Ethel F. Buchanan.

In the matter of the estate of Ethel Frances Buchanan, a return of citation was made to pass accounts, R. G. Murray, proctor for the petitioner, applied for an adjournment. Adjourned accordingly until Wednesday next, at 11 a. m.

### SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

#### Affairs of H. W. deForest Ltd.

An application to put H. W. deForest Ltd. into liquidation under the Dominion Winding-up Act, was made before His Honor Judge McKeown in Chambers yesterday morning by Col. H. H. McLean, K. C., on behalf of his client, the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ltd., of Toronto, which is a creditor to the extent of \$6,409.51. The following creditors were also represented by counsel: M. G. Teed, K. C., appeared for J. Donnelly and Sons, Boston; Whitfall and Co., New York; Kerley & Fong, London, England; Carter, Macy & Co., New York; Darley, Bute & Co., Ceylon; Smith Brokerage Co., St. John; Cheswirth, Nichols & Co., London, and others claiming an aggregate indebtedness of \$27,000. A. P. Barnhill, K. C., appeared for The Union Bank of Halifax, creditors for \$58,000, and Harrison & Crockett, of London. A. A. Wilson, K. C., appeared for J. Harvey Brown, and others, creditors for \$2,000. H. C. Powell, K. C., represented L. P. D. Riley the assignee.

Col. McLean read a petition in support of his application, setting forth that the company was insolvent, and asking for the appointment of a liquidator.

The application was opposed by all the other creditors represented at the hearing and by Mr. Powell for the assignee, on the grounds that there was no justification for the application at this stage as the assignee, and acting-inspectors, E. A. Smith and Col. E. T. Sturges, were in charge of the estate, and there would be a formal meeting of the creditors on the 19th inst., when it would be de-

### AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Fool, Presented Before A Fairly Large Audience Last Evening, Will Be Presented Tonight.

There was a fairly large audience at the Opera House last evening to witness the production of *The Fool*, by the Davis and Knapp Company. The play was announced as a "great moral comedy drama," and was given a fair production.

Lester A. Davis, as Lord Doblittle, presented an Englishman with an exaggerated accent and did a measure of justice to the part. Miss Gladstone as Nellie Westover, a merry widow, and Miss Hilton in the role of Dora Dane, were seen to advantage, while Mr. Wadsworth as Dane, did acceptable work. The setting was adequate.

The Fool will be repeated tonight. Taken altogether the performance was up to the average of the touring companies visiting this province.

Much talk of play "The Climax" at the Opera House next week.

"There's nothing succeeds like success," is an old saying that finds an echo in the remarkable success attained by Joseph M. Weber's superbly novel drama "The Climax" by Edward Locke with incidental music by Joseph Carl Briel, which will make its first bow to the local theatregoers at the Opera House next Monday for the week with matinees at Victoria Day and Saturday.



Chester Barnett as Pietro in "The Climax."

"The Climax" comes with the New York stamp of success an endorsement which is universally approved by the press and public of other cities. There has been no other play produced on Broadway in recent years with the possible exception of "The Music Master," which has not been an emphatic hit with the playgoers of the metropolis.

A cast of New York players will be seen in the different interpretations which includes Arthur Coghill, Walter Leblanc, Chester Barnett and Miss Florence Weffa.

### Irish Linen Sale.

The attention of the public--more especially the fair sex--may be drawn to an advertisement published elsewhere in this issue as regards the sale by public auction of various descriptions of Irish linen manufactures. As will be noted, the goods have come direct from Belfast, and it is a unique way of bringing together the manufacturers and consumer. Belfast is reputed for its linens, and the beautiful goods now on view at the corner of Union and Charlotte streets are some of the very choicest productions of its celebrated looms, and go to make an exhibition that is really worth a visit for its own sake. The sale is a bona fide affair, affording a golden opportunity for those who are in want of high class household linen. The whole of the shipment is now on view, and will be sold on Wednesday morning at 10.30 o'clock. F. L. Potts in conducting the sale which will be absolutely unreserved. No goods can be sold privately. Comfortable chairs will be provided for ladies.

It was also stated by Mr. Powell, on behalf of the assignee that there was a strong possibility of an offer of settlement being made at the creditors' meeting. Mr. Powell also raised the objection that the liquidation proceedings being taken by an independent creditor against the wishes of the majority.

In reply Col. McLean stated that he had received instructions to allow the matter to stand until after the creditors' meeting on the 19th inst., in the hope that some settlement might be reached.

His Honor thereupon adjourned further hearing to May 27.

## Loyalists' Day, Why We Honor It

Paper Prepared at the Instance of the New Brunswick Loyalists' Society for Use in the Public Schools on May 17, the Day Preceding Loyalists' Day.

BY DAVID RUSSELL JACK,  
Historian N. B. Loyalist Society.

The following paper was prepared in accordance with a resolution of the New Brunswick Loyalists' Society. There is no attempt at elegance of diction, and there are few words of more than two syllables in length, with the exception of proper names, for which substitutes could not be used. It should therefore be written with the grasp of even the quite young children of the lower grades.

Before the year 1776, there were along the Atlantic shore of America a number of places where people from the old land had settled, and where little by little large towns and cities had been built. These towns were the centres of the farming land and the large forests of trees, making them of great value to the early settlers. Each of these was a separate colony.

From the year 1620 when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at what they called New England, in honor of the old England which they had left behind, until the war between England and the new colonies began in 1776, was a little more than 150 years. In this time many of the colonists had become rich, and where two hundred years before only the Indian wigwags were to be seen, the new comers and their children had made great changes.

At first the schools were held in the log houses, and there were no high schools and colleges. As the country grew more wealthy, high schools and colleges were founded, and the houses and churches took the places of the old log houses.

When War Broke Out.

At the time at which war broke out, there were thirteen of these colonies, which joined one with the other to try to throw off British rule. Up to this time most of the governors of these colonies and the clergy and the judges were placed in office by the British, who sent many fine men out to the new country to help to govern the people, and show them best how to carry on their public affairs.

There were also a number of soldiers in America who had been sent by the British at their own expense to protect the settlers against the Indian and also against the French, whose chief centre had been at Quebec, and at Louisburg in Cape Breton.

In 1759 Quebec was taken from the French by the British, and this step we may say, ended French rule in America. This made the French people feel very bitter against the British, as they had hoped to conquer the whole of North America and make it a great French country. The French had been put down by the British at great expense and with the loss of many lives, and the fight against the French having been mainly to protect the people in the thirteen colonies, the people thought that this, the British people, should pay some part of the great expense of sending soldiers and supplies which were mainly for their good, and so told them that they must pay taxes to help to keep up the British army and navy.

### The Duty on Tea.

The colonists were very angry at being taxed, and the tax which they hated most was the duty on tea. All the tea used in the new country came in ships from Great Britain, and was taxed at customs tax when it landed at Boston or New York. They then planned that they would not pay the tax, and when a cargo of tea reached Boston, one day, some of these people dressed in the robes of the British, boarded the ship, by force, threw the boxes of tea overboard into the harbor. This was really the start of the war.

As the colonists did not have many trained soldiers to fight for them against the Mother Country, they sent Benjamin Franklin over to Paris to ask the French people for help. The French, who were then feeling very bitter for the loss of Canada, lent them money and sent out guns and powder, and shot and cannon for the use of the rebels and some of their best officers to teach the rebels how to fight.

In those days there were no steamers, and it took months and perhaps even two months to send word across the ocean, so that before the British knew just what was going on the war had begun and the colonists, with the aid of the French people had begun to prepare for war. As the French and English people were then at peace, this was a very odd thing on the part of the French.

### George Washington.

One of the officers of the British army was George Washington, a colonel, who chose to be thought of as a general, and who did not want to wait for his turn to be given this rank.

### OBITUARY.

#### William Duke.

William Duke, a well known resident, died at his home 38 Exmouth street yesterday after a lingering illness. He was 72 years of age and was born in Ireland but had resided in this city for many years and was formerly in business here. He is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. James McDonald, a brother Jas. Duke of Waterloo street, and a sister Mrs. John Murray all of this city. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning. High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated in the Cathedral.

Dr. Cutten En Route From New York. Dr. G. B. Cutten, president of Acadia University, was in the city yesterday on his way home from New York. He had been in New York for some time, and had tried to make arrangements to secure an athletic director for the University. But he had nothing new to announce. The university was always seeking to enlarge its usefulness, he added, but there were no changes of importance contemplated just now. Next year, they hoped to increase the teaching staff, but no definite announcement of their plans could be made as yet.

so he joined the rebels, who were very glad to have him, and made him a general in their new army.

Some of the officers whom the British sent out to fight the rebels were very good and brave men, others were bad men, idle, lazy and not good leaders for a great fight. As the British had many other countries to look after, they could not send all their soldiers out to America.

There was also a very strong feeling in England, in which many great men joined in it, that they should not be given the chance to govern itself. The story of the war is a long one, and we cannot tell you very much of it today. There were also a great many people in the colonies who felt that the British were in the right, and that they should pay some of the cost to the British, of taking care of their country. These people refused to fight against the British, and as they were loyal to the Mother Land and loved the old flag that had for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze, many of them joined the British army to fight against the rebels. These were called Loyalists, because they were loyal to the Mother Land.

### A Treaty.

In 1783 the British decided to give the Americans their freedom, and to end the war, and so a treaty was made, in which the rebels agreed that they would not do anything against them for taking part in the war. On the strength of this treaty, the British withdrew their troops from the lands of the rebels. As this rebellion had now ended, and the 13 colonies had formed a new government, we may now call it a revolution, and it is now always spoken of as the American revolution.

When the war was at an end, the British did not need so many soldiers, and so they agreed to send many thousands of the Loyalist soldiers to the land, now known as Canada, which was then but little settled, but where there was lots of good land for farming. So they brought many of the Loyalist soldiers and others, in ships of war, with their wives and children, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Here they gave each man 200 acres of good land, and food and clothing for three years, and boards and nails to build houses on their lands, and farming tools and many other things.

### Arrived at St. John.

Eighteen ship loads of these Loyalists, including clergymen and others who had refused to fight for the rebels, left New York in one fleet, and arrived at the mouth of the St. John River on the 10th of May 1783. The spring was very backward and cold, they did not land until the 18th of May, when they all, about 5000 in number went on shore, and began to build camps and huts to live in until better plans could be made.

As the 18th of May fell on Sunday, they all sat at the shore, Protestants and Catholics together, and had a public service, giving thanks to God for keeping them safely thus far, and asking him to guide and help them in the future. Here they laid out a city which they called Parr Town after the governor of the new province, but in a year or two when a city had begun to be built, they called it St. John, and this city is thus the oldest city in Canada.

As all their goods had been taken away from the Loyalists by the rebels, and their lands and houses seized and sold by the rebels, in spite of the treaty, they were very poor for a long time, but they were hard workers, and put their trust in God, and by years of hard work built up what is now our splendid city of St. John.

### Multiplied Ten Fold.

Today the 5,000 people that came in the eighteen ships have become 50,000. We have fine churches and school houses, beautiful homes, a good government, and have in many ways a splendid city, full of happy and well-off people.

The time is too short to tell you much more about this part of our country's history. But it is to do honor to these brave men and women who were true to their country and their country's flag in spite of robbery and cruel wrongs, that we set this day apart.

Never forget then, that you are the sons and daughters of Loyalists, and while the parents of some of you may have been born in England, in Ireland or in Scotland, this is the home of your adoption, and you just as much as those whose forefathers fought for the British Crown should join in keeping alive the memory of those good and noble men and women who landed on this rocky shore on the 18th of May, 1783, to found this great and fine city of St. John.

### DEATHS.

#### Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, was in the city yesterday.

#### McLaughlin.

In this city, on 15 inst. W. Austin, oldest son of William and the late Mary B. McLaughlin, died at his residence, 318 Brussels street, Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

#### Duke.

In this city on the 16th inst., William Duke in the 75th year of his age, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn.

Funeral from his late residence 28 Exmouth street, Wednesday morning at 8.15, to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of the 26th inst., for additions to Union Point School Building, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of H. H. Mott, architect, 13 Germain St., City.

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(Signed) H. H. MOTT, Architect.

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