POOR DOCUMENT

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TOM LAWSON GIVES THE LATE MAYOR COLLINS A PERMIT TO PASS ST. PETER AT THE GATE

Frenzied Eulogy of Popular Politician—Redmond's Wild Anti-British Oratory in Boston—Republican Tariff Factions Active—Reciprocity a Dead Duck for the Present—The Power of the British in Trade Matters.

(By Charles H. McIntyre.)

Boston, Sept. 18—The state campaign in Massachusetts is commencing to take active shape. In the Republican party there is no serious opposition to Curtis Guild, jr., who will probably receive the nomination for governor. He has been lieutenant-governor for some years, is an excellent speaker, a man of good presence and with a character above reproach. If nominated there is no doubt that he will be elected, to continue the long line of Republican governors which Massachusetts has chosen since the Civil War, with the exception of Butler, Russell and Douglas, who were Democrats.

The Democratic party is still at sea over a candidate, and it does not seem probable that they can select a winning horse. Governor Douglas, who was unexpectedly elected last year, has refused to lead the party again. He was a successful business man and does not find public life congenial. He has made an excellent governor and upheld the best traditions of the old Bay State. Still one is inclined to believe that he finds more solace in the conduct of his great business than in trying to please the various factions of the Democratic party. That party is undeniably weak in this commonwealth, and it requires an exceptionally popular leader to gain a favorable verdict at the state election.

A Tariff Split.

Within the ranks of the Republican party a very interesting contest is going on between Fred S. Hall, of Taunton, and Eben S. Draper, of Hopedale, for the lieutenant-governorship. Mr. Draper, of course, represents the high protectionist, "stand-pat" policy of the party, while Mr. Hall represents the liberal wing which is favorable to reciprocity and tariff reduction. Mr. Hall will receive the support of such Republicans as Eugene S. Foss, the leader of the reciprocity agitation, but it is exceedingly doubtful if he will secure the nomination at the coming state convenion. The chances are that the old and well tried organization of the party will rally to the support of Mr. Draper and that the convention will declare in a mild way for some form of reciprocol trade.

The whole discussion of reciprocity is veering off to the proposal for a dual tariff with maximum and minimum schedules. This is the contribution of the recent reciprocity conference in Illinois. The advocates of reciprocity finding that a treaty with Canada is not available, will concentrate their attention in the future upon the reduction of the tariff for certain classes of goods. The Republican members of the Committee of One Hundred have just issued an appeal to the voters of Massachusetts asking them to send in petitions to the Republican state convention for the insertion of the following plank in the platform: "We demand that hides, coal, iron ore, lumber and wood pulp be placed by congress on the free list, and that duties upon manufactured and other articles be reduced wherever existing duties are higher than are needed for any just purpose or protection."

Reciprocity Hopeless.

Even if the Massachusetts convention should declare strongly for reciprocal trade or tariff reduction I am unable to see that any immediate result will accrue. All such agitation and discussion tends to inform the people, but this is a very big country, with an enormous variety of protected interests, and I yet see no sign of any great movement for tariff reform. The situation may be a little more advanced in Massachusetts than it was a year ago, but the consumer will look in vain for any relief from the industrial centres of Pennsylvania or Ohio or New York.

Prof. Henry Loomis Nelson, writing to the Boston Herald on the 15th inst., claims that the West desires a revision of the tariff but the evidence which he presents in support of this view is not very convincing. In fact if one can rely upon the frequent reports of prosperity in the West, the revolt against the high tariff in that section of the country is not very conspicuous.

The history of great economic changes in this country confirms one in the belief that any movement designed to achieve substantial tariff reduction, must have a wide basis over many states. Though protection has been carried out to an extreme degree, I doubt if the time has yet arrived when the great body of the people have made up their minds not to endure its excesses and abominations any longer. I should as soon expect to see a genuine movement for tariff reform born out of the pressure of foreign nations who impose higher duties on American exports, as I would to see it start from within the borders of the United States.

In this respect it does not seem to me that the people of Great Britain realize what a tremendous power they hold in their hands. If they should levy but a moderate tariff upon the exports from this country, I believe that the number of advocates for tariff reform in the United States would at once be increased in power and influence. The sense of having lost a valuable market would soon come over the people and pressure would be brought to bear on congress for tariff reduction or some form of reciprocal trade.

It will be interesting to observe what effect the new tariff of Germany will have upon American exports when it goes into effect next year, but barring some unusual combination of circumstances and if business continues fairly good, it is difficult to see how the reform teachings in Massachusetts will speedily convert the nation.

Redmond's Wild Talk.

Boston has been favored during the last few days with a visit from William H. K. Redmond, of the Irish Parliamentary party. He was received at the south station the other evening with the shouts and acclaims of a conquering hero. He is now on his way home to Ireland from Australia where he has been for the purpose of recuperating his health. Not content with giving Mr. Redmond a great reception at the station his fellow countrymen invited him to be present at an enormous picnic under the auspices of the United Irish League. It is estimated that 9,000 persons attended his reception. He made a speech in which among other things he is reported to have said: "Looking around the world for alliances, England could make an alliance with the Asiatic pagan power of Japan alone. What is the desire of Englishmen? What is it that the King of England would almost barter his crown to achieve? It is an alliance which would entwine in peace and union and good will the stars and stripes and the union jack. There is no power in Europe that doesn't distrust England. God knows Russia has no cause to love England after the covert assistance she gave Japan. There is no power in the world that England can look to save America, and Englishmen are beginning to realize that never, never, never will the stars and stripes and the union jack be united again. It is the fear, the wholesome respect she has for America that stays the hand of England at all with regard to Ireland, the knowledge that in America are 20,000,000 of Irish blood who might find their way back to Ireland to fight for freedom."

Of course, this was received with alternate hisses and applause, but as I have often reminded your readers Boston is essentially an Irish city; otherwise it might seem strange why such an enormous crowd of people would turn out for the purpose of listening to exaggerated and absurd talk as this. The aspiration of the Irish people for self-government is a legitimate one, but the reasons for and against it must be given in a different manner than this.

But the people of this country are not so easily deceived as they used to be, and outside of the members of the Celtic race the sympathy of Americans is not so strong for the cause of Ireland as in former times. The Irish Parliamentary fund will receive its contributions more and more from their own people and less and less from the average business man of the United States. As I said in a former letter, ceaseless agitation, constant denunciation of your benefactor will bring little constructive results to any race.

Lawson on P. A. Collins.

Between the celebrations in honor of Mr. Redmond and the sudden death of Patrick A. Collins, the mayor of Boston, our local journals have been pretty well filled with references to the Celtic people. Mr. Collins came here from Ireland as a poor boy and early took to politics. For nearly forty years he has been before the public in one way or another, and has always been connected with the fortunes of the Democratic party. The Irish wing of the Democratic party is the most predominant in our city politics, but it does not achieve much success in the country generally.

The late Mr. Collins was undoubtedly a man of considerable parts, and his record as a public man is a creditable one both to his native and adopted countries. But the fulsome eulogies which have filled the columns of our city papers would leave the impression that he was a positive genius. It is well to speak kindly of the dead, though the modern tendency is to exaggerate a man's virtues after his death, rather than during his life. I quote simply one of the posthumous references from that wily financier, Thomas W. Lawson: "If the gates are not ajar when Pat Collins reaches St. Peter's realm, it will surely be because they have been taken off their hinges for his coming."

The late Mayor Collins will be succeeded by Daniel A. Whelton, a young West End politician, who is reported to under the influence of that Democratic boss, Martin M. Lomasney. Mr. Whelton as chairman of the board of aldermen, by accident finds himself as the chief magistrate of a great city. He has not achieved any success in business, but here is a great opportunity for him to make a name. What use he will make of this great office suddenly thrust upon him, it remains for the future to tell.

LAURIER TALKS ON THE TARIFF

Wants Preference With Britain and Also Trade With the World

PAINTS GLOWING PICTURE

When Canada Has 20,000,000 People and Manufactures Everything They Need--Banquet Concludes the Three Days' Session of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Quebec, Sept. 20—(Special)—An elaborate banquet attended by upwards of 200 persons and at which addresses were delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Jette, lieutenant-governor of Quebec; Hon. R. Lemieux, solicitor-general; Hon. S. N. Parent, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, C. C. Ballantyne, R. L. Borden and others, brought to an end the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has been in session here for the last three days. The function was a representative one, and the questions touched upon associate themselves with various national interests, many of which have been occupying the time of the sessions of the convention. The able addresses seemed a most fitting conclusion to the careful study which manufacturers from all points of Canada have been giving to problems of trade and commerce.

C. C. Ballantyne, the newly elected president of the association, presided, and on rising to deliver his inaugural address he was long and loudly cheered. His tall figure and youthful appearance was in striking contrast with many of the prominent public men who sat to his right and left.

At the conclusion of his comprehensive address he called on Edward Gurney, of Toronto, to propose the health of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Sir Louis Jette. Mr. Gurney made a brief and witty speech, saying among other things in reference to trade questions, that though a large user of iron he would rather meet a tariff on it than have it shipped into Canada free of duty.

Sir Louis Jette made an apt response and spoke of the strength which the association had attained and the broad recognition it had won.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux proposed the toast to "Canada and the Empire," and so polished were his remarks that applause interrupted at every interval.

"Looking forward," said the speaker, "I can see no limits to the trade expansion of this country, whose beauty does not exceed its great resources. Our relations between capital and labor are not as strained as they are in the United States, and if we see to it that foreigners do not interfere with the affairs of our employers and employes the people of this country will more and more become prominent in the eyes of the world."

Touching on matters of tariffs, but only lightly, Hon. Mr. Lemieux said, in a jocund way: "What does the inquiry mean into the tariff questions? We will make what revision is justified and give, perhaps, what my honorable friend, R. L. Borden, calls adequate protection." (Applause).

Following these words he made loyal references to the recent visit of the Atlantic squadron to Quebec and Montreal, recalled some of the historic lore of the ancient capital, and the cordial spirit of national life which now finds descendants of France's most chivalrous families and England's noblest sons working hand in hand to build up this country.

The "entente cordiale," between England and France was not a tissue with no duration, but a proud reality. Nearly all those in the banquet room stood and loudly cheered him when he finished.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfred Laurier was the next speaker. He was also accorded the most hearty applause. After complimenting Mr. Ballantyne on the dignity to which he had attained, Sir Wilfrid spoke in flattering terms of the past presidents, particularly W. K. George and George Drummond.

"Mr. Drummond during his presidency," said Sir Wilfrid, "took the association to the fertile regions of the west. Mr. George, this last summer, took his fellow members of the association to the home of commerce and trade. I do not know, Mr. President, where you can lead them unless it is to a scientific tariff (applause), but, sir, if you lead them to a scientific tariff, you will not have taken them into an entirely new field. We believe we have a well constituted tariff, and are trying from time to time to put it on a more scientific basis."

Drifting into the subject of Canadian national greatness the premier said there were degrees of beauty in this Canada of ours. He had at one time thought the country in which he was born and that in which he had been educated was the paradise of Canada. He had gone to the Annapolis Valley and gloried in the beautiful scene of the apple trees in blossom; he had traveled several times through Ontario with the privilege of a politician, though not always with the success he had wished (applause), and then he went west and beheld the vast areas where grain to furnish food for millions was growing.

"Gentlemen," he said, "after returning from those new provinces created in the west I believe we in the east must take off a little of our pride.

"Nothing can give an adequate idea of the inspiring scenes in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba until you visit them. To think that for 700 miles at least west from Winnipeg is a district which will one day be under waving fields of grain is something to make Canadians feel proud of their heritage. What shall that country be when we have 20,000,000 people in Canada all tilling the soil? The manufacturers of Canada will have a field worthy of their efforts."

Touching on the subject of products and markets, Sir Wilfrid said he hoped when the time came, of Canada's mature age, every shoe used by the people of this country, that every yard of cloth would be a yard of Canadian cloth.

"I hope," he remarked, "our scientific tariff will not prevent trade with foreign countries. I want to trade with foreign countries, but I also want to give a preference to England. This matter of trade development and adjustment is not only a question of tariffs, but one of transportation. This is a vital question in our national growth. Facilities must be secured so that products of the east will flow freely to the west and products of the west freely to the coast."

Sir Wilfrid then justified the manufacturers for looking after their own interests, spoke of the high regard he held for the United States as a neighbor, and of the part Canada had played in effecting cordial relations between the mother countries—England and France. Sir Wilfrid was given prolonged cheers.

R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, in proposing the toast to the industries of Canada, said he was of the opinion that the finding of the tariff commission would be carefully considered, and would result in some changes toward the protection of Canadian industries.

Mr. Borden then quoted figures to show the export and import trade of Canada for the purpose of pointing out that a policy of protection would create a better market within Canadian boundaries for Canadian products. The total production for Canada for 1905, he said, was $1,100,000,000 of products and goods. Of this the factories produced $650,000,000, the capital invested was $500,000,000.

The amount paid annually in wages was $100,000,000 to 350,000 employes. Imports amounted to $267,000,000 in 1905, exceeding the exports by no less than $63,000,000. Of this, imports from the United States amounted to $166,000,000, to which country we export $75,000,000. From this he drew that Canadians should produce enough to turn the tables the other way.

Regarding imports he said 40 per cent of Canada's imports were manufactured goods, 20 per cent partly manufactured, 14 per cent artncles of food and 20 per cent raw material and crude articles. The United States on the other hand imported only 17 per cent of manufactured goods and 31 per cent of raw material. He was convinced by these figures that Canaa should import more raw and less manufactured goods, if she is to prosper. Mr. Borden was greeted with prolonged applause.

Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, replied to the toast but declared he would neither give way any secrets regarding Sir Wilfrid's scientific tariff or discuss adequate protection with R. L. Borden.

Resolutions Passed.

The meeting this morning was held behind closed doors to discuss the tariff question.

At the close of the meeting it was gven out that W. K. McNaught, in charge of the report on the tariff, said that in as much as the government had appointed a tariff commission he believed that they were acting in good faith in the interests of the manufacturing industries of Canada and he thought that the government would give adequate protection.

A resolution was adopted favoring the proposition to secure the admission of the British West Indies Islands and Newfoundland into confederation and asking the federal government to give this matter their early attention.

A resolution was passed asking for the abolition of the extra corporation taxes now imposed by the provincial governments throughout Canada and taxes imposed by certain provinces on commercial travellers resident in other provinces.

Resolutions were also adopted suggesting closer trade relations between Canada and China and Japan, the passing of a law for compulsory inspection of hides and the bringing of express companies under the jurisdiction of the railway commissioners for Canada.

The election of officers were then reported. They resulted as follows:

President, C, Ballantyne, Montreal; first vice-president, H. Cockshutt, Brantford, Ontario; second vice-president, Lloyd Harrison, Brantford, Ontario; third vice-president, Geo. E. Aymot, Quebec.

Nova Scotia—vice-president, D. W. Robb, Amherst (N. S.); British Columbia, vice-president, John Hendry, Vancouver; Manitoba, vice-president, E. L. Drewery, Winnipeg, Manitoba; New Brunswick vice-president, W. S. Fisher, St. John (N. B.); Prince Edward Island, vice-president, F. L. Haszard, Charlottetown (P.E.I.); Alberta, vice-president, A. E. Cross, Calgary; Saskatchewan, vice-president, E. J. Brooks, Regina; treasurer, Geo. Booth, Ontario, representative in the executive council.

Winnipeg, St. John (N. B.), and Brantford made bids for the next annual convention.

A. R. FENWICK IS REVISITING ST. JOHN

Former Millstream Boy, Once on The Telegraph, Now Managing Editor of Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A. R. Fenwick, formerly of the Millstream, now managing editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, one of the leading newspapers in a city of nearly half a million people, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Fenwick was a member of The Telegraph staff in the eighties, and last evening recalled the fact that he reported the New Brunswick legislature the year the Blair government took office. Although Mr. Fenwick now directs a staff of forty-five sub-editors, reporters and artists, and gets out one of the great newspapers of the United States, he was good enough to say that The Telegraph was quite a paper.

He has worked on several of the leading papers of Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, San Francisco and Cincinnati, and has been for some time in his present position as managing editor of the Commercial Tribune, being the proprietor's trusted and effective representative. He likes Cincinnati, but has much that is pleasant to say of St. John and New Brunswick. He found himself a comparative stranger here after twenty years absence, seeing few familiar faces.

Mr. Fenwick is still a young man. The position he now occupies speaks volumes of his ability as a newspaper executive.

Prince Louis to Visit American Ports.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 19—(Special)—H. M. S. Cumberland recovered her anchor after seven hours labor and left at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Prince Louis informed the United States consul that his squadron would call at United States ports after leaving Halifax. The prince will visit Washington and other cities.

METHODISTS GASP AT NEW HYMNAL

Old-time Communicants Stick at Intoning "Amen" After Each Song as Being Too Ritualistic

SECULAR WRITERS APPEAR.

Roman Catholics and Unitarians Also Mingle Their Cadences With Those of John Wesley.

(New York Herald.)

Old time Methodists gasped in amazement when they looked over the new hymnal of their church, which was yesterday seen for the first time in their houses of worship.

There were new hymns by writers who had no degrees in divinity, and the composers were of the modern school, who gave a decidedly florid touch to many of the scores. Every hymn ended in "Amen," a fact which had already caused communicants of the old school to protest, for they declare that such a finale is ritualistic and is too much like the services of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches.

First to test the new hymnal was Calvary church, Seventh avenue and 129th street. Among the innovations there was a new tune for R. Heber's "The Son of God," composed by Henry F. Cutler. Another musical setting, that by Spencer Lane, was also provided for "In the Hour of Trial."

Hardly had the service closed than an aged man approached the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, and asked him if he was aware of the fact that the putting of the "Amen" to Methodist hymns had already stirred up grave dissensions among the churches of Ireland. He expressed surprise that such a thing should be instituted in this country. There is a feeling among some of the older followers of John Wesley that "Amen" should be spoken rather than sung.

It is also a surprise to the conservative element to observe the scope which has been shown in the selection of hymns, for the 103 writers include Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Moravians, Lutherans and many whose exact shading of religious belief is not known at all.

Rudyard Kipling is represented by his "Recessional," and Tennyson's "The Crossing of the Bar" has a prominent place. Richard Watson Gilder has written a hymn especially for the volume, entitled, "To Thee, Eternal Soul, Be Praise." The Rev. Dr. Maltbe D. Babcock, a Presbyterian who committed suicide while in a delirium, has a place in the collection with his hymn, "Be Strong—We Are Not Here to Play, to Dream, to Drift." The late John Hay, secretary of state, who was never known as a hymnologist, is the author of No. 403, entitled "Defend Us, Lord, from Every Ill."

Among those who are not famed as religious writers yet who are well represented in the hymnal are John Greenleaf Whittier, William Cullen Bryant, Mrs. Browning, Sidney Lanier, Sir Walter Scott and Dr. J. G. Holland. John Wesley still has the principal place among the sacred music writers, and Isaac Watts has many hymns credited to him yet. It is noted that all of the writers whose stanzas told of an avenging God have been retired and that there is a general note of cheerfulness pervading the volume. Cardinal Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," has a new tune composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, who, although his fame as a composer rests upon comic operas, wrote much sacred music in his old age.

One of the warmest defenders of the new hymnal is the Rev. Dr. Bagnell, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

Mothers who have suffered the misery of restless nights at teething time, and watched their babies in the uphelped agony of that period, will welcome the safe and certain relief, that Baby's Own Tablets bring. Mrs. W. G. Mundle, Yorktown, N. W. T., says: "When my little one was cutting her teeth she suffered a great deal. Her gums were swollen and inflamed, and she was cross and restless. I got a box of Baby's own Tablets, and after starting their use she began to improve at once, and her teeth came through almost painlessly. The Tablets are truly baby's friend." This medicine is guaranteed to contain no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. It cures all the minor ailments of little ones and may safely be given to a new born child. Full directions with every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25c. a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ST. JOHN HORSE WON AT HALIFAX RACES

Etta Mack Captured the 2.35 Event--Bad Weather Interferes Again.

Halifax, Sept. 19—(Special)—The weather conditions today were not very favorable for the exhibition racing, a heavy mist prevailing most all the morning. In the afternoon it cleared considerably, however, and being a civic half holiday, the attendance was large, the grandstand being packed.

The races proved, as usual, the interesting feature. In the 2.35 class Etta Mac won first money, $200; Lady Patton second, $100; Kremela third, $60, and Kingborough fourth, $40.

In the 2.19 class, Little Ben won first money, $200; Israel Boy second, $100; Montrose Jr. third, $60; and the commission saved fourth money, $40. Summaries:—

2.35 Trot and Pace, Purse $400.

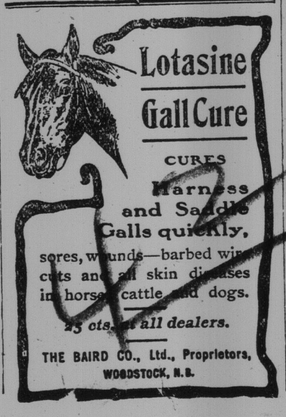
Etta Mac, F. Duncauson, St. John	3	1	2	1 2
Lady Patton, Springhill Stables	5	7	1	2 1
Kremella, F. Boutilier, Halifax	1	2	3	3 3
Kingborough	2	3	4	5 4
Daisy Wilkes, H. O'Neill, Fredericton	4	4	5	4 dr
Violet R., Chas. Henry, Springhill	6	10	6	dr
Roxie D., H. MacCoy, Fredericton	7	5	7	dr
Little Mac, Dorchester Stables, Montreal	9	9	8	dr
Valmore, G. H. Vail, Sydney	8	6	ds	
Karava, W. H. Musgrave, Halifax	10	8	ds	

Best time, 2.21.

2.19 Trot, Purse $400.

Little Ben, J. C. Larder, Sydney	1	1	1
Israel Boy, C. E. Smith, Halifax	2	2	3
Montrose V., D. Duffie, Fredericton	4	3	2
Jack Wilkes, Jas. Lloy, Halifax	3	ds	

Best time, 2.27½.



To Marry a Jap

MISS CAROLYN GORDON
PHOTO BY OTTO SARONY CO

CAPTAIN SARUTA MORIYA

New York, Sept. 20.—Miss Carolyn Gordon, pretty and of the blond type, who pays Tessie Hicklebacker in the McIntyre and Heath company, now at the New York Theatre, received a cablegram from Tokio which settled all arrangements for her future.

In December Miss Gordon is to wed Captain Saruta Moriyo, a cavalry officer in the Japanese army, who is stationed now in Tokio, and who has been in many of the stirring battles of the Russian-Japanese war. He comes of a family of good standing, is a graduate of Oxford University and possesses great wealth. He is said to own a large tea plantation there and to be a man of considerable influence.

The news surprised Miss Gordon's closest friends. Miss Gordon has been upon the stage about four years. Her first engagement was with "A Runaway Girl," during its Daly Theatre engagement, and she afterward replaced Miss Minnie Ashley in "San Toy." Since then she has appeared with the Rogers Brothers and Francis Wilson, and last season played the leading part in "The Silver Slipper."

She met Captain Moriya two years ago in Paris when she was there studying vocal music.

Miss Gordon will retire from the stage after her marriage and will dwell in Japan.

RUPERT GOT OFF EASY FOR STABBING BOY

Judge Tuck Withdraws Case From Jury and Fines Defendant $20.

Hampton, Kings county, Sept. 19—William Lowe, whose nonappearance at the circuit court on Tuesday last to prosecute his complaint against Moses Rupert for wounding and assault, caused the chief justice to adjourn the court, was present this morning and his honor explained to the grand jury that Lowe, being ignorant of court proceedings, although on the same train from St. John as himself, had got off at Model Farm, supposing that the freight would be too late at Hampton to enable him to reach the court in time. That, at least, was the explanation given.

He was sworn and sent before the grand jury, who at 11.20 returned into court with a true bill and in the presentment suggested that the present system of heating the court house should be abolished and hot water or steam heating substituted; that modern sanitary appliances should be used. In his reply the judge expressed his pleasure that his suggestions had been approved.

Moses Rupert was then, on motion of Solicitor-General Jones, arraigned, a jury sworn, and to the charge of wounding and assaulting William Lowe, Rupert pleaded not guilty. Lowe was then sworn and the court adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

After recess the evidence of Lowe was taken. He said he was now seventeen years of age and has worked on sundry farms in Kings county, going to the defendant in March last and leaving July 27.

On the evening of the latter date he was driving up the cows from the pasture, whittling a short stick. One of the cows lagged behind and he jabbed her three or four times in the hind quarter to hurry her along, as he wanted to go down the road. On reaching the barn Rupert asked him if he cut the cow. He said he jabbed her, but saw no blood. Rupert then caught him by the collar, threw him down, and taking the jack-knife out of his pocket, said: "See how you like it." He then stabbed him four or five times with it—twice on the back and two or three times on the thigh.

He showed the court and jury a hole in the back of his shirt where the knife went through. On being let up he ran out of the barn, but was followed by Rupert, who knocked him down and kicked him on the hip. He also dragged him about. His daughter Nellie came out and told her father he had better leave the boy alone or he would get into the penitentiary, to which he replied that he didn't care.

On finding that he was bleeding from the wounds he went to Mr. Burgess' place on the adjoining farm and got him to drive him to Dr. Wetmore's office at Hampton Station, where his wounds were dressed. He suffered a good deal of pain for some days, but went to work on the Burgess farm. Had not seen the jack-knife since he saw it in Rupert's hand. It was two bladed, and the larger blade was two and a half or three inches long.

To George W. Fowler, counsel for defendant, Lowe in cross-examination admitted that he had had difficulty with several farmers for whom he had worked previous to going with Rupert. He also said he got only what he deserved for jabbing the cow, and did not want to prosecute.

Dr. F. H. Wetmore described the wounds, which were surface cuts, and the manner of dressing them. The boy did not return after the first dressing, about 8 o'clock of July 27.

This closed the case for the crown.

Moses Rupert was then sworn in his own defence. His story largely corroborated that of the complainant, but differed in these respects: He saw Lowe with open knife and the bleeding cow, whose flank was cut and side scratched. One cut was about four inches long, and had been made by jabbing the knife in and ripping it up. He took the knife out of Lowe's hand, who crouched down—he did not throw him down—and saying "See how you like it," jabbed him three or four times with it.

Rupert acknowledged that he was very angry and was sorry for his act as soon as he had committed it. He realized that he had placed himself in a very serious position. He did not hear his daughter make the remark attributed to her. The kick he gave Lowe was made at him as he ran away, and not when he was on the ground. He sent for the boy to return, but he would not. He, however, acknowledged that he had done wrong and pledged himself that no further proceedings should be taken. Rupert paid him his wages, also the doctor's bill, and gave him $5 to help him along.

Frank A. Gerow, superintendent of the Middlemore Home Agency for the Maritime Provinces, sworn, said he saw the report of the case in the papers, and after thoroughly investigating all the circumstances, decided in the boy's best interests not to prosecute.

After a question as to the rights of counsel in the closing address to the jury, the chief justice said he would like to make a suggestion at this stage. It was not in accordance with law, but he thought it might prove to be a satisfactory solution of the case. If he charged the jury it would be his duty to tell them that notwithstanding the sympathy they might feel for the defendant, who was naturally maddened by the stabbing of the cow, yet, even if the cow had been killed, it would be legally unjustifiable for Rupert to use a knife on Lowe, and the sentence of the court would have to be a term in the penitentiary if the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Both parties had acknowledged their wrong doing, and Rupert had made all reparation in his power. Yet that could not justify him for using the knife.

The solution he proposed was that the case should be left to him to deal with as though it were a case before the police magistrate of St. John, in which circumstances he would impose a fine of $20 and relieve the jury from expressing their verdict against the defendant, while he felt they were in full sympathy with him in his retaliatory act.

He submitted this to the counsel for the crown and defence and after a brief consultation his honor's proposition was concurred in, Mr. Fowler undertaking to see the amount paid into court within ninety days.

The defendant and jury were then discharged, and the court adjourned sine die.

NO LOCAL INSPECTOR FOR FRUIT THIS YEAR

Department Official Will Likely Conduct Examinations Through the Province--Some Dissatisfaction Expressed.

It is said that a department inspector will be sent from upper Canada for the examination of all provincial fruit this season, and that the custom of appointing local men which has been in force since the passing of the Fruit Marks Act of 1901 will be discontinued.

Barton Gandy, who has been annually appointed inspector for St. John during the four years the act has been in operation, has been again recommended for the position, and considers the change very unfair treatment. He says he went to some trouble in 1901 to qualify for doing the work and had fully expected to be reappointed this year.

Speaking yesterday to a representative of The Telegraph about the matter Mr. Gandy said: "The Fruit Marks Act has been of great service to the farmers and fruit gathers of this country as manifested by the improvement in the quality of fruit and the increased demand from European markets as a natural consequence.

"The details as set forth in the act are, as a rule being carefully studied and the measure is pronounced to be all around practicable and workable.

"The department of agriculture has used good judgment in schooling experienced men for the work of inspection and these have taken great pains in educating, so to speak, the growers in the art of packing best varieties to suit the foreign buyer. The result is that Canadian apples have now become one of the staples in the home market."

Mr. Gandy thinks a change from a local inspector to a department official would largely undo the good that has been accomplished.

CHARLOTTETOWN EN FETE FOR PRINCE LOUIS

Charlottetown, P. E. I., September 19 (Special)—The address by the city of Charlottetown to Admiral Prince Louis in the city council chamber yesterday afternoon referred to His Highness as a worthy representative of that navy whose brilliant record of the past and whose eminent prestige at the present endear it to the hearts of every British subject.

His Serene Highness in replying said that as a midshipman of the flagship Royal Alfred, a long time ago, he spent some happy years on this station, repeatedly visiting Charlottetown harbor, of which he had preserved the most pleasant memories. During the last few weeks he had visited the principal seaports and inland towns of the Dominion, and everywhere had found the same tone of appreciation as expressed in the address of the services of the navy, and its intimate connection with the security and prosperity of this and all over-sea possessions of the British crown.

At the athletic sports which His Highness attended in company with Lieut.-Governor McKinnon, Mayor Kelly and members of the city council, all passed off very successfully, despite the rain. About 1,200 ships' men were on shore. The competitions were good, but the performances were not remarkable. The tug of war was won by the local militia. The crowd was the largest ever seen on the C. A. A. A. grounds, and the number of competitors the greatest in the history of athletic events in Charlottetown. The ball at government house last night was one of the most brilliant ever held in that historic mansion. About three hundred fifty guests were present.

MONCTON NEWS

Deaths of Mrs. James Colwell and Master Harold Thompson- Railway Telegraphers in Annual Session.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 19—(Special)—A sad death occurred in the home of John H. Thompson this afternoon. His son, Harold, aged 12 years, succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the bowels after a few days illness.

Mrs. Colwell, wife of James Colwell, I. C. R. section man, died at her home Cornhill street, under extremely sad circumstances. Yesterday Mr. Colwell was receiving congratulations on the birth of twins, but today he is receiving expressions of sympathy of friends at the death of the mother. Deceased was 34 years old.

MEMORIAL LIKELY FOR EX-MAYOR BINGHAM

Ottawa, Sept. 19—(Special)—There is a movement on foot to arrange for some sort of a memorial to the late Samuel Bingham, ex-mayor of Ottawa. He did a great deal for the city and there is a rather general feeling that his services should be fittingly recognized. Several of the aldermen favor making a grant towards a memorial and believe the citizens would approve of such a move.

Parent Wants Heavy Damages.

Ottawa, Sept. 19—(Special)—The editors of La Libre Parole, of Quebec, and Le Nationaliste, of Montreal are being proceeded against on the charge of having libelled ex-Premier Parent of Quebec. Civil actions of $50,000 are being started.

How to Cure CANCER

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