POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

OVER A MILLION STOLEN OF 'FRISCO RELIEF MONEY

Thousands of Earthquake Sufferers Never Received Remittances Sent Them

Roosevelt Has Had Secret Service Men at Work on the Matter, and the Authorities Are Anxious for Mayor Schmitz's Return from European Trip—United States in Cuba to Stay—Peace Only on the Surface and Disorders Likely to Break Out at Any Time.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Nov. 14—If rumors that have been current for a long time and which have now come to a head, of definite published charges be true, San Francisco can present the example of the meanest official malfeasance on record. When San Francisco was destroyed by earthquake and fire last spring the whole civilized world rushed to the aid of the sufferers in the stricken city. Now it is positively charged that more than $1,000,000 donated in charity has been deliberately stolen by the city officials.

Mayor Schmitz has been in Europe for some weeks. He is expected to return next week and his arrival is awaited with interest. It is said there will be government officials at the dock to welcome him. Schmitz is the "labor" mayor. He was a fiddler when he was swept into office on a tide of radicalism fostered by W. R. Hearst.

It has been known for some time that there were grave irregularities in regard to the disposition of the money contributed by the charitable to the ruined city. A committee of citizens started an investigation a month ago. President Roosevelt became interested, and a force of more than 100 of the federal government's best secret service men has been engaged in running down these meanest of official grafters. The San Francisco Chronicle today makes definite charges against definite men.

Over $1,000,000 Stolen.

The Chronicle alleges that when the attention of President Roosevelt was called to the existing state of affairs and he began to realize that thousands of dollars contributed by sympathetic citizens from all parts of the world had been diverted from the sufferers into the pockets of the grafters, he decided to take a hand in the affair, especially as much of the grafting was done through the instrumentality of the post office and the express companies amenable to the rules of the interstate Commerce Commission.

President Roosevelt put a hundred secret service men on the job and they have now been at work several weeks tracing money orders, express orders and packages of money, and it is said that they have made the startling discovery that a total of $1,000,000 in cash intended for the sufferers, never reached them.

Money was sent from 10,000 post offices and express offices in the United States for the San Francisco sufferers, either direct to some of the city authorities or else addressed to the Relief Committee or the Red Cross. The investigation of the secret service men thus far shows that the money which was sent direct to the relief committee or to the Red Cross was received and properly acknowledged.

But in hundreds of cases, it is said, money orders addressed to the sufferers in care of certain city officers, and receipted for by some one, have not been accounted for to the relief committee. To get the money thus intended for the sufferers, it was necessary for somebody to commit forgery, and the secret service men believe they will in time be able to lay their hands upon some of the guilty persons.

Thousands Never Got Money Sent Them.

For severtl days following San Francisco's disastrous fire, money orders for the relief of her distressed citizens poured into the city in small amounts ranging from fifty cents to hundreds of dollars. Many of the donators received acknowledgment of their money, but others never received receipts. Since the investigation started thousands of persons have sent to the federal authorities the numbers of their postal orders or express orders and asked them to look into the matter and see whether or not the money was ever received.

Sometimes the money sent by a whole town either by express money order or by postal order, or by gold in a package, has never been received by the relief committee, for which it was intended.

Although it is conservatively estimated that $1,000,000 in subscriptions were diverted from the sufferers into the pockets of the grafters, that is only a small part of the graft in general which will undoubtedly be unearthed before the present investigation is over.

Uncle Sam in Cuba to Stay.

The Evening Post's Washington correspondent is of the opinion the American officers and troops are in Cuba for a long time, and perhaps to stay.

"The general belief in Cuba that the United States government will withdraw its armed forces and civil servants immediately after a new election is held in the island, is without basis. The policy of this government has been determined upon, and it now remains only to devise the methods by which it shall be carried out. The United States is in Cuba to stay for some years to come, and perhaps for all time.

"How long the soldiers stay, and how long the affairs of the Cuban government are administered by Americanes depends wholly on the Cubans. Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon came away from Havana thoroughly convinced that the people of the island, in their present state of political development, were incapable of governing themselves. Before leaving Havana, Mr. Taft told the Cuban political leaders that our troops would not be withdrawn and we would not leave the island to itself again until confidence had been restored and the affairs of the government put on a stable, sound and permanent basis. For some reason or other this was interpreted to mean that we would again leave Cuba to manage its own affairs when the new elections were held. It has been assumed that an election for a president, vice-president, and half of the members of the senate and assembly would be called in next July. But political conditions have been growing steadily worse since the American commission left Cuba, and since the Liberal party has begun already to quarrel over the division of offices, a belief has developed here that the wisest plan would be to hold an election in December and end the present state of uncertainty. It is not improbable this view will prevail, and that the last day of December will be chosen as the election day.

Peace Only on the Surface.

"The peace that exists in Cuba today is only on the surface, and every one who has recently visited the island realizes that if our soldiers were withdrawn now a condition of anarchy would follow. The feeling between the defeated Moderates and the Liberals is bitter to a degree. Recent cable despatches report harsh dissensions in the Liberal party. The Cuban political leaders the Taft commission came in contact with proved themselves nothing more than grafters—shrewd and keen hunters after political office and the perquisites that accompany public position in Latin-American countries. The ignorant, low class Cuban is a lovable fellow. Obedient, pleasure-loving, polite and hardworking when he must be, he is as clay in the hands of the unscrupulous politicians who have gained an ascendency in the island. It is these men who have made Cuban independence impossible.

"When President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft return to Washington they will go carefully over the entire situation and determine when the election shall be held and what method shall be taken to insure a continuation of peace and moral conditions in Cuba. That this will mean the retention of troops and a certain number of civil officers is now definitely known. The administration has been slow to realize that this was the inevitable end of our intervention in Cuba's affairs.

"Mr. Roosevelt hardly believed it necessary to keep troops in the island after the new election had been held until he had talked personally with Mr Taft and Mr. Bacon. Whether the Cuban politicians will be foolhardy enough to attempt another insurrection when they come to realize that never again are they to have a free hand in plucking the Cuban treasury remains to be seen."

WIFE OF REV. MR. SAVERY HAS PASSED AWAY

Was Dying Woman When Husband Sought to Be Married to Another in Hampton.

Mrs. Harrison L. Savery, wife of the man who caused a sensation some weeks ago while ministering to a St. Martins congregation, by eloping with a St. John girl and attempting to have a marriage ceremony with her performed in Hampton, is dead in Boston.

The news of her husband's escapade was evidently kept from her, for she was practically a dying woman while he was attempting to marry another in this province. The following is taken from The Old Colony Memorial, of Plymouth (Mass.), of Saturday last, Nov. 10:

"Mrs. Harrison L. Savery, of this town, died Sunday at the Cullis Home for Consumptives in Boston, whither she was taken a few weeks ago, although it was known she was hopelessly ill. She was a native of Pictou (N.S.), and since last summer had been making her home with her husband's mother. She was never permitted to learn anything of the sensational attempt at a bigamous marriage on the part of her husband, who eloped from St. Martins (N.B.), where he had been preaching during the summer, with a young woman on September 30, the pair going to Hampton, where the Rev. Mr. Ross—to whom they applied to perform the ceremony—because of his suspicions, deferred the marriage and notified the girls parents and the sheriff. The whole despicable story was known here at the time, but was kept quiet on account of Mrs. Savery."

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Standard Oil Magnate Indicted by Ohio Grand Jury for Conspiracy.

Findlay, O., Nov. 14.—The grand jury today found indictments against John D. Rockefeller and four other persons, in connection with the Standard Oil inquiry, which was reopened upon the reconvening of that body in adjourned session yesterday. What the indictments allege or who the four other defendants in the case are in addition to Mr. Rockefeller, are not given out by Prosecutor David, who, however, admitted the indictments had been returned. The bench warrants issued upon the indictments were placed in the hands of Sheriff Groves, who this afternoon took them and went to Cleveland where it is supposed they are to be served.

It is understood the indictments charged the defendants with having continued to restrict the oil productions and to fix prices on and after July 7, 1906, in violation of the Valentine anti-trust act, a state law under which the recent prosecution of the Standard Oil Company in this county was conducted and in which a fine of $5,000 was imposed by the probate court.

Train Load of Cotton Burned.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 14—An entire freight train consisting of 17 cars, 15 of which were loaded with cotton, was destroyed by fire last night on the Santa Fe railroad, four miles south of Prenham, Texas. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

INSURANCE MEN WANT REFORMS

All Agree That Change in Law is Necessary But Differ in Methods

STRICTER INSPECTION

Proposal That Government Make Three Examinations Per Year and Look Out for Juggling in Yearly Statements—Wider Scope for Investment Suggested.

Ottawa, Nov. 13—When the insurance commission met this forenoon William Robins, of Walkerville, vice-president, and William Christie, secretary of the Policyholders' Association, appeared. Mr. Robins put forward a number of suggestions. He held that the policyholders should be represented on the management of the company so far as the investment of funds were concerned. His view was that the government should appoint representatives of the policyholders to sit on every life insurance company board of directors.

The field for investment should be widened. He would make no distinction between stocks and bonds. He would rather widen the choice of securities as to the class than as to geography. In foreign investments a great deal depended on knowing what they were dealing with. In Mexico, for instance, one wanted to know a good deal before putting up much money. The government ought to know what they were. The annual statement only told this one day in the year and it might be manipulated. There should be government custody of all securities held by the company. This would be a great card for canvassing. It would remove all doubt from the minds of the public.

Policies should be standardized. The business of life insurance should be confined to life insurance. It should be a substantial affair and not subject to exploitation. Dividends in life insurance stock should be limited. He would prohibit watered bonus stock. He did not believe in mobilization. He was opposed to proxies.

Mr. Christie went over the same ground as was covered by Mr. Robins. He said that the profit and loss exhibit of every company should be published in the newspapers. There ought to be government auditors.

Mr. Bradshaw was next heard on behalf of the managers. The British principle showed that there should be reasonable restrictions as to investment. Canadian officers should not be placed at a disadvantage as compared to British and foreign companies operating in Canada. The field of high securities in Canada was limited. Other than Canadian fields must be looked to when large sums are to be invested. There should be government return of securities made three times a year.

Mr. McAulay, of the Sun Life, said that the managers were in favor of the fullest publicity. Speaking personally, he would not ask one change in regard to investment with the exception of wider powers to go outside the territory. On the grounds of safety this one change was necessary. It was not right that foreign companies could be able to come into Canada, do business here and invest outside Canada when Canadian companies were not permitted to do the same thing. The policyholders were now satisfied with the investment.

In the narrow sense of the term insurance funds were not trust funds. They were intended first no doubt as to security but largely as to profits.

The commissioners did not think with Mr. McAulay, and one of the managers said that he had said as a witness that insurance funds were trust funds but the qualification which Mr. McAulay made would about meet his views.

Mr. McDougall, of Montreal, representing the Pelican and British Empire, spoke on the proposed loss and gain exhibit. He was opposed to this as not being suited to the British system.

Mr. Sanderson, actuary of the Canada Life, thought that the British companies would only have to do in Canada what the Canadians had to do in Britain.

At the evening session of the Insurance Commission the question of state life insurance was considered. Mr. Bradshaw, the secretary of the Managers' Association, spoke in favor of state insurance in Canada. In his opinion it would have an educative effect. It would not be detrimental upon existing companies. It would assist in the same way as the Post Office Savings Bank aided the banks, in that they encouraged savings. In New Zealand state insurance was a success. It was a little more expensive than the companies. In Canada it would have to be operated without politics. The business would have to be conducted in the interests of policyholders.

Mr. Sanderson said that Canada had state insurance in the civil service. In thirteen years there had been only 176 policies written and 165 of them were still in force.

Mr. MacAulay said that if politics entered into state insurance it would be a failure like the Intercolonial.

The question of the limitation of expense was talked over. The remedy it was thought would do more harm than good.

A New Counterfeit Bill.

Washington, Nov. 14—The secret service announces the discovery of a new counterfeit $10 "Buffalo" United States note. This counterfeit is apparently a photo-lithographic production printed on two pieces of paper with silk fibre distributed between them. The face of the note is Moorish black. The numbering, seal and lithograph are of good color and workmanship. The check letter and plate number do not appear in the lower right hand corner. The back of the note is bluish green.

It is stated that, as a rule, a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

Stomach Medicine is Useless

Impossible to cure catarrh in the nose by dosing the stomach. Send the healing vapor of Catarrhozone after the germs and you at once accomplish good. A case of catarrh is curable,—all that is necessary is to inhale Catarrhozone—you stop hawking, nostrils are cleared, throat is healed and seed of phlegm, every vestige of the trouble is forever driven from the system. If you want permanent cure for catarrh, throat trouble or bronchitis, Catarrhozone is a stand-by. Two sizes, 25c and $1.00 at all dealers.

TRHOW DOWN ALL THE TARIFF BARS

J. J. Hill Demands Reciprocity Between Canada and United States

NEW ENGLAND CLAMORING

Dominion's Tariff Wall Not Half as High as Her Neighbor's—Difference Causing Comment and Suggesting Reprisals — Days When Canada Will Consider Free Interchange of Products Are Passing Fast.

(Toronto Globe).

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 10—Speaking on the subject of Chicago's interest in reciprocity with Canada, James J. Hill, at the Merchants' Club banquet at the Auditorium hotel tonight, pleaded, not for political unity, but for the dropping of the tariff bars between the two countries. Given freedom of commercial intercourse, he averred that the line between the United States and Canada would mean no more than the lines between different states. "Let us for a moment," he said, "drop political theories and all the prejudices and preconceptions trailing after them, and look at the situation as a plain business problem. North of us lies a country of enormous possibilities for development, inhabited by between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 people. It has more than 20,000 miles of railway, with several other great projects actually under way. It has a foreign trade of more than $500,000,000 a year. Its capital invested in manufactures is more than $400,000,000, and the value of the product is $480,000,000. It people have deposited in their savings banks $82,000,000.

A Neighbor Worth Knowing.

"It has achieved this growth without outside aid, exactly as the United States has grown, by virtue of its inheritance of fertile land, rich mines and noble forests, and by the industry and integrity of its people. And it is only at the beginning of its development.

"Its unworked resources are immense. There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe. There are more than 250,000 square miles in each of the two Northwest provinces, and there are 250,000,000 acres of timber land in the dominion. This is a neighbor to be taken note of.

Georgian Bay Canal.

"Canada has already one transcontinental railroad system. Others will soon be added. It has a system of waterways which is justly its pride. On this it has spent nearly $100,000,000. The St. Lawrence canal system furnishes forty-three miles of artificial channel to reinforce river and lake. The Welland canal completes the chain. The most ambitious project, and one in which every lake city has a stake, is the proposed canal from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence river direct. Engineers have examined the scheme and pronounced it feasible. This ship canal would extend from Georgian Bay by way of Lake Nipissing and the Mattawa and Ottawa rivers, reducing the distance from Georgian Bay to Montreal to 430 miles. This is nearly 300 miles less than the present route by way of Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence river.

Chicago's Interest.

"What would it mean to Chicago were such a canal constructed with a depth of twenty feet as planned, so that vessels could load at your docks and sail direct for Montreal or Quebec, bringing ocean-going ships practically as near the upper lakes and the west as Buffalo is now?

"Your packing house products could be loaded in Chicago on specially constructed ships and sent direct to any ocean port in the world. Your grain could be delivered alongside ocean ships at Montreal or Quebec for little more than it now costs to Buffalo. Can any practical mind fail to grasp the vast possibilities waiting upon harmonious action upon both sides of this boundary line which worries and taxes commerce now, but which will not forever defeat or impede it?

"The manufacturing interests of both countries are the first to raise the alarm. It is without rational foundation. Whatever either country may think it has to guard against with respect to the old world, there is no danger here. We have as much reason to dread Canadian competition as Pennsylvania has to cry for protection against North Dakota. Canada would be as much endangered, no more, as Montana is by the competition of Ohio."

Canada No Suppliant.

The time when Canada would grasp a hand offering reciprocity, Mr. Hill continued, would not last forever and might even now be passing. "Canada," he said, "no longer comes as a suppliant. There has been increasing irritation toward our attitude, and already the act that our average tariff on dutiable articles coming from the dominion to the United States is 49.83 per cent., while that levied by Canada on dutiable goods coming from the United States is 24.83 per cent., causes comment and suggests reprisals.

"The situation is not unlike that existing between Great Britain and the American colonies before the revolution, and every turn of the tariff screw by the United States merely creates exasperation and hardens a determination to achieve industrial independence, even though it be purchased at the cost of industrial isolation. Each year has seen lately a diminution in the Canadian desire for reciprocity. It is still possible largely because of the downfall of the Chamberlain policy in Great Britain. Had that been ratified, had England really granted to the colonies a preference in its markets for their products based on reciprocal advantages, this country would have felt the double thrust in a decline of business with its greatest and its third greatest customer on two sides of the Atlantic.

"The defeat of the plan has not greatly disappointed the dependencies, but it has assured them that for the present they must seek commercial alliances elsewhere. It is, perhaps, the time when reciprocity with Canada may be considered with more favor than it ever can be again. For no man who understands industrial conditions in Great Britain will believe that the issue raised by Chamberlain is permanently settled, or that unrest and distress there will not at some future time bring it again to the front with better prospects of success.

"What is the first practical step? No one can go into this matter, dismissing bias and self-interest, without believing that the consummation most to be wished for is the wiping out of customs houses along our northern frontier altogether, and the establishment there of absolute free trade. If the time be not ripe for that, the least that it demands is a policy and a measure of ample reciprocity. There cannot be a beginning until we have fixed in our minds the desirability of a free interchange of natural products and raw materials, giving to the New England manufacturer his fuel, and to the farmer of the western plains his lumber, and to the makers of books and newspapers everywhere their print paper free from the exactions which a needless tariff now permits monopoly to impose. From this as a beginning work may go forward toward larger liberty by an enlargement of markets and a progress of public sentiment that recoprocity once in operation will assure.

"The beginning of all reform or progress in public policies in a republic is the creation of an intelligent public opinion. To this work the friends of reciprocity in the United States should address themselves. Already the people of New England are clamoring for a more generous trade relation. Along the whole tier of states adjoining the Canadian boundary line, covering precisely the territory where reciprocity would be most bitterly opposed if this country had aught to fear, it is in popular favor. The lack now is of intelligent leadership, of a strong centre of agitation, of a community powerful enough to make itself heard and felt."

WOODSTOCK FAIR CLEARED $1,000

Will Hold Another Exhibition Next Year—Annual Meeting of Society—New Officers Elected.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 13—The annual meeting of the Carleton County Agricultural Society was held this afternoon, President Raymond and Secretary Smith in attendance.

The secretary reported the total receipts of the exhibition $2,108.50. There is a debit bank balance, as nearly all bills are paid, but the government grant of $1,500 has not yet been received. This money will be available next week.

About $1,000 will be cleared from the exhibition, which will be used to retire a mortgage on the property of the society.

It was unanimously decided to hold an exhibition in Woodstock next summer.

It was also voted to hold a grand reunion of members at a social in the armory in near future.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Byron Bull, president; R. E. Holyoke, vice-president; H. E. Gallagher, second vice-president; C. L. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

It was voted that C. L. S. Raymond be made an honorary member for valuable services as president during the exhibition.

TWO NEW ALLAN BOATS FOR NEXT SEASON

Both Intended Chiefly for Freight and Neither Will Have Turbine Engines.

Montreal, Nov. 13—The new Allan liners for the Canadian trade will be named the Corsican and the Grampian. Both will be about 10,000 tons gross and will have a speed of from fourteen to sixteen knots. The Corsican will be ready in May and the Grampian in August next year. The new vessels will be intended chiefly for freight service and neither will be of the turbine type.

DOUBLE WEDDING AT LOWER DERBY

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 12—A large gathering of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Malcolm Amos at Lower Derby, uncle of the brides, on Wednesday evening last, the occasion being an unique one, viz., a double wedding, when the two daughters of Mrs. Fowler, who formerly lived at Blissfield but lately at Houlton (Me.), were united in marriage—Miss Tessie Wasson to Alexander Astle, of Doaktown, and Miss Maud Adina Fowler to Abraham White, of Houlton (Me.) Long before the hour appointed for the marriage the house was well filled and fresh arrivals continued until the hour of the ceremony, 7 o'clock.

Reception room, dining room, hall and the large room reserved for the ceremony were all tastefully decorated and reflected the greatest credit upon all who had a hand in the same. At the hour appointed the officiating minister, Rev. Frederick T. Snell, of Newcastle, with Rev. J. W. Thorne, of Whitneyville, took up their appointed places, while the friends crowded in and waited the coming of the brides. Miss Kate Russell playing the wedding march. The brides were tastefully gowned in white organdie and wore no ornaments. At the close of the ceremony friends crowded around to offer congratulations and then passed in to partake of supper.

During the evening the Rev. F. T. Snell, on behalf of the friends, offered congratulations to the newly wedded couples. Among the out of town guests present were Mrs. F. B. Bartlett, Houlton (Me.), sister of the brides, and little daughter, Beulah; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stables, of Newcastle (N. B.), and daughters, Misses Susie and Adelaide; Mrs. McAllister and Miss Clara, of Newcastle; Mrs. M. Graham, Newcastle; Mrs. W. A. Carnahan, Chelmsford; Miss Barbara Sutherland, Whitneyville (N. B.)

Big Game in Sunbury County.

A real paradise of sportsmen is the country at the head of Newcastle stream in Sunbury county, and the man who knows the haunts and habits of all the denizens of the forest is Louis Morell, of Minto, licensed to guide in Queens and Sunbury counties.

Rev. H. H. Gillies went in to the Newcastle stream country on Nov. 6 with Louis Morell as guide and though the first two weeks of November is the hardest season of the year to find big game as the calling season is over, yet in a trip of four days Mr. Gillies came across six moose, one caribou and three deer, to say nothing of foxes and bears. If anyone contemplates a trip for big game next season in no part of the province will he find it easier to secure a good moose than in the country back of Newcastle, Grand Lake.

Mr. Gillies brought down his moose with one shot within 400 yards of camp. He is going back next year and if he can secure the services of Louis Morell, feels confident that he has first claim to the biggest moose in that section.

Boston's Mayor Guest of Lipton.

New York, Nov. 13—Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, and Mrs. Fitzgerald were the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton at a luncheon given in their honor at the Waldorf-Astoria today.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR

Attorney General Pugsley Announces This at Rothesay Liberal Meeting

Declares There Will Be More Superintendents Appointed to Look After Highways, and That Government Will Not Grant Any More Railway Subsidies—Refers to the Increased Subsidy and the Good Uses the Money Will Be Put To—Halifax Award Settlement Will Add More to New Brunswick's Revenue—Other Speakers.

Rothesay, N. B., Nov. 14.—Liberal electors turned out in force tonight to listen to a splendid speech from Attorney General Pugsley and to organize for a local government campaign. Councillor Gilbert was chairman and Senator Domville, A. C. Fairweather, Councillor Gilliland, Councillor McGarrigle, of Waterford, Messrs. Proven and Hayes, of Norton, and Belyea, of Greenwich, were among those present.

Dr. Pugsley read a letter from A. S. White, of Sussex, regretting his inability to attend. After referring to the benefit of organization Dr. Pugsley told the electors that there was no likelihood of an election this fall, but it would likely take place next summer or early fall. If necessary there could be two sessions yet of the present legislature but that was not probable.

After some brief references to his stewardship and the hope that they were satisfied with him as a representative, he alluded to the strength of the party in this parish. The highway law had been much discussed and properly so. One great principal was that there should be no statute labor, that the byeways and great ways should be under one control and lastly, honest expenditure. These things have been accomplished but so far as the appointment of superintendents went it made little difference to the government whether they or the municipalities named them. Sometimes he thought that the people in different school districts should meet and discuss road improvements and expenditure but in certain districts that was not feasible.

Changes in Highway Districts.

One thing was certain there will have to be a change in the highway districts of Kings county. At first the idea was to have a man look after a large district and devote his whole time to that business but the representatives had found that was a mistake. This had been changed in Rothesay parish this year and would be in other parishes in the county next session, the larger parishes, perhaps, having two or or more superintendents.

Touching briefly upon the unsatisfatcory working of the old law the speaker pointed out the difficulty the government had to contend with. There were 1,597 miles of road in Kings county and $12,000 was the total road tax, an average of $8 per mile, and they could form an idea how far that would go and how much the government had to do.

There are 3,641 bridges in New Brunswick over ten feet long; these measure 362,561 feet or about seventy miles. In the province there are 12,271 miles of roads and Kings county has 300 miles more than any other county. Kings also has sixteen steel bridges.

He contrasted the difference between roads here and Ontario and Quebec where toll gates exist and municipalities collect from the people for the cost of roads and bridges. He also compared the numerous wharves now to the time when he first represented them and the conveniences enjoyed by the people along the St. John and Kennebeccasis rivers and Belle Isle Bay.

Gondola Point steam ferry and a grant of $600 for ten years was referred to and the speaker offered to personally aid by taking stock in any company which takes advantage of the government offer.

Good Uses for Increased Subsidy.

Reminding them of his promises last election respecting increased subsidies and refund from the Halifax award, he explained the result of the recent provincial conference at Ottawa and New Brunswick's gain of $130,000 per year increased subsidy from the dominion. Legislation has been promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and with this money they will be able to deal more generously with education, roads, bridges, and hospitals.

At the right time, they would press for their share of the fishery award, which, with interest, amounts to $1,500,000. This claim they intended to have referred to the supreme court or else effect a settlement by getting $50,000 or $60,000 yearly.

He praised the general policy of the government in regard to agriculture and mining, showing how Kings last year made nearly one-half the dairy product of the province.

The coal fields and the Central Railway were also dwelt upon and the fact that the road is now paying, which bore out his opposition to the plan to lease it last session for three per cent. on its capitalization. The government had been deceived in regard to the condition of the bridges, which were not in good condition, but 38,000 tons of coal had come over the road last year and it was a paying asset.

NoMore Railway Subsidies.

Development of the northern part of the province by the building of the International Railway was freely gone into, and the announcement was made that after the completion of this road, which was expected next summer, no more railway subsidies would likely be paid by the New Brunswick government. That was the policy of the administration which would be announced in a short time. If assistance was sought it must come from the dominion.

Concluding an eloquent speech, Dr. Pugsley spoke of the pleasure of meeting so many people at a time when there was no excitement of election. He referred to the victories of the past and predicted success again. His health was nearly restored, but upon the advice of his physicians he would curtail work by giving less attention to law, but he proposed to remain in political life and was at the service of the people of Kings so long as they wanted him. The blue book would show what the provincial government had done for Kings, which was great in waterways, roads, bridges, and steamboat accommodation.

Other Speakers.

There were speeches by Councillor Gilbert and Senator Domville before lunch warmly approving of Dr. Pugsley's course, and Mr. Domville was eloquent in regard to the resources of Canada and the capability of its people.

Later in the evening, Mr. Proven, of Norton; McGarrigle, of Waterford; Belyea, of Greenwich; Hayes, of Norton, and Dr. McVey, of Rothesay, spoke, the latter urging the Gondola Point route for the double track of the Intercolonial, and presenting a petition from Long Reach people for a steam ferry boat to make a call at Moss Glen, and reading a letter from the Minister of Railways, Mr. Emmerson, that he had instructed repairs and modernizing of Rothesay railway station to be made.

Councillor Gilliland spoke of the destructive methods of telephone gangs cutting shade trees and leaving them in ditches, and the attorney general promised to give the matter his attention.

On his motion a nominating committee to appoint a chairman and active working committee and report back was elected, consisting of Councillors Gilliland and Gilbert, S. Z. Dickson, A. M. Saunders, W. S. Saunders, E. S. Carter, Dr. McVey, William Madill and Charles Maynes. E. S. Carter was made convener of the committee. Congratulatory remarks by the attorney general, cheers for the king and Dr. Pugsley closed an enthusiastic and successful meeting.

NEW CANAAN HORSE THIEF SENT TO DORCHESTER

Judge Wedderburn Sentenced Clarence Humphrey to Two and a Half Years With Hard Labor.

Hampton, Kings Co., Nov. 13—Clarence Humphrey, whose home is at New Canaan, and who was arraigned on the 5th inst., before Judge Wedderburn, charged with stealing, on October 9, from Havelock, a bay mare four years old, a carriage buggy, harness, and buffalo robe, the property of Edward Patterson, of Waterborough, Queens county, today at the adjourned session of the Criminal court, withdrew his former plea, of not guilty and pleaded guilty of the offence charged against him. There were eight witnesses to appear against the prisoner, and the expense to which the county will be put will be quite heavy, as they all come from long distances from the shire town. To this his honor referred in delivering judgment, and questioned the young man as to his antecedents, to which unsatisfactory answers were given. His honor told the prisoner that the had taken the trouble to make enquiries with regard to him, and was not favorably impressed with the reports he had received. He then sentenced him to the penitentiary for two years and six months with hard labor, and expressed the hope that when he had served his sentence he would refrain from such criminal acts in the future. The court house adjourned sine die.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO DORCHESTER MAN

Dorchester, N. B., Nov. 13—(Special)—Couch Chapman, son of S. Leslie Chapman, of this town, met with a very painful accident at Fort Lawrence this forenoon. A large piece of timber fell from the sling in a steam windlass, striking the victim on the instep of the left foot. The great toe was completely severed from the foot and the bones were badly crushed. Dr. J. F. Teed is in attendance. The wounded man was brought to Dorchester for treatment.

MARRIED IN SEPTEMBER; ANNOUNCEMENT NOW

On Sept. 4th, John H. Bustin, son of William H. Bustin of this city, and Miss Gertrude L. Kitchen, daughter of Coles Kitchen of Fredericton, were quietly married here at the parsonage of the Germain street Baptist church by Rev. W. W. McMaster.

Mr. Bustin has been attending the Currie Business University here, while his young wife is continuing her studies in college at Wolfville.

Mr. Bustin and Miss Kitchen met while attending school at the Horton Academy in Wolfville and they decided to get married before Miss Kitchen returned to college at the re-opening in September last. Accordingly they visited Rev. Mr. McMaster, accompanied by the young lady's mother, and were quietly married. It was decided that as the young lady was returning to her studies no announcement should be made at that time. Now, however, the particulars have leaked out, and the young couple, who are very popular, are receiving the hearty congratulations of their friends.

Of 1907 Paris widows who married again during the past three years, 1,904 were married within eighteen months of the death of their husbands.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even by old cases that skillful doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, no blister, no attention; every fifth day—keep your money, refund if it ever fails. Cures most cases with a thirty days treatment, leaving the horse sound and smooth. Full particulars given in Fleming's Veterinary Book. Ninety-six pages, covering over a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed, illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 57 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario