SLAIN" MAINE MAN MUCH ALIVE

G. Weymouth, of Biddeford, Found Working in Sherbrooke, Quebec

MISSING SIX YEARS

Men Were Lately Arrested, Charged With His Murder, on the Strength of the Story of Two Children Who Said They Saw the Deed Committed.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 27—"C. G. Weymouth, supposed victim of murder at Biddeford (Me.), said to be working as butcher in Sherbrooke."

This message received in Sherbrooke has given the means of clearing a mystery that baffled the Biddeford police for nearly [illegible] years. This morning Officer Daniel Hilton and T. Emery, a Biddeford lawyer, arrived in town. A search among the butchers found one who directed the men to Bray Bros. grocery store. Here Hilton found a man whom he identified as Weymouth. The man admitted his identity. He had been in Sherbrooke nearly three years.

Last night he left with Hamilton and Emery for Biddeford, where he formerly worked as a butcher.

Weymouth had been a member of a "gang" in Biddeford. About six years ago he mysteriously disappeared and the popular opinion was that he had met with foul play.

A short time ago, Dr. Snow, of Biddeford, formerly a friend of Weymouth, was arrested on a charge of burglary. Two of Snow's children at the time informed the police that Weymouth had been murdered by two men, Buzzell and Merrill, and that they had seen them secretly burying the body.

Merrill and Buzzell were arrested and are being held on a charge of murder. The date for the preliminary hearing had been fixed, but Weymouth's return will undoubtedly gain them immediate freedom.

Biddeford, Me., June 28—Instead of his being found, buried in the Maine woods, Charles I. Weymouth, for whose supposed murder two men and a woman have been under arrest for several days, returned from Sherbrooke (Que.) and well today. When the two young daughters of Mrs. Maude Snow, the woman arrested as an alleged accessory to the supposed crime, told the authorities that their mouth had been beaten to death at Dr. Snow home in Dayton, September, and his body buried near by, many parents of this section were skeptical.

Today Weymouth visited the county jail and alfred, where Mrs. Snow, Joseph Buzzell and Orien P. Merritt have been held in connection with the case. The three prisoners were liberated as soon as Weymouth's identity was officially established.

ORGIA BOASTS OF BIGGEST BABY

27 Months He Weighs 122 Pounds and Eats Like a Harvest Hand.

Mount Airy, Ga., June 26—In James Joseph Cody, two years and three months old, Mount Airy boasts the biggest baby in the world.

James Adolph now weighs 122 pounds and is growing every day.

With the first indication of his abnormal growth his parents consulted a physician. James Adolph was put under his care. Efforts to keep the baby on a diet equal to one of his age proved as unsuccessful as the physician's treatment to keep down his growth. His measurements are:

Height, 39 inches; neck, 14 inches; bust, 46 inches; waist, 36 inches; around arm at elbow, 12 inches; wrist, 8 inches; around hand above thumb, 6 1-4 inches; around first finger near hand, 2 1-2 inches; around thigh, 25 inches; above knee, 16 inches; below knee, 13 inches; ankle, 9 inches; around foot, 8 1-2 inches; length of foot, 6 1-2 inches; across shoulders, 15 inches.

James sleeps well, is perfectly healthy and very strong. His appetite is more than a grown person's than a baby's. For breakfast he will eat three or four large biscuits, with bacon gravy, butter and eggs, two glasses of buttermilk and if allowed will drink two cups of coffee. Between breakfast and dinner he will eat two more biscuits with butter and eggs. For dinner he will eat a big plate of greens or vegetables with boiled bacon, corn bread biscuits, a whole pie if he can get it, and two glasses of buttermilk. He eats again between dinner and supper, and his supper is in keeping with breakfast and dinner.

Grand Manan Pastor to Move.

Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, June 27.—Rev. Adolphus F. Brown has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Grand Harbor, Seal Cove and Castalia United Baptist churches, to take effect the end of July. Mr. Brown has done splendid work on the island for his congregations. Rev. Brown has received an invitation to become pastor of the United Baptist church at Beaver Harbor.

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PEACE, THEME OF LONDON BANQUET

Noted Men Hopeful of Outcome

Balfour Says Britain and United States Should Work Together

John Hays Hammond Endorses Conservative Leader's Sentiments and Sees War Banished from the World—Chancey Depew and Augustine Birrell Also Spoke

London, June 28—The dinner of the Pilgrims' Society tonight in honor of John Hays Hammond, United States special ambassador to the coronation, gave occasion for four speeches which were considered by all present the best exhibitions of after-dinner oratory heard in London for a long time. The speakers were Arthur J. Balfour, former prime minister; Mr. Hammond, Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, and Chauncey M. Depew, former United States senator.

There was a scene of enthusiasm when a message was read that, as the result of a conference between Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Bryce, a treaty had been practically arranged for the arbitration of all differences between the two countries.

After a felicitous reference to the presence of Mr. Hammond as the representative of the great democracy of the west at ceremonies dating back to immemorial antiquity, Mr. Balfour observed that Americans had their problems of empire and other difficulties just as Great Britain had, and whatever temporary quarrels had from time to time appeared between England and the United States the realities of history were too strong for them. They could not help being in sympathy with each other.

The Same Ideals.

Both countries were enamored of liberty; both had the same ideals and surely it was predestined that in the world's history of the future they should work together, not by formal alliance, but by deep sympathy in aims and ideals for the cause of civilization and progress.

He could not help thinking of what had recently passed with regard to the arbitration treaty, and he pointed out the inherent truth of this. Both nations were democracies, and democracy was not a *machine to run by itself*. It was one of the most difficult forms of government to work the world has ever seen, requiring ardent, self-sacrificing patriotism on the part of the very best men of the community to ensure that the will of the people moved along the lines of true progress.

Special Ambassador Hammond, in responding to Mr. Balfour's toast, expressed on behalf of his countrymen appreciation for the presence of Mr. Balfour and other distinguished British statesmen, and complimented the Pilgrim societies of London and New York for giving opportunities for the respective peoples to become better acquainted.

He alluded to the difficulties surrounding the diplomatic representative in choosing a topic for public utterance. For this reason, he had chosen the subject of Peace, as one that could not offend the most sensitive, and one particularly appropriate, since the coronation had brought together in friendly concourse the representatives of all the nations of the world.

Hopes for Universal Peace.

Governments might still incline to misunderstandings, said the speaker, but the great producing classes, who had built up the industries of the nations and were its bone and sinew, were in favor of universal peace. It was a felicitous coincidence that the coronation of King George occurred at the moment so exceptionally auspicious for the Anglo-American relations, and he believed that the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain would speedily be followed by similar treaties with other powers, paving the way for universal peace. Every patriotic Englishman, every patriotic American, irrespective of political bias, should join in a fervent prayer for the speedy consummation of this noble purpose.

Secretary Birrell proposed The American Visitor, to which Mr. Depew made a felicitous speech in response.

Fredericton Man Gazetted Major.

Ottawa, June 27—(Special)—Hon. Thos. Ashburnham is gazetted major of the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons.

For darning badly torn stockings, use a shoe tree instead of a darning egg. Then if it be necessary to patch instead of darn, the patch can be much more easily and properly set in.

For regulating the bowels, invigorating the kidneys and stirring up the lazy liver

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

have proved for over half a century, in every quarter of the world, absolutely safe and most effective.

25c. a box everywhere. 27

DRINKING IN SPRINGER HOME

Whiskey Might Have Been to Water Palms, is Caretaker's Comment

AT HENWOOD TRIAL

Prosecution Shows that Jealousy Was Henwood's Motive—Maid and Chauffeur Tell of Incidents Preceding the Murder—Evidence All In

Denver, June 27—Practically admitting that his relations with Mrs. John W. Springer were improper and that jealousy instead of chivalry was his chief motive in quarrelling with Von Phul, Frank H. Henwood underwent a merciless grilling at the hands of the prosecution today.

When the revolver with which he killed two men was offered in evidence and he was asked if it was the weapon with which he shot Copeland he said: "I didn't know that I had shot Copeland." Later he said he was sorry Von Phul was dead, but not sorry that he had killed him. He said he shot to hit Copeland, but not to kill him.

The most striking testimony came this afternoon, when the state introduced its rebuttal evidence. Mrs. Cora Carpenter, housekeeper at the Springer ranch near Littleton, was the principal rebuttal witness for the prosecution.

Both sides having rested today the judge announced that the jury would be instructed tomorrow.

Mrs. John W. Springer, wife of a Denver banker, was on the stand again today identifying letters and admitting that she wrote and sent telegrams as late as May 10 to Von Phul urging him to come to Denver. Mrs. Springer admitted that in writing to her Von Phul usually signed his letters "Mabel."

Mr. Elliott, the district atttorney, did not ask why he used that name. Mrs. Springer admitted that a letter submitted by John T. Bottom, attorney for the detence, and which bore only the signature "Mabel," had been written to her by Von Phul and sent in care of her maid, Irma Braach. Since the killing of Von Phul and Copeland, Irma Braach has disappeared.

During cross examination Mrs. Springer declared that she urged Henwood to cease trying to get letters from Von Phul.

Henwood on the stand today testified that, although he scarcely knew Mrs. Springer at the time, he exchanged frequent telegrams with her while he was in New York, from April 29 to May 12.

Henwood said he often went to the Springer ranch with Mr. and Mrs. Springer, and that Mr. Springer would remain there overnight while he and Mrs. Springer would return to town in Springer's automobile.

Mrs. Cora Carpenter, housekeeper at the Springer ranch, testified that she caught Henwood and Mrs. Springer embracing each other and was scolded by Mrs. Springer for entering the room. Mrs. Carpenter said Mrs. Springer fell from a horse and sprained her ankle at the ranch and that Henwood spent the night in Mrs. Springer's home, both drinking much liquor.

An effort by the attorney for the defense to draw from the witness the admission that she talked with Mr. Springer concerning her testimony, in view of the fact that a divorce proceeding against Mrs. Springer is pending, was futile. Mr. Bottom asked Mrs. Carpenter if she were sure that Mrs. Springer drank any of the whiskey sent up to her room, and she said she was.

"Could she not have washed her hair in it?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"Yes, or watered the palms," snapped the witness.

Throughout the day the district attorney used every opportunity to show that a more than friendly relation had existed between Mrs. Springer and Henwood. The district attorney hinted that jealousy of Von Phul, who had been summoned to Denver by Mrs. Springer, was the real cause of Henwood's hatred of the aeronaut.

Van S. Hall testified that a few minutes before the shooting Henwood told him at the Brown Palace hotel to "stick around, as there is liable to be something doing."

"Whom do you mean?" Hall says he asked.

"Von Phul," replied Henwood.

Thomas Lepper, chauffeur for the Springers, said he had often taken Mrs. Springer and Henwood out for drives in the Springer automobile.

According to Mrs. Springer's testimony, Von Phul and John W. Springer met for the first time the day before the shooting. Von Phul was not a family friend. The letter Henwood wrote implied that Mr. Springer had forbidden Von Phul's visits, but it was after that a few hours that Mrs. Springer introduced her husband to the aeronaut in the dining room of the Brown Hotel. That introduction swept away in Von Phul's mind the thought that Springer was objecting to his attentions to his wife.

Mrs. Springer's voice fairly sobbed when she told of her discovery that Henwood had conversed with the chief of police concerning Von Phul's visits. She told of the horror she had of notoriety and how she had rebuked Henwood for interfering. She admitted that she had at first asked the man now on trial to assist her in securing the return of letters she had written to Von Phul, but said that she did not approve of his method of going about it and told him so.

Henwood had asked her to call up the chief of police on the very day of the shooting and to abide by his advice, but Mrs. Springer had refused to consider any action which might bring notoriety.

Taking of testimony was finally closed this afternoon and Judge Whitford ordered the attorneys to submit at once the instructions they desired. He may hear arguments on the requests for instructions after which he will give them to the jury, probably at the reconvening of the court in the morning.

Pillows—Lay on grass in rain and dry in sun, or empty into cheese cloth cases and lay over steaming wash-boiler until thoroughly wet. Then dry in sun. Have ticking washed ready for the clean feathers when dry.

RECIPROCITY SCORED BY STANDPAT SENATORS

Tears for the Poor Farmer

Senator Cummins Says the President Has Betrayed Them

Senator Bristow Declares Taft Doesn't Represent the Majority of the Republican Party in Congress or the Country—Move to Fix Date for Vote Fails

Washington, June 28.—This was a day of bitter arraignment of the Canadian reciprocity bill in the senate. Beginning with Senator Cummins' attack on the measure as legislation unjust to the agricultural interest of the country and concluding with Senator Borah's denunciation of the bill as a Republican betrayal of the farming interests, the debate was all antagonistic to the agreement and critical of the president and his methods.

The senate gave but partial attention to the speeches, although they were among the most important that will be made against the bill. Several times a call of the senate was demanded. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, finally proposed that as so little attention was given to the subject, the senate take a recess until November or December.

Senator Cummins, who will continue his speech tomorrow, attacked not only the contraction of the reciprocity agreement itself, which he said put the whole burden of free trade upon the farmer without giving him any benefit in the way of reduction of duty on manufactured products, but he criticised also the power exercised by the president to negotiate it and to bring it to the point of a definite agreement between the two countries.

"I know that the day has come for the farmer," declared Senator Cummins, "the day in which he is to be excluded from the benefits of the protective tariff. The decree has been written; it needs only the official signature for the time to begin, to exclude him from the company of the manufacturers of the United States."

Senator Borah's criticism was based on the record of the Republican party, as the advocate of protection for the farmer. He quoted at length from Republican platforms, campaign documents, campaign arguments and definitions of policy to show that the abolishment of the protection on farm products was a reversal of all Republican policy.

Senator Borah said both political parties were now striving for the vote of the cities and the support of the press.

"The administration now in control," said Senator Borah, "came into power on a pledge to protect the American market for the American farmer. The time was when the fact was not disputed within this chamber, that such legislation as this was destructive of his prosperity. Then every Republican in the senate was his attorney. Now, because he calls in a New York attorney to present his case before the finance committee, he is accused of being the friend and companion of the trusts and the big interests."

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, insurgent Republican, declared that President Taft does not represent the majority of the Republican party on the reciprocity bill. "He does not represent the majority of the Republicans in the house or senate," said he, "and I do not believe he represents the majority of the Republicans of the country."

Refused to Fix Date for Vote.

An attempt by Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee to fix July 24 for a vote on the Canadian reciprocity bill was defeated in the senate yesterday through Senator La Follette's objection. The debate indicated that a portion of the Republican insurgents and some Democrats will try to have the wool revision and the free list bills passed first so that the president will have to act on them before the senate passes the reciprocity bill.

The Penrose resolution proposed a vote on the reciprocity bill July 24; a vote on the wool revision bill July 26, and a vote on the free list bill July 28. Senator La Follette's objection was made only to the vote on the reciprocity bill. Senator Bailey urged no one to object to the other dates, but the Republican leaders, realizing they would be in an embarrassing situation if the time was fixed for the wool and free list votes, Senator Smoot finally objected.

Senator La Follette said the Senate should have opportunity to take over the reciprocity bill without restriction.

"I will support a resolution to fix the dates for voting on the wool bill and free list bill with the reciprocity vote two weeks later," said Senator Nelson. Senators smiled at the suggestion.

"Have you any information as to what the president will do with the free list and wool bills?" asked Senator Bailey.

"No, I have no information as to the president's probable action, said Senator Penrose.

"I am compelled to think," said Senator Bailey, "that if the senate bills can be put up to the president separately the result will be that he will approve the reciprocity bill and veto the other two bills."

Senator Bailey said it was inconceivable that the president could veto the reciprocity bill which he desired because some other tariff bill was attached to it. "It is perfectly apparent that the president will refuse to sign the reciprocity bill if it be mixed up with a general tariff revision," said Senator Williams of Mississippi.

"By what authority do you say that the president will veto general tariff bills?" asked Senator Nelson.

"By the authority of common sense," retorted Mr. Williams.

"Then is all this fight simply a playing of politics," demanded Senator Nelson.

"No," said Senator Williams. "We do not expect to pass a general tariff bill. We contend to pass several small bills on the more important subjects in the hope that one or two of them will meet the approval of the president."

Senator Bailey declared that the Democrats had no chance of passing the wool and free list bills without the support of Republican insurgents. Senator Williams declared the Democrats could not secure enough Republican votes to pass a general tariff bill except as an amendment to the reciprocity bill so as to kill both measures. Senator Cummins declared the insurgents were willing to take the responsibility of delaying the vote on the reciprocity bill until every feature of it had been discussed. Senator Penrose replied that though but three weeks before there had been little debate upon the bill.

WOMAN WHO FIGURES IN A $300,000 SMUGGLING CASE

MRS. HELEN D. JENKINS

New York, June 28—Deputy Surveyor Richard Parr, who has been investigating charges of smuggling made against Nathan Allen, the leather manufacturer of Kenosha (Wis.), and John R. Collins, a coal operator of Nashville (Tenn.), by Helen Dwelle, better known as Helen D. Jenkins, said yesterday that the case against those two men was only the entering wedge in an investigation by which the government expects to uncover a smuggling scheme involving at least $2,000,000.

It is asserted that the principal in the case, the man who managed the smuggling, is a prominent New Yorker.

Mr. Parr said that if the case had not been sprung prematurely he would have had evidence enough to present to the grand jury and ask for an indictment. He declared that Mrs. Jenkins, the woman to whom Allen is said to have given rich gifts of jewels before they quarrelled, was not the government's original source of information. He said that he had picked up the case himself and began working on it last April, and that when he confronted the Jenkins woman with his evidence she at first denied all knowledge of the smuggling and did her best to protect Allen.

Parr says that a number of customs men, two or more, are involved in accepting bribes to help through the smuggled stuff. Allen's lawyers and Collins' lawyers had offered to settle in full with the government. All offers had been refused and the cases would go to trial if the grand jury would return indictments.

Such information as the government has obtained concerning the alleged smuggling into this port of the jewelry said to have been presented to Mrs. Jenkins, who lives at the Wellsmore apartments, Broadway and Seventy-seventh street, has been turned over to United States Attorney Wise. Collector Loeb declined to discuss the case yesterday, but it was said that he has started an investigation of a newspaper report that customs men were bribed when the illegal importations were made. Mr. Wise gave out this statement:

"In the matter of Nathan Allen Mr. Wise was seen and stated that the matter had been placed in his hands and was under investigation, and that further than this he would not discuss it."

The custom house became interested in the case last April when Mr. Parr, who figured in the sugar underweighing cases, told Collector Loeb that he had received a tip concerning a smuggling scheme with unusual features. Since then $5,000 worth of jewels which were in Mrs. Jenkins' own possession have been seized by the customs men.

Since the investigation was taken up many stories circulated to discredit Mr. Parr have reached government officers. Mr. Parr has said that he had been "hounded" very much as he was while working on the sugar cases. Last Thursday some one called up Mr. Parr's wife on the telephone and tried to tell her a story which if true would have reflected upon her husband's personal character. Mrs. Parr became hysterical and on Sunday a child was born dead. Mrs. Parr, it was said yesterday, is recovering.

The Mooney and Boland Detective Agency, which has for a long time acted in Mr. Allen's interests as far as those interests concern Mrs. Jenkins, denied yesterday that it was one of its operatives who spoke to Mrs. Parr on the telephone.

The superintendent of the agency also explained at some length Mr. Allen's interest in Mrs. Jenkins' movements. He said that while Mrs. Jenkins and Mr. Allen were once good friends they separated in 1909 and that since then the leather manufacturer has had occasion to keep rather close track of the woman. He said that on May 18 last the New York office was asked by its Chicago branch and Mr. Allen's attorney to find out who "R. Parr" and another man were who were registered at a Chicago hotel where Mrs. Jenkins had taken a room on May 17. The New York office of the agency wired back that Mr. Parr was a government officer and his companion was a reporter. The New York office learned in return that Mr. Allen was apparently to be accused of smuggling.

Allen, according to the private detectives, subsequent to their investigation decided to break off his relations with Mrs. Jenkins and gave her a cash settlement of $125,000, including a house which he had given her in Sherman avenue in Chicago. The house was sold and the amount received was included in the settlement.

SERIOUS FIRE AT WOODSTOCK

Small & Fisher Machine Shop Wiped Out—Loss Heavy, With Little Insurance.

Woodstock, June 28.—One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in this town for a number of years broke out in Small & Fisher Co.'s machine shop about 1.15 this afternoon.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the motor room of the machine shop and when the firemen arrived the building was completely enveloped in flames, the intense heat making it difficult for them to work.

A high wind was blowing and the fire spread to the moulding shop, which was badly gutted before the flames were extinguished. Several other small buildings in connection with the plant were badly damaged, the office and sales room being the only buildings saved.

Had the wind been blowing from the west nothing could have saved the town from destruction.

The plant was leased by Alexander Dunbar & Sons, who had about twenty men at work and were very busy. They had a small insurance on the part of the plant which they owned. The buildings and a part of the plant was owned by Albert Hayden and others and were not insured.

Conductor McKibbon, of the C. P. R., was stricken with peritonitis this morning and was taken to his home, where he lies seriously ill.

THE TRIALS OF A KING.

(The Sketch).

The man in the street, for whom the coming and passing of processional music lasts hardly longer than his vision of the king, is slow to imagine what it means to be within constant earshot of complimentary drum and fife. An equerry with a fancy for statistics has decided to set himself the task of numbering the king's June hours spent to the accompaniment of band, orchestra, or choir.

Bronze—Wash in white soapsuds and ammonia, dry and polish with tripoli or rottonstone mixed with oil or paraffin. Rub off with soft cloth or chamois.

SHORT NIGHTS IN CANADIAN WEST

Only Two Hours of Darkness Out of 24 in Summer at Edmonton.

(Albert Jay Nock, in the American Magazine).

But where is Alberta, and what is it like? When one reaches Edmonton, the capital, 300 miles north of the international boundary, one has scarcely made a start into the province. Yet Edmonton is farther north from New York than New York is from Tampa (Fla.) It lies at latitude 53, 30, far above Newfoundland, above the island of Anticosti, more than twice as far north of Montreal, or Halifax (N. S.), as Halifax is north of New York. It lies level with the foot of Hudson's Bay, and nearly to the middle of Labrador.

But one is wrong in supposing that it must be very cold up there. I spent a midwinter week in Edmonton and wore the same weight of clothes that I had been wearing in the springlike climate of the coast—lighter clothes than one would dare wear in New York at this season. I drove in an automobile all the afternoon of the 11th of February with but a light overcoat. There was perhaps half an inch of snow, and the wind was light and warm. The railways do not keep any snow ploughs at Edmonton, and the houses are not even fitted with double windows.

Marvellous influence of the Pacific winds and currents. Two hundred miles north and west in the Peace River country, and in a broad strip, lying across Alberta, north of the Lesser Slave, the climate is milder than at Edmonton. The mountains are lower and admit the ocean air unchilled. The isothermal lines, published on the government maps ars an interesting study. Edmonton and the whole region northwest to Fort Simpson average 250 days in the year when the thermometer is above the freezing point.

Summer nights in Edmonton give only about two hours and a half of actual darkness. One can easily read fine print by daylight at 10.30. Ball games begin at 7.30. The longest day gives 18 hours of sunshine, and I never saw such brilliant, livening sunshine anywhere else. Canadians call this province "Sunny Alberta," and cloud in the sky is rare enough to attract attention.

PRAISES WORK AT CAMP SUSSEX

Brigadier General Drury Compliments Regiments After Inspection

REDCOAT IN TROUBLE

Arrested Charged With Flourishing a Revolver in a Restaurant and Insulting Ladies—Seventy-first Regiment Invited to Boston in 1913

Sussex, N. B., June 28—Today was inspection day at Camp Sussex. The weather was extremely warm and muggy and the sky cloudy most of the day. Brig.-General Drury arrived on the 9 o'clock train and went direct to camp, where he inspected the 67th and 71st regiments. He remarked that considering the number of new men in the regiments this year that they were doing good work. He left on the C. P. R. this afternoon for Charlottetown (P. E. I.)

Major Leslie, R. C. H. A., finished his inspection with the 4th brigade C. F. A. and left tonight for Kentville (N. S.) At the annual regimental meeting of the 71st regiment, which was held this evening, Lieut.-Col. McLeod announced that he had received an invitation from the British Army and Navy Veterans Association of Boston to visit Boston in 1913. Lieut. Woodbridge, who is an honorary member, stated that the city of Boston would grant $1,200 and the British consul of that city $600 towards defraying the expenses of the regiment.

The drill tomorrow will be battalion in attack and outpost duty.

A Redcoat in Trouble.

A member of the 67th regiment was arrested in the Opera House tonight by the guards on duty and was placed in the guard tent for the night and tomorrow he will have to face the charge of raising a disturbance and displaying firearms in a town restaurant.

The redcoat in question came down town early after tea and found his way into Baldwin's restaurant, where it is said that he insulted some ladies and flourished a revolver. He quickly disappeared but finally the chief of police and camp guard located him in the Opera House, where the arrest was made. After the camp officials get through with him the civic authorities will take him in hand for carrying firearms. It is said that he had been drinking.

At Penobsquis this evening the Sussex boys played Penobsquis a game of ball, the result being a tie, 13 all. The Sussex boys report that they did not get a very good show.

Work has commenced on the extension of the town water and sewerage system. C. D. Mills, town engineer, is in charge.

This evening a reception was given the members of the graduating class in the assembly hall of the Sussex school by the pupils of the high school. The hall was decorated for the occasion and a short programme carried out. The opening number was a piano duet by Misses Eva Mills and Alice Mace; a quartette by Messrs. Belyea, Plummer, McKenna and Black; a reading by Miss Archibald; vocal solo by Miss Allen, and piano solo by Miss Jean Allison.

The closing number was a pretty little play charmingly acted by Misses Marguerite Jonah, Sarah Enman, Mary Roach and Master Frank Kiley. After the programme, presentations were made to the retiring teachers, Miss Hay, Miss Turner and Mr. Starrak, by their pupils. Refreshments were served by the domestic science class.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

(Maritime Baptist)

Rev. G. F. Bolster, a student at Newton Theological School, has become pastor at South Medford, Mass.

Rev. D. J. McPherson is not pastor at Belleville, P.E.I., as stated, but is resting there at home.

Rev. W. S. Smith, a middle class student at Newton, is open to supply vacant pulpits during the summer months. His address is Bear River, N. S.

Rev. J. H. Jenner, of Calvary Baptist church, North Sydney, C. B., was the delegated representative of his church at the Baptist World Alliance, the church paying his expenses.

Rev. G. N. Ballentine, who will be remembered as a former pastor in Woodstock, N. B., and who has been some years in California, has become pastor at Lompoc, in the southern part of that state.

Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, reached home Thursday. He had been attending the graduation exercises at Yale. His son was at the head of his class, graduating with distinguished honors.

Rev. I. B. Colwell, Hampton, N. B., returned on Friday from Boston, where he had been for several days. He attended the graduation exercises at Cliftondale Hospital, his daughter being one of the graduates.

The Billtown, N. S., church made it possible for the pastor, Rev. A. H. Whitman, to attend the Baptist World Alliance. A generous sum, sufficient to meet all the expenses of the trip, was presented to him by the church and congregation, for which he wishes to express his deep appreciation. A vacation of four weeks was given him, and he expects to visit several centres in the Eastern States.

A HALF CENTURY AGO.

(Victoria Colonist, June 11, 1861).

Several Titchina Indians whose place of abode is on the Straits near San Juan harbor, made complaint yesterday at the police barracks that a large number of Enculet warriors from Cape Mudge had encamped at Cordova Bay and were preparing to make a descent upon the Titchina village. The complaining aborignes seemed half frightened to death at the prospective "cleaning out" they were to undergo at the hands of their enemies, and begged for protection for themselves and families. Chief of Police Smith assured them that every possible precaution would be taken to prevent the contemplated raid. They withdrew apparently more at ease.

AIRSHIP DELIVERY OF GOODS AT SEA

Package Dropped on Liner's Deck

Aviator Overtook Steamer Olympic at the Narrows

Circled Over Leviathan and Successfully Landed Parcel for Passenger on Board for England—Machine Returned Safely to Landing Afterwards

New York, June 28—The first piece of merchandise ever delivered at sea by aeroplane fell on the upper deck of the giant White Star liner Olympic today, as she steamed through the Narrows, outward bound, on her maiden eastward passage.

W. Atlee Burpee, of Philadelphia, had contracted for delivery before sailing, with a New York and Philadelphia department store, which in turn engaged the services of Thomas Sopwith, the English aviator.

With Richard R. Sinclair, secretary of the Aero Club, holding the package, Sopwith rose from the aviation grounds at Garden City, spied out the Olympic as she bore down the Hudson, timed his flight to meet her in the Narrows, and set his course overland and sea.

Even from the pier end, passengers on the Olympic are no more than animated dots of white and black to those on shore. Presently there was to be seen among these dots a scurrying to and fro, as of bits of paper blown by the wind. Sopwith had been sighted bearing down on them from aloft. Working nearer and nearer, he circled the ship as low as he dared, hovered overhead for an instant, and then made back for shore, landing safely on the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.

While Sopwith controlled the aeroplane, Sinclair dropped the package at the given signal. No word came from on board whether it had landed or not, but to those in nearby craft and to the aviators it seemed certain that it had fallen true.

"We descended to a height of about 250 feet, I should think, above the Olympic," said Sopwith after landing, "and I am positive the package reached its owner. We felt no disturbance worth speaking of from the ship's hot breath pouring from her great funnels—only a slight rarification of the air, what we call a willie-waw or pocket, that caused us to dip perhaps twenty feet.

DARING FLIGHT OVER NIAGARA AND UNDER BRIDGE

Lincoln Barclay Affords 250,000 People a Thriller in His Death-Defying Feat.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 28—For the first time in the history of aeronauts, an aeroplane circled over the cataract of Niagara and dipped gracefully under the upper steel arch bridge last evening, when Lincoln Beachy piloted his Curtis biplane safely over the perilous waters, before fully a quarter of a million people.

LINCOLN BEACHEY.

His successful flight marks another mile stone in the achievements of daring birdmen. Aviators who witnessed the flight declare that it was more perilous than the recent race across the Alps. Beachy won the $1,000 prize offered by the international carnival committee for the under the bridge flight.

Beachy rose in his machine about a mile from the roaring cataract, soared several thousand feet into the clouds, then clung near to the earth. Several times he was lost to view. Like a great seagull the aeroplane passed over the steel structure, clearing the trolly that crosses it by a meagre twenty feet. Down the gorge the machine raced for a mile, then passed over the city on the Canadian side.

Circling over the Horseshoe Falls for the second time, Beachy dipped his machine as soon as he cleared the cataract and ducked under the bridge without even brushing a guy wire.

McCurdy, the Canadian aviator, and other well-known bird-men, had refused to try the flight, declaring it to be suicide.

Beachy will fly over the falls again this afternoon. He says that he would not try to fly under the bridge again for $7,000. As he passed over the horseshoe falls he felt a strong suction downward.

The repairs on the Washademoak bridge on the Central Railway will be rushed to completion with all possible rapidity, said Commissioner Stone Tuesday. The traffic will be transferred by ferry during the interval of two weeks while the work of replacement is in progress. The abutment at the southern end of the bridge was burned, causing the steel flooring to fall into the water. A pile driving crew will be sent from the city today to assist in the work.