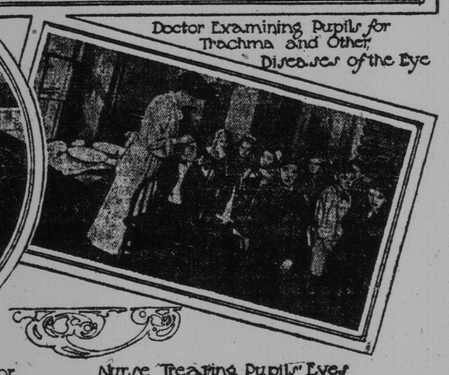
POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

NEW YORK CITY A CAREFUL DOCTOR TO ITS SCHOOL CHILDREN

Advice, Medicine and Even Trained Nurses Supplied Free for Victims of Contagious Diseases—Methods Vastly Improved—In 1903 Maladies Kept 65,000 Pupils from Their Books; Last Year Only 18,000 Were Quarantined.

Doctor Examining Pupils for Trachma and Other Diseases of the Eye



Doctor Writing out Diagnosis of Minor Contagious Cases, Skin Diseases etc.

Nurse Treating Pupils' Eyes

New York, March 21—Years ago it was no uncommon occurrence for an epidemic of diphtheria, scarlet fever or some other malignant disease to sweep through the public schools, depopulating class rooms, terrorizing parents and claiming hundreds of youthful lives. Such visitations now are but memories.

As late as 1903 65,000 children were excluded from the public schools of New York city because they suffered from some contagious disease. Last year only about one-fourth of that number fell under the ban. The splendid improvements added to the system of medical school inspection within the last few years are directly responsible for the marked decrease. Although a scant nine years old, this system has proved itself to be the most important factor that has yet arisen to help solve the problem of safeguarding the health of the community. Municipal authorities have begun to appreciate this fact. This year $150,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of a corps of doctors and nurses to look after the health of school children.

The large number of children congregated in the schools, the necessarily close contact in the classroom and playground, the attendance of children affected with a contagious disease or of children in whose families there is some member affected with a contagious disease, the commingling of hats and wraps in the coat room—all these things afford ideal conditions for the transmission of contagion. Until nine years ago, however, these facts were not appreciated by the authorities of this city. In fact, none of the large cities of the world, with the exception of Paris, which instituted a medical inspection system for its schools in 1842, seemed cognizant of the need for a regular system. Boston took it up in 1894 and Chicago followed suit a year later. Here the system was not introduced until 1897.

The excellence of this city's system is due largely to the co-operation of the department of health with the department of education. No one is more thoroughly alive to the value to the value of the system than William H. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, who in his annual report, just issued, says:

"The department of health is aiding the department of education materially in keeping up a high rate of attendance of pupils by its activity in preventing and combating disease. The regular inspection of suspects in the schools removes instantly from contact with others all children who may be afflicted with a communicable disease.

"Such exclusion, while it protects other children, necessitates absence on the part of the suspect from school. This absence in the past has frequently been prolonged beyond reason by the ignorance of parents who neglected, particularly in cases of trachoma, to follow the very simple measures necessary for the child's return to school without danger to his fellows.

"Now, however, the board of health not only sees to the exclusion of the child, but also, where needed, furnishes medical advice and supplies trained nurses who will show parents how to treat simple ailments that do not require the attention of a regular physician.

"In this work of the department of health general and special hospitals have rendered most useful and willing aid. Moreover, the park department, the police department and the fire department, whenever need for their peculiar services has arisen, have put freely at the service of the department trained and efficient agencies, which in every instance have produced results entirely satisfactory."

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health, who supervises the medical inspection of the schools, recently prepared a report on the methods of the system now used in the schools. According to Dr. Darlington the fundamental principles of medical school inspection are:

1. Repeated and systematic inspection of all school children.

2. Exclusion from school attendance of all cases of infectious or contagious diseases.

3. Subsequent control of the case, including isolation of the patient and disinfection of the living apartment after termination of the illness.

4. Exclusion from school attendance of all children in whose families there exists an infectious or contagious disease.

5. Information of unreported contagious diseases occurring in school children at their homes.

It was with these ideas in view that the Board of Health instituted in October, 1896, a primiary investigation, as a result of which, during the following March, a system of medical inspection was put in operation.

How They Began.

In explaining the methods employed at the start, Commissioner Darlington says:

One hundred and fifty physicians were appointed as medical inspectors and each assigned to the supervision of from three to five schools. The schools to be visited included the public school, parochial schools, American Female Guardian Society schools, Children's Aid Society schools and kindergartens. The duties of the inspector consisted in visiting before 10 a. m. each school under his care and examining all children sent to him by the teachers as possible sources of contagion. The teachers were instructed to send to the doctor not only every child who seemed ill, but also every child who had been absent from school because of illness or for any unknown cause.

When a case of measles or scarlet fever was discovered a telephone message was sent to the department of health and a diagnostician was sent at once to the home, so that the diagnosis might be confirmed and proper isolation ordered. Cultures were taken in all cases of sore throat to determine the presence of diphtheria bacillus. A postal card was sent to the principal of the school informing him of the presence of contagious disease, with instructions that all children of that family be excluded from school until the termination of the case.

Children affected with minor contagious diseases, such as contagious eye and skin diseases and parasitic diseases of the scalp, were excluded from school attendance until proof of cure could be shown.

Each excluded child was given a card filled out with its name, address, number and location of the school and cause of exclusion, and the child was not allowed to attend school again until re-examined and pronounced well by the inspector. The result of the first year's work showed:

Total number of examinations made	108,628
Total number of exclusions for all diseases	6,829

During the following year the plan of inspection was elaborated, sixteen oculists were appointed for the purpose of making a special examination of the eyes of school children, with particular reference to the existence of trachoma. The old system of morning inspection remained in force, but in addition each classroom was visited each week by the inspector and the eyelids, throat, skin and hair of each pupil examined. Any child suspected of having diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, whooping cough or mumps, or any acute catarrhal affection of the eye, nose or throat, was sent at once from the classroom for more thorough examination in the room assigned to the inspector.

The results of this thorough inspection were startling. During the first month of the work (September, 1902), 10,567 children were excluded from school attendance. As these children, through the ignorance or carelessness of parents in not giving them the proper care, were kept from attending school for periods entirely inconsistent with the length of time ordinarily required for the cure of such affections, and the schools were thus depopulated, it was decided that something would have to be done to limit the number of exclusions as far as was consistent with the control of the contagion. Dr. Darlington tells of results, as follows:

The co-operation of the Nurses' Settlement was asked, and a nurse was loaned to the department of health to determine the efficacy of the plan.

In October, 1902, this nurse was assigned to a group of schools for one month. She was instructed to treat, at the schools, any cases which were referred to her by the Medical Inspector, the children in the meantime to continue attendance at school. After school hours those children who were absent on account of exclusion were to be visited at their homes and their parents instructed as to the best methods of treatment. The result justified all expectations. Twenty-five children were returned to school, and during the month 1,145 were treated and 108 visits were made.

On December 1, 1902, a corps of nurses was appointed, with a supervising nurse in charge. Each nurse was assigned a group of schools. The nurses visit the schools each morning. A room is assigned to each nurse in which she may work and all necessary supplies for the treatment of these cases are furnished.

The nurse receives the children, each child having a card stating the diagnosis of its disease, and treats them with certain specified simple remedies. The children are allowed to report to their class rooms and ordered to report again to the nurse at a certain date. The doctor inspects the progress of the case each week, so that the patient is entirely under control.

The results of persistent treatment are soon apparent, and, in consequence, the child loses only a minimum amount of time from the class-room.

In many cases the children are given a circular in a sealed envelope, printed in English, German, Italian or Yiddish, detailing simple methods of home treatment. Sometimes the parents are negligent in obeying these instructions. Then the nurse visits the home, demonstrates the treatment and in some instances herself treats the case.

Taken as a whole the work of the corps of nurses has been extremely valuable not only to the individual, but to the community. Statistics show that ninety-eight per cent. of the children that would have been excluded from the school are enabled to continue in attendance, and this has been accomplished without exposing any of the associated children to the dangers of infection.

The following table will give some idea of the amount of work performed by the nurses:

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number visits to school	16,095	27,010	25,943
Number visits to tenement houses	16,218	26703	40,070
Number visits miscellaneous	293	1,046	1,344
Total number of visits	32,606	54,759	67,357

Number cases treated:	1903.	1904.	1905.
Pediculosis	205,023	509,142	616,384
Contagious eye diseases	151,855	204,277	268,855
Contagious skin diseases	16,905	24,151	40,062
Miscellaneous	25,537	45,112	50,801
Total	397,320	782,682	976,092

During December, 1902, through the courtesy of Dr. John Winters Brannan, president of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, a portion of the old Gouverneur Hospital building was set aside for the exclusive treatment of cases of trachoma excluded from school attendance. On April 1, 1904, another eye hospital and dispensary was opened at 118th street and Pleasant avenue. The Gouverneur Slip Dispensary is now used strictly for treatment, while all operative cases are referred to the 118th street hospital and dispensary.

Homes Are Watched.

One most important feature of the work done by medical inspectors has not yet been mentiond. Each day, supplimentary to their work in the schools, they obtain from the principal the names of all children who have been absent for three or more days for some unassigned cause. These children are visited in their homes, with the result that a large number of unreported cases of contagious diseases have been discovered.

Last year 623 unreported cases of contagion were discovered by the inspectors, on these visits. The year before the number was even greater, 861.

On March 29 of last year, the system of medical school inspection was again reorganized, and modeled into its present form. The only salient change made was that the weekly routine inspection of the medical inspector was changed to a monthly inspection. The results of this work, from March 27 to December 23, 1905, are shown in the following table:

No. of cases of	March 27 to Dec. 23, 1905.
Bad nutrition	3,283
Diseased anterior cervical glands	14,214
Diseased posterior cervical glands	3,047
Chorea	738
Cardiac disease	895
Pulmonary disease	600
Skin disease	989
Deformity of spine	485
Deformity of chest	401
Deformity of extremities	498
Defective vision	16,394
Defective hearing	1,296
Defective nasal breathing	6,182
Defective teeth	18,182
Defective palate	898
Hypertrophied tonsils	8,347
Posterior nasal growth	5,119
Defective mentality	1,210
Where treatment was necessary	33,551
Number examined	55,332

In 1903 65,294 children were excluded by the inspectors on account of contagious diseases. The following year this number was reduced to 25,369, while last year only 18,844 were kept out of school.

AMHERST SUSPENDER CO. PLANT BURNED

David Neima Estimates His Loss at $4,000, With $2,000 Insurance.

Amherst, N. S., March 25.—(Special)—Fire broke out at 11.15 tonight in the shop on Church street owned by Arthur W. Moffat and occupied by the Amherst Suspender Co. The firemen promptly responded to the alarm and were enabled to confine the fire to one building but the interior was completely destroyed, together with all the stock, machinery and tools.

David Neima, the proprietor, runs a supply store for Assyrian pedlers, six of whom had arrived during the day, storing their goods there. He counts his loss at about $4,000 with $2,000 insurance. The building, which is not of great value, was injured to the extent of about $500, fully covered by insurance. The Suspender Co. employed about ten hands manufacturing suspenders, overalls and workmen's aprons. The machinery consisted of sewing machines, dyes ,gasoline engine, etc. The latter exploded when the heat reached it. The origin is not known but evidently caught from the stove pipe.

GREAT INCREASE IN WINTER PORT EXPORTS

The following is a list of steamships that have made returns of their outward cargo at the customs house up to date; showing the valuations of each cargo:—

Steamers.	Value.
Parisian	$ 140,463
Florence	12,144
Alcides	131,159
Bengore Head	65,540
Montezuma	218,340
Sicilian	198,195
Oriana	289,624
Athenia	248,474
Lake Champlain	442,969
Tunisian	295,358
Montfort	446,721
Mount Temple	379,048
Concordia	84,265
St. John City	12,799
Lake Erie	379,124
Tritonia	156,259
Manchester Shippef	241,514
Corinthian	183,521
Gulf of Ancud	22,801
Dunmore Head	72,746
Salacia	142,110
Montcalm	424,948
Parisian	154,271
Montreal	324,014
Lake Manitoba	549,751
Sicilian	126,498
Manchester Importer	185,324
Indrani	111,128
Alcides	102,429
Florence	13,114
Monmouth	260,029
Evangeline	18,816
Pretorian	310,030
Bengore Head	106,677
Athenia	224,668
Lake Michigan	544,149
Lake Champlain	423,985
Teelin Head	46,026
Numidian	130,619
Canada Cape	377,641
St. John City	17,454
Montfort	259,580
Corinthian	297,023
Concordia	82,731
Montezuma	488,518
Tritonia	110,917
Lake Erie	413,354
Manchester Trader	279,231
Parisian	78,008
Dunmore Head	39,942
Manchester Shipper	132,161
Montcalm	295,679
Annapolis	4,981
Salacia	70,750
Sicilian	274,735
Mount Temple	469,331
Lake Manitoba	444,833
Alcides	109,660
Pretorian	154,897
Florence	26,250
Kastalia	105,932
Manchester Importer	199,276
Bengore Head	91,628
Numidian	272,559
Monmouth	357,389
Montreal	650,783
Melville	360,341
Athenia	222,394
Lake Champlain	382,497
Corinthian	180,166
Evangeline	29,514
Concordia	79,603
Tunisian	151,481
Lake Michigan	444,156
St. John City	15,522
Manchester Trader	185,917
Lake Erie	282,186
Tritonia	93,653
Montcalm	253,613
Sicilian	76,532
Total for 80 cargoes	$17,079,988
Value of Canadian goods	$10,458,105
Value of United States goods	$ 6,621,883
Total to date	$17,079,988

The total for the whole season of 1904-5 was $13,706,877.

The valuation for the first 80 cargoes that went forward last year was $11,766,581, against the above 80 steamers' outward cargoes, which now amount to $17,079,988, showing a gain already of $5,313,407 with about 21 sailings to hear from.

Eighty-five steamships with a tonnage of 286,158 have arrived up to date, against 79 steamers with a tonnage of 271,965 to same date last season, showing a gain for 1905-6 of 14193 tons.

Wheat shipments in the above steamships amount to 3,871,189 bushels, against 1,099,587 for the whole season of 1904-5. This does not include oats, corn and barley and other grains which would if added bring the whole shipment up to nearly 5,000,000 bushels for this season.

The first shipment of United States wheat for this season (2,000 bushels) went forward by the Allan liner Sicilian which left port March 18 for Liverpool.

Manifests for 4,219 cars of United States products have been received up to date at the customs house. The value of which as above stated is $6,621,883.

The number of cattle shipped up to date in the above steamers is 20,668 against 20,318 for the whole of last season.

The steamships Organa, Canada Cape and Melville in the above list went to South Africa. Their outward cargoes were valued at $1,027,506. The Oriana is again fixed to load here this season.

Sterling H. Barker, of the Ben Lomond House, who has been ill for some time, is improving. He hopes to be about as usual in the course of a week or ten days.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ROBT. A. PAYNE

Former St. John Newspaper Man Succumbed at Home in Lincoln

AT HIS POST ALMOST TO LAST

Had Been Assisting in Reporting Local Legislature—Prominent in Maritime Journalism for Thirty Years and Well Esteemed—Dropsy Complicated With Heart Trouble Caused Death.

Fredericton, N. B., March 25.—(Special) Robert A. Payne, a well known newspaper man, died quite suddenly at his home in Lincoln, Sunbury county, Saturday evening, from dropsy complicated with heart trouble. He had been in this city for the past six weeks assisting Dr. James Hannay with the legislative reporting and the nervous strain entailed by the work seemed to be more than his weakened constitution could stand.

Although his physical suffering must have been great he uttered no word or complaint and remained at his post until last Tuesday. A severe cold confined him to his hotel during the following days and on Friday afternoon he drove to his home in Lincoln. On Saturday he was unable to leave his room but seemed to be in good spirits and took his meals regularly.

The end came about 6.30 o'clock, just after he had partaken of a light supper, which had been carried to him by Mrs. Payne. She left the room to attend to some household duties and returned after ten minutes, to make the startling discovery that her husband had died during her absence. There was every indication that he had passed away without the sign of a struggle.

The sad news occassioned great regret in this city where deceased had many warm friends.

Mr. Payne had been associated with the daily papers of St. John for thirty years, and severed his connection with the Sun newspaper only a few months ago. He was widely known throughout the provinces and in his younger days was considered one of the best news gatherers and general reporters St. John possessed and in later years he directed the Sun's news department with much ability and also wrote much editorially.

First a Druggist.

In his youth Mr. Payne, who was born on his father's farm at Lincoln, entered the drug business of George Hunt in Fredericton, where he served his apprenticeship. He proceeded to Boston, and, after gaining further experience, was appointed dispensing clerk to the Boston City Hospital, which position he held for a number of years. His first experience of newspaper work was gained during that period, and he wrote a number of special articles for Boston papers.

Returning to Fredericton in 1875 Mr. Payne was appointed correspondent of The Telegraph and his work in that connection met with such success that in the following year he was offered and accepted the position of night editor on The Telegraph staff.

In those days the staff consisted of the late William Elder, editor; James Hannay, associate editor; Robert A. Payne, news editor; Park A. Melville, city editor, and John Bowes, reporter.

In 1878, when the Sun newspaper was reorganized, and the property passed into the possession of W. H. Thorne and others, Mr. Payne became night editor of that journal under the late John Livingston. On the latters' retirement in 1883 he was advanced to the editorial chair, in which position he had Hon. G. E. Foster as associate editor. This arrangement continued until the appointment of S. D. Scott, who recently resigned. Mr. Payne remained with the Sun as news editor until last year when he retired from active preparation of the paper, and went to Ottawa as correspondent, in which capacity he reported the proceedings of the session of 1905, as he had done on several previous occasions. Since last session Mr. Payne had been engaged in special journalistic work, and on the opening of the provincial legislature was deputed to act as assistant to Dr. Hannay in preparation of the official reports.

During his lifetime Mr. Payne held two special appointments. While on the staff of this paper he acted as official reporter to the legislative council, which was afterwards abolished and was chosen as one of the staff representing Canada at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held at Paris Court, London (Eng.)

Of Wide Knowledge.

From his long association with political questions in the handling of news the late Mr. Payne obtained a knowledge of parliamentary affairs second to none in this province, and was thoroughly versed in all questions of the day. He was eminently successful in his grasp of the essential facts to be embodied in a report and in this branch of newspaper work had few superiors.

The news of his death will be received with deep regret by the wide circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he came in touch during his long career as a newspaper man. Of a genial and kindly disposition he was ever ready to assist his younger bretheren and to aid them in the profession which he loved and many a young man starting out in newspaper work in St. John has reason to hold Mr. Payne in kindly memory. He was hearty and cordial in manner and none who went to him for aid had cause to expect other than a pleasant reception and to receive the assistance wanted.

Mr. Payne was a bright conversationalist, possessed of a fund of anecdote, very apt in his application of a story. He enjoyed a keen appreciation of what was news and thoroughly knew the maritime provinces and particularly New Brunswick, and the way in which any particular piece of news was to be had in any section of the territory. His city knowledge was wide, he wrote well and with little effort and in all ways he was a valuable man in newspaper work. None who worked with him but will be sorry to hear of his death.

Deceased was aged sixty-three and leaves his wife, who is a daughter of the late Stephen Glasier, and three children—Fred A. Payne, of the St. John Star; Stephen A., cashier of the Dominion Express Co., St. John, and who is now ill at the home in Lincoln, and Miss Ella Payne. Deceased was a native of Fredericton and a cousin of Hon. A. G. Blair. His funeral will be at Lincoln at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

GRAND FALLS JEWELRY STORE BURGLARIZED

Harry Lynch, Suspected of the Crime, Arrested at Caribou, Me., With Some of the Stolen Goods on Him.

Grand Falls, March 21—J. F. McCluskey's store was burglarized at an early hour yesterday morning and eighteen gold rings and two dozen of silver, jewel and plated rings stolen, besides other goods. The gold rings are valued at $5 each. The total loss cannot be learned unless stock be again taken.

The burglary was an unusually bold one. The large glass forming the upper part of one of the front doors was smashed with a club and entrance effected. Exit was gained by a rear door. Wm. Vasseur, one of the smallpox guards on duty, saw a light moving around in the store about 4 a. m. but thought it was the proprietor.

Harry Lynch, suspected of having committed the burglary, was caught last night in Caribou (Me.), and some of the stolen property found on his person. Deputy Sheriff West and J. F. McCluskey drove to Caribou this morning with a warrant, and the culprit will likely accompany them across the border without extradition proceedings. The impression now prevails that Lynch was the only one concerned in the burglary.

Rev. James G. Robichaud, Ste. Anne's, was in town on Monday.

Rev. C. E. Maimon, New Denmark, returned yesterday from Montreal after an absence of three weeks.

Jay Kirkpatrick, Debec, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Lena Burgess, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Burgess, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is recovering.

Burgess' crews have come out of the woods and operations have ceased for the winter. Preparations are now being made for stream driving, and the necessary supplies have already been hauled to the depot camp.

Sackville News.

SACKVILLE, March 24—The faculty concert, which was held in Beethoven Hall last evening was much enjoyed by a fairly large audience. A piano quartette composed of Misses Booth, Foil, Plumer and Webb was much appreciated, as was also a violin quartette by Messrs. Hallet, Jakeman, Smith and Wood. Miss Higley's selections, including Gounod's jewel aria, from Faust, and her rendering of a Spring Song (Henschal), being especially effective. An instrumental solo by Miss Adams received a hearty encore. The last number on the programme was an organ solo by Prof. Wilson, which was well received.

William O. Goodwin, of Shemogue, died very suddenly on Thursday evening of heart failure, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Murray Taylor. Deceased, who was 80 years old, leaves three sons and three daughters, Horatio and Fred, living at home, and Albert in California. The daughters are Mrs. Murray Taylor, Mrs. Margaret Anderson and Mrs. Wm. Scott, all living in Shemogue. The funeral will be held today, interment at Baie Verte.

The youngest child of Clark Chapman, of Shemogue, died very suddenly on Monday, of pneumonia, and was buried on Wednesday in the new burying ground on the Burnside road. The service was conducted by Rev. J. H. Brownell.

Mrs. A. B. Copp, who for several months has been undergoing medical treatment in Montreal, arrived home this week. Her many friends will be glad to learn that her health is much improved.

Rev. F. G. McIntosh, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who has been spending the past month in Dorchester, has returned to Sackville.

Rev. H. F. Laflamme, travelling secretary for the Y. M. C. A. movement, is in town and expects to address the students on missionary work while in Sackville. He was one of the speakers at the Nashville convention.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Irving, of Point de Bute died last night of pneumonia.

Foster Wells, of Midgic, intends leaving for the west the first week in April.

Mrs. E. Churchill and her daughter, Nan, left Wednesday for Halifax, where they expect to permanently reside.

A Carleton County Case.

The case of Baird et al vs. Slipp et al was being tried before Mr. Justice Barker in equity Friday. The plaintiffs in their bill ask that the defendants be declared contributories to the extent of about $2,000 towards a debt alleged to be due the plaintiffs, and that certain deeds conveying real estate to the defendants from their father, who is now deceased, be set aside.

The witnesses were Isaac and Frank Smith, Mrs. A. Slipp, Mrs. James Slipp, Miss Sarah Slipp and Mrs. Lillian Good.

All belong to Carleton county, and J. C. Hartley and A. B. Connell, of Woodstock, appeared for the plaintiff; D. McLeod Vince, of Woodstock and L. A. Currey, K. C., for defendants.

The evidence is all in, and argument of council will be heard this morning at 10.30 o'clock.

CHURCH UNIONS HURT SALOONS

Marked Falling Off in Receipts of Moncton Barrooms Since They Started

MORE I. C. R. MEN LAID OFF

Old Employes Are Affected Most—Proposal to Enlarge Railway Town's Opera House at a Cost of $12,000—Hotel Fined for Violating Scott Act—Other News of Interest.

Moncton, March 25—(Special)—At the next meeting of the city council Ald. Bourque, chairman of the city building committee, will submit a proposition for the extensive and much needed improvements to the Moncton Oprea House. He proposes to build an annex to give stage room and remodel the hall in general to give accommodation to first class opera companies and make the place comfortable for theatre-goers. His plan embraces heating the entire building, opera house, market offices, etc., by steam. The cost of the proposed improvements will be about $12,000.

On account of the opera house not being suitable for large and first class companies it is said the present lessee, R. J. Armstrong, of St. John, has lost money on the hall the past year.

Moncton Foresters have started a movement for holding a monster picnic at some outside point, not yet decided upon, July 1st. It is proposed to make it the largest of the kind ever held in this section.

More I. C. R. Men Laid Off.

More men were laid off from the I. C. R. works yesterday. Employes well advanced in years are the ones most effected by the scarcity of work. The impression is that it is the intention of the department to dispense with the services of many older employes in the economy movement. The new paint shop will soon be ready for occupation and it is expected a number of mechanics, employed in that department, will soon return to work.

To show the effect of the men's organizations in connection with the First Baptist and Presbyterian churches it was stated in one of the meetings today that since the men's union started the receipts in one bar room alone fell from $50 to $15 per day.

Rev. J. W. Stewart, curate of Trinity church, St. John, conducted services in St. George's church today.

Hotel Minto was convicted of Scott Act violation Saturday and fined $50.

MAN FATALLY WOUNDS WIFE OF FIVE MONTHS

Lawrence, Mass., March 25—Mrs. Sadie Matthews, 22 years old, was shot tonight and probably fatally wounded by her husband, James Matthews, while the couple were walking on the street. Mattheys was arrested and locked up after he had been knocked down and handled somewhat roughly by bystanders who saw the shooting. He refused to make any statements regarding the cause of his act.

The couple has been married about five months, but it is said that their relations have not been entirely pleasant and that they have not lived together all that time.

Amherst News.

Amherst, March 24—A most enjoyable time was spent in the beautifully furnished lodge room of Ivy Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., last evening, when a union meeting of the members of Ivy Lodge, Amherst, Myrtle of Sackville (N. B.), and Hobart, of the Joggins, was held to meet Grand Master Hon. C. N. Skinner, of St. John (N. B.), who was on his official visit to the lodges of this section.

J. F. Faulkner, D. D. G. M., of this district, was called to the chair and in an appropriate address extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the united lodges to Grand Master Skinner.

In response, the grand master delivered an able and telling address.

P. A. McGowan, grand chief patriarch, was present and gave a very interesting address, emphasizing the great benefits of the encampment branch of the order.

Rev. B. H. Thomas, of Dorchester, also spoke, making one of the most impressive addresses of the evening.

Other speakers were Dr. G. A. Murray, P. G. R., Moncton; Geo. A. McClary, P. G. R. of the Joggins, and T. Sherman Rogers, of Amherst. An orchestra furnished music and at 12 o'clock refreshments were served by the members of Ivy in their spacious dining hall.

Ottawa Boy Accidentally Shoots Another.

Ottawa, March 25—(Special)—E. F. Babington, twelve years of age, son of Mr. Babington, an analyst in the customs department, and a lad named Brown were out shooting in the country yesterday and Babington was accidentally shot by Brown. The boy is in St. Luke's Hospital in a rather dangerous condition. His bowels are perforated with the bullet.

PAGE FENCES

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