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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1906.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY

Yesterday in St. Petersburg they carried
to the little man who quakes upon the
throne of Peter the Great message after
message from his captains in Manchuria
telling of their retreat before the yellow
men of Japan. Six thousand miles from
Russia had ever before seen to battle was
seeking to extricate itself from a position
chosen and fortified by Russia's greatest
commander. The news sent to St. Petersburg
indicated that Kurapatkin would be
routed, disastrously.

The little man received other telegrams.
They told of armies of striking workmen
in the cities of European Russia, setting
the police and the soldiers at naught, dethroning
the shot and steel which hitherto had
always sufficed to establish order. The
little man had still other evil tidings—reports
of his spies, telling of new plots
discovered and of old ones in which some
of the conspirators had been arrested, of
new measures of repression which, somehow,
failed to repress. At the front in Manchuria,
defeat and threatening disaster
at the crisis of a campaign during which
there has been no Russian victory. At home,
violence and bloodshed and turmoil,
the protest of a people disaffected and
desperate. In the capital itself, treason and
the shadow of assassination over the Czar
and all who are powerful within his fatal
circle. The situation confronting the little
man at St. Petersburg yesterday was, in
many ways, worse than that faced by the
sixteenth Louis before his people made
him captive and sentenced him to death.

And what did the little man do in such
an hour? He gave his people a little soothing
syrup. He called it a royal and clement
proclamation, and so it might have been
considered fifty or even twenty years ago;
but in the light of the great events of the
last few months it was nothing more than
soothing syrup. Divested of sounding
words, the little emperor's great proclamation
is to the effect that there shall be no
parliament, no constitution, no national
assembly—but that representatives elected
by the people may confer with the council
of state in regard to some public
measures, may, in short, offer such advice
as they shall consider wise. But the advice
given by these representatives of the people
will, of itself, carry no weight. The Czar
and his ministers are in no sense
bound to be guided or affected by it. They
will consider it. If it runs with their
policy, well and good. If not—well, the
world can guess what head the bureaucrats
will give to suggestions regarding important
questions, coming from a source they both
hate and despise. The great proclamation
of the little man offers the shadow but not
the substance of liberty. The people
might have been flattered by the proposal
some years ago, or even before that red
Sunday in St. Petersburg when they sought
to get rid of the "little father" and his
troops shot them down by hundreds. But
now?

The little man's kingdom is in a ferment.
His army in China, on the rich soil he
sought to steal, is in retreat. His army
at home, like the people, is disaffected,
uncertain. It is no hour for half measures,
but Nicholas the Little has no soul for
anything else. A great man might yet
restore the crumbling autocracy at home, if
he were not able to escape disaster in Asia;
a great figure might win back
the respect and support of the people.
But Nicholas assembles his ministers, tells
them he is willing to "shed his blood for
his people." The people do not desire
that. They only desire that their ruler
shall be a man. But in asking that they
ask too much. The little man's soul has
failed them, and himself, in the darkest
hour of the empire's history. There is a
weakling at the helm and there is a lee
shore near.

THE TROUBLESOME SCHOOL CLAUSE

At Ottawa today a decision of immense
importance to the Liberal party and to
Canada is to be reached by the Premier.
Our advisers are that the Northwest
members have drawn up an education clause
which they are willing to abide by and
which they desire to have substituted for
the education clause in the Autonomy Bill
introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is
expected that the Premier, today, will pass
upon the suggestion for a compromise made
by the Northwest contingent. Their proposal,
it is understood, is in effect that the
school system at present in operation

in the Territories shall be adhered to in
the new provinces.

Seemingly this modification will scarcely
be sufficient to meet the objections of Mr.
Sifton and many more who think, as he
does, that the way out of the difficulty
which would most commend itself to the
judgment of the whole country would be
one giving the new provinces complete
control of their domestic affairs, education
included, from the date of the passing of
the Autonomy Bill. There can be no doubt
that the trend of public thought is
strongly toward a free hand for the
provinces in this matter. To give them
this free hand would, it is believed, result
in a continuance of the present arrangement.
At least Premier Laurier, who is
expected to become premier of one of the
new provinces, is now on record as saying
that, while he believes thoroughly in the
national school principle, the present system
in operation in the Territories has
proved acceptable, and "there is no indication
that the new provinces would desire to
change it. He has said, moreover:

"I am satisfied with the way in which
our present system is working out. If I
were made dictator tomorrow I would not
change it. But to a certain extent that is
beside the question. The principle involved
is one of provincial rights. We asked to be
made a province, with the powers of a province.
We did not ask to be a province with a large number of
restrictions involved in our constitutional
act. That may be only sentiment, but I
consider it is more than sentiment. And,
while Sir Wilfrid Laurier dwelt largely on
the conditions in Ontario and Quebec,
there is no analogy. Upper and Lower
Canada voluntarily agreed to the confederation
compact, subject to the special con-
ditions attached to the confederation compact.
There is a vast difference between Upper and Lower
Canada going voluntarily into confederation
with certain conditions attached, and our
being created into a province with those
conditions attached."

The view of some of the leading Lib-
erals who object to the present bill is that
if the people of the new provinces shall
decide hereafter in favor of separate
schools, that will be entirely within their
right, but that no attempt should be made
to fix any arrangement upon them in advance,
either for such schools or against them.

The question is a momentous one, and
the manner in which it has been raised at
Ottawa will fix public attention in a re-
markable degree upon events there. Public
policy and party policy alike would
seem to demand that the government re-
cede from its first position in this matter.

GIVE THEM A FREE HAND

While compromise is in the air at Ot-
tawa, and while Sir Wilfrid Laurier still
hesitates to recede from the position which
has lost him one powerful minister and
which threatens even more serious defections,
it is not too much to say that the
common sense of the country has already
decided the troublesome question at issue.
This decision, we believe, is to the effect
that any attempt to impose new restrictions
upon the provinces of Saskatchewan and
Alberta in respect of their schools
must be reconsidered and abandoned.

Sooner or later—and the sooner the better—
the Premier must bow in this matter
to sound public opinion as represented by
his dissenting advisers. To ignore the
valid protests against the coercive action
of the Autonomy Bill would be to wreck
the ministry, and divide the party, and
worse than all, to bring upon this broad
land a period of bitter and destructive
controversy the length of which no man
can foresee but the effect of which, it must
be recognized on all sides, would be la-
mentable in the extreme.

There was, in the judgment of this journal,
no good reason why in a measure
marking an important milestone in our
national progress, there should have been
included the clauses which were certain to
arouse prejudice and create discord. The
question of education in the new provinces
—essentially a matter for these new provinces
—could have been left to be dealt with
by their legislatures. No clause in the territories
has been suffering from discrimination, and
there was no reason to apprehend that the
creation of the provinces would inspire the
people in them with a desire to oppress
any class within their boundaries. It is
clear today that were the new provinces
given the full powers included in true
autonomy they would arrange their educa-
tional affairs without injustice, without
scandal and without involving the other
provinces of Canada in a controversy
which can change nothing but which would
create harmful turmoil and bitterness.

That the education clause of the Au-
tonomy Bill as introduced will be modified,
there is no doubt. Moreover it is plain
that the farther away from the original
trend of the measure the government goes
in the process of modification, the nearer
it approaches to the general estimate of
what is safe and wise and justifiable as
a matter of public policy. Beyond question
the appearance in the Bill of a clause
which if not coercive has been generally
interpreted as coercive, has aroused a wide-
spread distrust of the section of the act
relating to education, and the tendency of
the dissenting Liberal members will now
be to insist that the measure, as per-
fected, shall give the people of the new
provinces that control of their school policy
which they have under the act of 1875.

It is not to be expected that the whole
question to the power and wisdom of
the new legislatures. And this
last mentioned clause would, in the end,
prove the wisest; although, if the Western
members declare the proposed modifi-
cation entirely satisfactory to them,
much weight must necessarily attach to
their decision, since, after all, the people

of the new provinces are the people most
concerned.

The Bill as introduced proposes a step
backward, a course at once unwise and
unnecessary. And what is the modifi-
cation now proposed? By the Northwest
Territories Act a minority may establish
a Separate school and be exempt from
taxation for the school of the majority—the
ordinary public school. This has been
the law in the Territories since 1875. The
question which now arises is: Now that
the Territories are to become provinces,
is it proper or wise for the Dominion to
impose any restriction upon them, new
or old, in respect of education? Several
leading Liberals—men of authority, too—are
on record as replying in the negative.

In 1891 when Parliament was discussing
the Territorial charter, Sir Louis Davies,
now a judge of the Supreme Court, said:
"My opinion is now, and has been for
years, that when that time comes (the
time to erect the Territories into provinces)
you cannot withhold from the provinces
the right to determine for themselves the
question of education in one way or the other. I would be
the last to favor this Parliament imposing upon
the people there any system of education,
either free or separate. I only claim
that when a bill is introduced to erect
those territories into provinces that bill
should contain a provision enabling the
people of the different provinces so created
to decide what system of education they
will have."

In other words, give the new provinces
a free hand. Hon. David Mills held the
same view. Here is what he said in the
House in 1894:

"When the people of the Territories,
sufficiently numerous to constitute a
province—when, in fact, they attain their
majority in regard to local matters, and
when they propose to set up for them-
selves—a Parliament has no right to
exercise control over them. It can give
good advice, but it has no right to give
commands."

"When the Territories have a suf-
ficient population to entitle them to be-
come a province, they must decide for
themselves whether they will have Sepa-
rate schools or not."
"I have my view as to what will be
the best decision for them to arrive at,
but I must not impose on them my view
as to how they should be governed after
they have attained their majority."

These are witnesses whose testimony
might well be weighed with care at Ot-
tawa today. And, should the Dominion
impose any restrictions upon the new
provinces, the chances are that in future
the new provinces will ignore them, and
the disturbance of public feeling will have
been caused for nothing, since, in that
event, no government would undertake to
compel the people of Saskatchewan and
Alberta to bow to dictation from Ottawa.
The peace and prosperity of Canada de-
pends that those who are dealing with
this question today shall avoid, in this
legislation, not only coercion itself, but
the very suspicion of it.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE

This is the twelfth day of the great
battle in Manchuria. Since the morning of
February 23rd there has been almost un-
interrupted fighting, and during the last
few days the entire strength of both
armies appears to have been involved. In
point of numbers engaged, extent of opera-
tions, losses, and effectiveness of weapons
used, the combat is likely to outrank all
previous battles of modern times.

The despatches thus far are chiefly from
Russian sources or come through Russian
channels, and they are marked by exag-
geration in some places and by attempts to
hide the truth in others. But even in St.
Petersburg it is now admitted that Kurapatkin's
principal object is to save his
army, and that his ability to come off as
well as he did at Liao-Yang is very doubtful.

The extensive flanking operations of the
Japanese seem to threaten the railroad
north of Mukden. If General Nogai shall
be able to intercept the retreating Rus-
sians in the vicinity of Tie Pass, Kurapatkin
will scarcely be able to escape an al-
most unexampled military disaster. It is
now thought that the Japanese enveloping
movement has been pushed farther than
it was at Liao-Yang, and that a stoutly
maintained rear guard action may not now
suffice to save the Russians from rout as
it did on that occasion. The fighting is
on a tremendous scale, and the Russians
pay tribute to the courage and resource-
fulness of their enemy by employing such
phrases as "fanatic courage," "sounding
bravery," and the like, language which is
no doubt justified, and which shows that
the yellow men are not to be withstood.
The battle may last for many days yet.
Whether it will be decisive, or whether
there will be another struggle at Tie Pass,
is as yet uncertain. But the force under
Kurapatkin, which, only a few days ago
was described in St. Petersburg as superior
to that of Oyama, and which is the strong-
est Russia ever mustered, is unable to
check the Japanese advance. The invaders
will go to Harbin if it is necessary.

MODIFICATION

The Northwest Liberal members have
submitted to the government certain
clauses which they desire to have substi-
tuted for the education clauses in the
Autonomy Bill. Early this morning comes
news that the government has not yet ac-
cepted these proposals, but has made
others to the dissenting members, which,
in turn, have not been accepted by the
latter. There is something like a dead-
lock, the Western men apparently object-
ing to any clause which would go beyond
the Act of 1875, which simply provides
that a minority of the ratepayers, whether
Protestant or Catholic, in any district,

may establish separate schools and shall be
liable only for such rates as they may im-
pose upon themselves for the support of
such schools. This Act does not compel
one body in any way to contribute to the
support of the schools of another, and
does not divert public money to minority
schools. As yet, it appears, the govern-
ment and its dissenting supporters have
not succeeded in reaching common ground.

While from all sides comes the state-
ment that the education clause of the
Autonomy Bill is to be modified, the con-
tinued hesitation at Ottawa means that
there is still some doubt as to the extent
to which the Premier is willing to modify
it and also as to how much modification
will be sufficient to meet the views of
the Western Liberals as well as those
from some other provinces. Until the
clause has been revised and actually de-
clared satisfactory by the dissenting fol-
lowers of the government, the party crisis
must continue. Moreover, when the
Northwest delegation shall be satisfied
these bills fair to remain an extensive
element dissatisfied with anything short
of cutting out the education clause alto-
gether and giving the new provinces com-
plete power to adjust their educational
matters for themselves. To take this
course would be somewhat difficult, per-
haps, but it would leave less chance for
trouble hereafter.

Ottawa advisers are to the effect that
the party following has been and is still
deeply stirred by the educational feature
of the Autonomy Bill. It is said on good
authority that many of the Nova Scotia
members declared that they could not
face their constituents unless the Bill
were substantially altered, and that they
signed a petition asking that this be done.
There are reports that one or more pow-
erful ministers, in addition to Hon. Mr.
Sifton, informed the Premier that they
would be forced to resign if the educa-
tion clause were not dropped or amended
materially. That there have been no
more resignations indicates that promises
have been made to them, and these prom-
ises may possibly conflict with the desires
of the government's Quebec supporters.

Thus it appears that the situation today
is one of extreme delicacy. One question
recurs constantly in the mind of the
discussion of this matter, and it is as to
why the educational part of the Bill was
prepared without the sanction or com-
plete knowledge not only of Mr. Sifton,
but of other ministers whose views upon it
must have been clear, would be of the
utmost importance. This question has
not yet been answered, and it continues
to be a puzzling one. There is, too, con-
tinued wonder as to why the coercive
clause of the bill was included, inasmuch
as the storm of protest it has provoked
must have been foreseen.

Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Mr. Tarte
and others who have discussed the present
situation with friends, are understood to
have expressed the positive view that the
Bill would be so amended as to satisfy
the Western members, in which case, it
will be argued, government supporters
from other sections will have no cause to
quarrel with the compromise, since the
legislation is for the West and essentially
a matter for the representatives of that
region to pass upon. This is evidently
the view that prevailed in Ottawa last
evening, but the Western men had not
yet been given just what they are asking
for.

It is evident that the Western
members are inclined to be some-
what suspicious, and that they will
narrowly scan the language of the Bill as
amended. The country generally, there
can be no doubt, would view with favor
the withdrawal of the entire education
section, and the relegation of the question
of education to the proper quarter—the
legislatures of the new provinces. In any
case the present arrangement in the Ter-
ritories with respect to schools will not
be changed in the direction at first pro-
posed. The country would resent any
step in that direction.

NOTE AND COMMENT

General Kuropatkin finds little difficulty
in "luring them on" now.

The despatches tell of one Japanese di-
vision fighting for two days without food,
and of another which used the bodies of
the fallen to build a rampart. These may
be exaggerations, but the Japanese are
likely to have done either. They think
only about winning.

An Irish newspaper of February 18 con-
tains a report of a lecture delivered in Bel-
fast by Rev. A. E. Cooke (Canadian gov-
ernment representative) on Canada. He
was urging emigration. He said: "In Can-
ada there were thousands of chances of
employment, with wages from twenty shil-
lings to twenty-four shillings a day." Cana-
dians will regard such language as an at-
tempt to lure Irishmen to this country
under false pretences. It creates a wholly
false impression, and, if the agent has been
correctly reported, the government should
recall him or warn him.

SIXTY YEARS OLD

"Bring on the chloroform, my dear,"
Exclaimed the heavy sage.

"For this must be my final year,
I'm sixty years of age."

"Bring on the chloroform, my dear,"
And do not stop to weep,
Nay, do not even drop a tear,
But put your jaw to sleep.

"Bring on the chloroform, my dear,"
And do not heave a sigh,
My usefulness is over here,
By Jove! It's Good! Good-bye!

—Ex.

SUNDAY NIGHT BREAK AT WOODSTOCK

Burglars Entered Stores of G. W. Vanwart and the I. X. L. Concern, Getting \$75 Worth of Watches.

Woodstock, N. B., March 6.—(Special).—
Between the hours of 10 o'clock last night
and early this morning thieves entered
the store of G. W. Vanwart by the back
door but so far as is known carried off
nothing, although a sum of money was in
the cash drawer. They then pried off the
sashes from the outside door of the I. X.
L. store adjoining, broke the glass and
opened the back door.

F. D. Snider, the manager of the store,
which is a branch of a large concern do-
ing business in Woodstock, states that the
thieves secured watches to the value of
\$75, leaving a few of the cheaper ones in
the showcase.

The authorities are at work on the
robbery but no arrests have yet been
made.

GRIP EPIDEMIC ON GRAND MANAN

Castalia, Grand Manan, N. B., March 5.
—An exceptionally severe epidemic of the
grippe of a very severe type, prevalent al-
over the Island of Grand Manan, especial-
ly Seal Cove. The disease is affecting all
ages and the doctors are working day and
night without rest. A rough estimate
would place the number at 200 pneumonia
afternoon after an illness of only eighteen
hours. He was a man who was well and
very favorably known throughout the island,
being the undertaker here for years,
succeeding his father in his present he
leaves a wife and seven children.

GOOD WORDS.

Discussing Mr. Sifton's resignation and
the causes leading to it, the Montreal Star
says:
"However, the future will tell the tale.
The great dread which most of us have
in connection with this whole affair is
that it may distract the country at a criti-
cal time in its development with a race
and religion cry. Canada is not a country
anything better than racial discord. Left to
ourselves, all sections of our population can
live together in peace and friendly under-
standing. The French-Canadian and the
English-Canadian are good citizens and
good neighbors. It is only when roused
by agitators that they, like those of other
races, follow the lead of the heart where the
head would not lead."

It may also be said that the vast ma-
jority of the English-speaking people of
Canada desire, chiefly for national devel-
opment, harmony, peace and good will, and
to see their fellow-Canadians of French
origin working with them for the progress
and prosperity of the country. But we are
all susceptible to the machinations of agi-
tators—not-headed politicians—who are too
ready to seek fame and power by any
path. In this regard, neither race nor
religion can be the other. There are English
as well as French "champions" who risk
slandering the national structure in order
to smoke out a political opponent. Days
of peace and goodwill are not profitable
to such men. It is in crises like the present
that they ride the storm; and it is, there-
fore, in crises like the present that the
ordinary citizen, patriotic citizen
should be on his guard.

BETTER DROP IT, (Montreal Witness).

What would happen under subsection 3
of the separate school clause of the present
autonomy bill is another matter. This
clause is calculated greatly to encourage
separation, as it sets forth that "In the
appropriation of public money for separate
schools in suitable shares or proportion."
It is this subsection that has aroused the
strongest opposition, as going beyond the
bounds of precedent. It is this subsection,
said, that the Government is about to
drop or greatly modify. It would be
very much better for the Government,
however, if it were to eliminate the educa-
tional section of the bill altogether. Under
the terms of the Act of Confederation, the
control of education comes under the juris-
diction of provinces, and if the Federal
Government dicates in this matter, not
only will it find its own troubles increase,
but it may depend upon it that the prov-
inces will insist on this right as Manitoba
did. Speaking in the Senate in 1873, in
favor of the Separate School clause in the
Northwest Territories Bill, the Hon.
Mr. Miller made a great point of the fact
that "This policy had been applied to
Manitoba. And who can deny," he said,
"that that course had been wise, and
would save that province from all the dis-
cord and bitter agitation through which
the other provinces were either passing or
had already passed." How soon this pro-
phesy was to be fulfilled we all know, and
if we may take Manitoba for precedent
then would the Separate School legislation
of the present Government be the seed out
of which would grow a heavy crop of
troubles in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Expect D. A. R. Open Today.

Yarmouth, March 6.—The Dominion Atlantic
people are still working away in their efforts
to open the route to Digby and a train
was going west to Digby and a train
which left Halifax in the morning expects to
get to Yarmouth in the evening or on Tues-
day morning. There was a light fall of snow
on Sunday night, but not enough to inter-
fere with progress on the road. The Yarmouth
mouth came from Digby on Saturday. Digby
brought Friday's Halifax mails, which had
been sent to St. John.

Mrs. Thompson—"John, I'll need five shil-
lings 'th' day. I'm gung into the town late
(the same ship)." Thompson—"Great Scott,
wumam! D'y' think I'm made o' money?"
Wilm—"With a sun like that, I should
say so four-an'-twenty oors' worth."

You can lead your landlord to your house,
but you can't always make him repair it.

WYNDHAM RESIGNS CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND

Balfour Says Recent Controversy Was the Cause—Irish Unionists Joyful Over the Result.

London, March 6.—Premier Balfour an-
nounced in the House of Commons today
that Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary of
Ireland, had resigned.
The Premier said he had been unable
any longer to withstand the appeals of Mr.
Wyndham to be allowed to resign. Mr.
Wyndham did not believe that he would
be able at the present time to support all
the labors and anxieties of his great of-
fice, but his principal reason for resigning
was the fact that the recent controversy
inside and outside the house had greatly
impaired, if not altogether destroyed, the
value of the work he had performed as
chief secretary for Ireland. Mr. Balfour
added that he did not propose to enter
into the merits of the controversy, although
there were features on which he had very
strong opinions.

Mr. Wyndham alone was the judge as to
the effect it had upon his usefulness. The
Premier regretted that Mr. Wyndham was
not present to explain his position per-
sonally in accordance with custom but Mr.
Balfour hoped he might soon be in a position
to do so.

The Ulster Unionists do not disguise
their joy at the success of the manoeuvre
to oust Mr. Wyndham, but their happiness
they openly assert will not be complete un-
less Sir Anthony P. McDonnell (under sec-
retary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland)
joins his late chief in retirement.

The defection of the Irish Unionists was
undoubtedly the cause of Mr. Wyndham's
resignation and Mr. Balfour's acceptance
thereof, the split in the ministerial ranks
being such as to threaten the extinction of
the government's majority at any moment.
Walter Long, president of the local gov-
ernment board, is regarded as the prob-
able successor to Mr. Wyndham.

John Redmond, chairman of the Irish
Parliamentary party in an interview to-
day said to the Associated Press:
"Mr. Wyndham's resignation is another
evidence in favor of home rule and a dis-
tinct step in that direction. Mr. Wyndham
was one of the government's star men
and did his best, but finding that he
could accomplish nothing towards reform
of the present Irish administration he be-
gan to favor home rule. This attitude
met with the disapproval of the Ulster
men. When taken to task in the House,
Mr. Wyndham made the fatal mistake
of rounding on his 'Pal,' which was un-
fathomable."

More Resignations Likely.
Asked at the rising of the house of com-
mons whether the Earl of Dudley, Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland, or others had re-
signed, Sir Alexander Adair Hood, amid
laughter, replied that obviously he was
not aware of resignations when they were
tendered but only when they had been ac-
cepted.

This equivocal statement is said to im-
ply that the tale of resignations is not yet
complete, but that Mr. Wyndham will be
followed into retirement by the Earl of
Dudley, who at the present moment is
taking a holiday in Paris, while if Sir
Anthony McDonnell does not resign the
new secretary will probably dispense with
his services.

It is understood that the Earl of Dudley
tendered his resignation on personal
grounds before the MacDonnell affair came
into prominence but was asked and com-
mitted to stay till the end of the Dublin
season.

MacDonnell has a powerful friend in
Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour's pro-
posed to oust him from the office of Under-
secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
land. It is believed that Mr. Wyndham is
believed to have been inspired by the knowledge
that if MacDonnell were sacrificed to
Orange rancor Lord Lansdowne would
also resign from the foreign office.

MUST TRY NAW PATTERSON BY MAY 1

New York, March 6.—Nan Patterson, who
has once been tried on the charge of mur-
dering Caspar Young, must have another
trial by May 1 or be released on bail.
Decision to that effect was given today by
Justice Gaynor of the New York state su-
preme court in Brooklyn, on application of
Miss Patterson's counsel for a writ of habeas
corpus and review of her case, on the
ground that she had been denied her con-
stitutional right to a prompt trial. The
Justice said:
"The woman is, of course, entitled to a
speedy trial. She has been tried, the jury
disagreeing, six to six. It seems to be bound-
ed if the district attorney moves her trial
on. Unless he does so before May 1 next,
let her be discharged on bail."

CALVIN AUSTIN LOSES APPEAL TO OTTAWA

Ottawa, March 6.—The Supreme Court this
morning gave judgment dismissing with
costs the appeal in the case of the steamer
Calvin Austin vs. Lovitt. This was the suit
of the Yarmouth barque Reform against the
Calvin Austin and the decision sustains the
judgment in favor of the Reform.

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and was in a very bad condition. In
August I got a bottle of Burdock
Blood Bitters, and began to feel
better after taking it. I kept on
until I had used five bottles, and