

ST. JOHN STAR, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1905.

# This Season's Lumber Cut Not Half of Last Year's.

W. H. Murray Says That Only 60,000,000 New Logs  
Will Be Brought Out—Great Weather  
in the Woods.

William H. Murray, the veteran lumberman, returned yesterday from a ten days' trip up river, where he went to see how operations in the woods are coming along. Mr. Murray returns with a report that the prospect is not at all cheering in so far as the season's output is concerned.

In the green woods, Mr. Murray found that there is about 20 inches of snow, while on hardwood and burnt land there is 24 inches on the average. This is much less than usual, and while it does not promise much for the driving season, yet that is too far to look ahead, and the small amount of snow has been of great benefit to work in the woods. A great many sprinklers have been used. These are water tanks with which the roads are sprinkled every other day, and in this way the hauling is kept in perfect condition. There have not been any storms up river, but the weather has been sharp and dry, ideal weather for cutting and hauling, as the men can keep dry and do not suffer from soft snow falling on them from the trees.

Cutting was finished some time ago and all the gangs are now busy with their hauling. Most of them will get through during the first or second week in March, and then they sit back and wait for the driving season to begin.

There has been no sickness to speak of. Mr. Murray found in his wanderings that the men are not even suffering from colds. At Seven Islands there have been four or five cases of smallpox, but a pest house has been built, a physician is looking after the cases, and as other necessary precautions have been taken, the disease was checked.

The cost of bringing out logs this year has been a little lower than usual. Owing to the fact that the cut was greatly reduced, fewer men were required, and the contractors were thus able to secure all the help they wanted at lower wages than in the past. They offered and paid \$25 and \$26 instead of \$30 and \$32, as has been the rate for some years. On the other hand, supplies have gone up. Oak in the upper country were practically a failure, as they did not fill, and these have been imported from the west. Sugar, flour and molasses have also been more expensive, but pork is somewhat cheaper, so that on the whole, taking wages into consideration, the expenses have been reduced.

Fewer American logs than usual, proportionately, have been cut. Dunn Bros' mill it is stated, may not run during the coming season. Warner is saving more Canadian than American logs, and the same is true of the two Miller mills. Mr. Murray and Cushman are about the only big operators in American logs and they are not going in very heavily.

Morrison of Fredericton, is bringing out a million of cedar, but this is the only item out of the ordinary in the cut.

Mr. Murray went carefully into calculations on the output, and his figures can usually be relied upon as being within a million or two of the exact amount. He shows that last year 138,000,000 were actually rafted and delivered to the mills, and another 20,000,000 are still in the booms, so that the total output for the past season was 158,000,000, of which almost 40,000,000 were old logs which had been hung up, and the actual cut 128,000,000.

This season the cut is certainly not over 60,000,000. There are in the booms 20,000,000 left from last year and another 18,000,000 will come down, having been hung up. He thus makes the total output, if provided everything comes at between 105,000,000 and 110,000,000, or not more than two-thirds of last year's production, while the actual cut of new logs will be less.

Mr. Murray on this recent trip went forty-five miles up the Allegheny, and besides, visited other of the more important lumbering districts.

## FABIAN LEAGUE

J. King Kelley on Workmen's Compensation Act.

Very Few Persons Attended the Meeting—The Paper Was an Instructive One.

J. King Kelley read an interesting paper last evening before the Fabian League, dealing with the Workmen's Compensation Act. The paper showed evidence of deep and careful preparation, and the apathy displayed by the members in particular, is to be deplored. A baker's dozen attended the meeting last evening.

The president, W. F. Hatheway, introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Kelley commenced by giving a short history of the growth of industrial legislation. In England an act was passed as early as 1802 to protect the lives of the children working in cotton factories. In 1824 it was enacted that no child under nine years of age should work in a factory. The act gradually became more stringent as the ill effects of the industrial system became more apparent. In 1843 a ten-hour law was adopted, and in 1872 the mine act was passed. The statistics show that the factory act of England has been beneficial in many particulars.

Mr. Kelley said that many of the facts brought out by the local factory commission investigation were of a trivial nature and would in most cases be of ultimate benefit to the workers. There were many defects in the board of health. With our small population there cannot exist the terrible conditions found in England. But it is to be anticipated. A man cannot be legislated into heaven, but if a man desires to live a good life his surroundings should be such that he may realize his wish.

The local Workmen's Compensation Act is modeled after the Imperial Employer's Liability Act, passed in 1880, and is in general an improvement on the former. It is an attempt to adjust the trouble between labor and capital. The English workmen's compensation act of 1887 was intended as an automatic insurance scheme. There were many defects in the act, but it was a piece of constructive legislation and as such was a step forward. The difficulty in these cases is that many meanings can be attached to one word. Accidents to workmen through negligence whether on their own part or that of the employer, have been decided as a liability of the business. This class of accidents brought out the present English workmen's compensation act.

Industrial legislation will not abolish poverty, but it gives assurance to the workman that he will receive his just dues; that man has an eye to the sufferings of his fellow workers.

Speaking of the local act, Mr. Kelley said the only redress it gave was the right for the employee to sue his employer. He is given no assurance of ultimate compensation, and may come out the worse for his attempt to get justice. There is no law in England holding master and servant liable for injuries to sailors; this should not be, but it simply illustrates the slowness of the English mind to take in a new idea.

We have something better here in Canada; and in the winter port business here the workmen have a certain amount of redress for injury due to negligence of railway or steamship companies. The law is a little weak, however, and it does not seem certain that a man injured on a scow or small vessel is capable of collecting damages. Our mining industry is in its infancy, and the effect of the employer's liability act in this direction is not so important at present.

A great deal of litigation arises out of the wording of an act and the precise meaning of words in the act. Mr. Kelley brought out one or two of the acts and related peculiar cases which arose out of the different interpretations.

The trouble in this province is that many public men are appointed solely for political purposes and their work is much biased. Mr. Kelley said that no firm be allowed to carry on business until it has filed a copy of an agreement with employees promising to grant compensation in the event of injury received by the latter. This act is in force in Germany and does not hamper trade.

However, too much legislation in this line would unfairly handicap New Brunswick industries as compared with those in other provinces.

Several of these present took part in the discussion which followed, and several instances of accidents were given, some resulting partly from the negligence of workmen and partly of employers.

Peter Sharkey said that one reason why men will not come forward and give testimony before the factory commission is fear of incurring the ill-will of employers. A man capable of following one trade does not wish to jeopardize his chances of employment.

## DR. STOCKTON

Scores Government For Neglect of St. John.

Mr. Fisher's Apple Box Bill Laid Over For a Week—The Victoria Memorial Museum.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Though the house did a lot of desultory talking today practically the only business done was the passing of a few appropriations in connection with the public works estimates. It being private members' day again several queries were fired at the government. A question by Dr. Roche if the G. T. P. Co. had proposed to the government any route over the Wilpex, was answered in the negative.

Mr. Lake asked if the government had yet obtained the authoritative interpretation of the C. P. R. contract re the exemption of that company's lands from taxation in the Northwest, and was informed that the case was now pending before the supreme court.

The minister of public works informed Mr. Crockett that the contract for stables for the officers' barracks grounds, Fredericton, was let by tender, the only tender being C. J. B. Simmons, at \$2,210.

He also said the contract for the Fredericton drill hall was signed Dec. 7, 1904 by C. J. B. Simmons, his being the lowest tender, \$12,865. Other tenders were Willard Kitchen, John Maxwell and Chas. A. Hall, jointly, and J. D. McLaughlin. The building is to be completed Nov. 15, 1905. Tenders were called in the first instance in five newspapers and the second in fifteen.

Mr. Crockett moved for all correspondence re the purchase of the Canada Eastern railway, also for returns showing the number of officials and wages of each when the transfer took place and now, and for the cost of operation and gross earnings of the railway from the date of transfer to Feb. 1, 1905. The motion was passed, though Emerson was afraid he could not furnish the last information, as no separate account was kept for this section of the I. C. R.

The house went into committee to consider Mr. Sinclair's bill to amend the act respecting the safety of ships so that Atlantic steamers could carry a deck load of lumber in the winter between the main and sheltered decks. Mr. Sinclair said the proposition was submitted to the British board of trade and he did not wish to press it until the board had been consulted.

At Mr. Borden's suggestion the consideration was postponed pending the board of trade's decision.

### APPLE-BOX BILL.

Mr. Fisher's apple-box bill came up again, but at the request of members from agricultural districts who desire to rest the opinion of their constituents, was laid over for a week or so. It is the government's intention that the bill shall come into force June, 1905.

Fitzpatrick's bill regarding the responsibility and retiring allowances of judges who are appointed to the chairmanship of the railway commission was also laid over at the request of W. F. MacLean, who announced that he was preparing some important amendments to it.

Mr. MacLean drew the attention of the government to the recent decision of the American government that 99 per cent of the duty on raw materials imported into the United States would be refunded when such materials were manufactured into goods for export. He contended that this would tend to cause more Canadian raw materials, such as wheat, nickel ore, etc., to be exported into and manufactured in the States, when in the interest of Canada, they should be manufactured at home. He advocated the establishment of an export duty on such raw materials to counteract the effect of the new American move.

### PUBLIC WORKS ESTIMATES.

The house then went into committee on the public works estimates. The item under consideration during the afternoon was \$250,000 more for the construction of the Victoria Memorial Museum, for which \$1,000,000 was voted last year. Acting Minister Hyman explained that the estimated total cost of the building would be \$1,250,000. The last lowest tender was \$1,150,000, \$100,000 more to be constructed of stone similar to the parliament buildings, and is to accommodate an art gallery, geological and geographical exhibits, etc. It is to be finished in about four years.

The opposition, while not objecting to the construction of the building, sharply criticized the government's loose way of dividing up the contracts and quite a sharp debate took place before the item passed.

Another item, \$115,000 for the addition to the western block to provide more offices for the government business, was passed before the committee rose at six o'clock.

### OTTAWA ELECTRIC CO.

By a vote of 27 to 16 the private bills committee of the house of commons this morning passed the bill of the Ottawa Electric Co. enabling it to buy out the Consolidated Metropolitan companies and form a monopoly, but stipulating that in the event of the acquisition of those franchises the price of electric light should not be increased beyond the maximum which those companies are entitled to charge, 52 cents per ampere hour. This was the amendment proposed by N. A. Belcourt, and to it was added a rider to the effect that this limitation as to prices shall not apply if the Ottawa company compelled by the city to put its wires underground. This is a compromise between the city and the company and is apparently fairly satisfactory to both. It will probably result in an increase in the lighting

# Reduced Price Fur Sale.

BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

Ladies' Boas, Stoles, Muffs, Fur-lined Capes and Fur-lined Coats.

All odd lines cut in price to ensure a speedy clearance, rather than carry them over. Just read this list over. There is sure to be some article you want.

## BOAS.

	Were.	Now.
Alaska Sable, - -	\$12.50 and 13.50,	\$10.00.
Alaska Sable, - -	18.50, - -	13.90.
Thibet Bear, - -	13.50, - -	6.00. (3 only.)
Dyed Coon, - -	20.00, - -	14.25.
Dyed Coon, - -	16.50, - -	11.00.
No. 2 Marten, - -	13.50, - -	9.25.
No. 2 Marten, - -	18.50, - -	13.25. 2 only of each.
No. 2 Marten, - -	20.00, - -	15.75.
Alaska Sable, - -	22.50, - -	16.90. (2 only.)
German Mink, - -	7.50, - -	5.50.
German Mink, - -	12.00, - -	8.75.
Blue Fox, - -	15.00, - -	9.50. (2 only.)
Sable Fox, - -	18.50, - -	13.50. (1 only.)
Silver Lynx, - -	18.50, - -	10.00.

## FUR-LINED COATS.

	Was.	Now.
Black Coat, Squirrel lined, Thibet trimming,	\$45.	\$31.50.
Black Coat, Hampster lined	42.50,	27.50.
Black Coat, Hampster lined,	40,	31.50.
Fawn Coat, Hampster lined, Alaska Sable trimming,	55.	39.80.
Black Coat, Muskrat lined, Alaska Sable trimming,	90,	79.00.
Black Coat, Hampster lined, Alaska Sable trimming,	60,	49.50.
Blue Coat, Hampster lined, Mink trimming,	80,	69.00.

There is just one of each of these. They are rare bargains at these prices.

## FUR-LINED CAPES.

\$25.00 Capes,	\$17.50.
20.00 Capes,	14.75.

Now is an opportunity for any person to get a snap in a fur article. The goods are all new and will bear inspection. We don't want to carry them over, that is why they go at these prices.

# Sale Starts Saturday Morning.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, 63 King St.,  
Manufacturing Furriers.

## THE HAY-BOND TREATY.

Premier Bond Not Expected to Look Upon U. S. Amendments With Favor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It was stated today by friends of the Hay-Bond treaty for the improvement of commercial relations with Newfoundland, that in view of the amendments made by the senate in executive session yesterday they will not attempt to secure ratification of the treaty until the senate's action is rescinded. The grounds given for this statement are that the amendments by the senate are one-sided and much in favor of the United States that there could be no hope of their acceptance by Premier Bond, to whom the treaty must be submitted before being approved by Great Britain's representative. It was said when the treaty is again considered an effort will be made to induce the senate to reconsider its action, failing in which the treaty will be allowed to die.

## KAISER'S PUNCH

Drives Many of His Nobles to Despair.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Kaiser has announced that he will, on his own initiative, this year, and this news is an ally joy to a great many German noblemen, who know of no harder job than to accompany their lord and master when hunting.

Emperor William does not seem to know what it is to be tired during the hunting season; he starts out before dawn and leads his followers across bog and through underbrush, up steep hills and through icy brooks, until dark, and when he returns shows no signs of exhaustion, while the counts and barons could fall asleep standing.

But they are not allowed to sleep. The Kaiser allows them fifteen minutes to get ready for dinner, and what dinner! He composes the menu himself and experiments incessantly with new dishes, the mere sight of which makes his companions turn pale.

The climax comes after dinner when a silver bowl the size of a small bathtub is carried in filled with a punch which is the Kaiser's own invention. It is boiling hot and consists of beer, sugar, lemon peel, ginger, the yolks of three dozen eggs, Rhine wine, McCall's Santa Cruz rum, German champagne and butter.

One glass of this concoction is enough to overpower the strongest man, but nobody dares refuse, and if the Kaiser notices anybody who merely takes a sip, his voice rings out "Salamander rebellen!" which means in English, "bottoms up," and his word goes.

The Kaiser insists that this punch is pure preventative against cold, and this may be so, but his companions know that it is a sure producer of nightmares and headaches, and they ought to know.

And when the hunt is over the Kaiser returns to Berlin in the best of health, while his followers by special trains rush to various health resorts to get their heads and stomachs in working order.

## ALL NONSENSICAL.

Stern Father—I don't believe that young man loves you as much as he says.  
Ernie—But, pa, he writes such sensible love letters.  
Stern Father—Well, a true lover never did write sensible love letters.

## WHITNEY GOVERNMENT

Has Begun Work—Dates For By-Elections.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—The Whitney government has begun business. Dates were fixed this morning for the by-elections for the new ministers. Nominations will take place February 21st and polling on the 28th. It is not expected that there will be any change in the cabinet, except Monteith, have large majorities, and will probably be accorded acclamations. Monteith's majority is about 100, but acclamation is expected in his case also.

## HE DISCARDED FOUR QUEENS.

"Poker players of long experience generally declare that skillful manipulation of the pasteboards is the only sure system of winning, but my own experience does not lead me to think that way," said an old card player the other day to some lovers of the national game lounging on easy leather chairs and grouped in a corner of a Bangor clubroom. "I once took part in a game of poker in which four queens were discarded through ignorance of 110, and the one card to draw to it in the soft player's hand was an ace."

"What do you think he held after the four card draw?" Well, I will tell you all about it. It is the strict truth, though it sounds like a pipe dream.

"A party of five of us were playing our usual morning game of poker, and of course, it was in the smoking cabin of an ocean liner. It was at the soft mark, rich Californian's deal that this wonderful play came off.

"He had proved himself dead easy to the rest of us, and we naturally doubted the existence of any such thing as luck when up against such a sure thing as science. Of course his deal was perfectly honest for he couldn't scatter corn scientifically among a flock of chickens so that the rooster wouldn't get more than his share.

"When he had finished his clumsily dealt five cards to each, he turned his cards so that I couldn't help getting a glimpse of them. I saw four queens staring benignly at him, one after another. First came two black ones; and then came the two red ones.

"Now, that isn't all the story. I was so surprised at the strength of this honest dealt hand that I instantly laid down my three kings and two jacks. That was a pretty juicy hand to hold in most cases, but just at this time it didn't look ace high. I didn't bet a cent on it, for a big fall doesn't amount to much when it runs up against four queens.

"When it came his say he dealt himself four cards instead of one, and threw the four queens into the discard. I ardently managed to possess myself of the king full I had so wisely discarded.

"He picked up his four cards, and, glancing at them unconcernedly, showed in a vial of bills that he had placed in front of him. This looked like a dozen or two nuts to me. I want him for all that I had, amounting to several hundred dollars. It was a no limit game and everything went that could be produced in eight.

"Did I win? No, I did not. He had drawn four cards to an ace. There were three more aces among them."

Just then one of the listeners rose from his chair.

"I am somewhat of a liar myself," he said, as he left the group of card players behind him.

## AT MCGILL.

The results of the Christmas examination in the third year bacteriology at McGill University were made public today or so ago. Among those taking honors in this subject are: C. P. Holden, son of Dr. Charles Holden of this city, and R. W. Wilson, son of Dean Wilson of Dalhousie Law School. O. B. Keddy, B. A., D. C. Malcolm, W. J. Patterson, H. A., and E. K. Kolff, B. A., are among those in the pass section of the results. Mr. Keddy graduated from Acadia College, Wolfville, a year or so ago and Mr. Malcolm is a son of Andrew Malcolm of this city. Messrs. Patterson and Wolf graduated from the University of Mount Allison, Sackville, in 1902. Mr. Patterson belongs to Moncton, and Mr. Wolf to Hamilton, Bermuda.

I increased my advertising immediately and have been doing so ever since. A. A. Hendrickson, Hendrickson Wrist Machine Co., N. Y.

## INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH

The Queen's Volunteers Send a Challenge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Colonel Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has received from Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, colonel commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, a draft of conditions proposed for a team trophy rifle match to be shot in July at Bisley, Eng. It provides for teams of six men each, to shoot fifteen shots a man at each of four ranges, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, each team to use the guns of its regular service. As the National Guards have recently been equipped with the modern American Krag rifle, which was used by the United States army in the war with Spain, these conditions are entirely satisfactory to the Seventh, and will undoubtedly be accepted.

Captain Robt. McLean of Company K, will captain the Seventh's team; Captain De Witt C. Falls, regimental adjutant, will act as adjutant, and Lieutenants Oswald Thil of Company L, and J. Augustus Haurand of Company K, will be quarter master and sergeant quartermaster, respectively. The team and substitutes will probably be Captain McLean, Company K; Captain B. E. McAlpin, Company I; Capt. W. J. Underwood, Company G; Lieut. Oren M. Beach, Company B; Lieut. Howard C. Crall, Company G; Sergeant W. B. Short, Company D; Sergeant Harry L. Saydam, Company G; Corporal W. W. Taylor, Company K, and Privates Daniel C. Meyer and E. C. Robinson, of Company C.

It is expected that the team will sail for England early in June in order to obtain a week or more of practice at the Bisley range before the match. The contest promises to be one of much interest.

## STUDENT HONORED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Louis F. King, a fourth year artist student at McGill University, has been selected for a scholarship in Christ's College, Cambridge, which is worth ninety pounds yearly for three years. The selection is not competitive, but is made by the contest promises to be one of much interest.