

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.
JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.
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Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 12, 1908.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
**"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever."**

PARTY LINES
The local government's endeavor to get help from the Liberals under false pretences is not prospering. Where Premier Robinson can derive any advantage from nominating a Conservative, he does not hesitate. Mr. Burns and the other government candidates in Gloucester are Conservatives, and the Premier and Mr. LaBelle, who is a recent convert, welcome their support. But while this is done in Gloucester Hon. Mr. Robinson seeks to convey the impression elsewhere that the election is being run on Federal party lines and that good Liberals are in some way bound to protect him from the people who wish to punish his government for its misdeeds. In this connection he has received a sharp rebuke in Northumberland. Mr. Loggie, the Federal member, came down from Ottawa a few days ago, and sought to use the Liberal organization to support the discredited local government. He was told at once by men of influence that he must abandon this line of activity as the party would not meet his wishes, and that if he persisted he would injure both himself and the organization. It is said he then explained that Hon. Mr. Pugsley—a Liberal of the old school—had requested him to whip the Liberals into line for the local government. The result can scarcely have pleased Mr. Loggie or Dr. Pugsley. The local government executive in Northumberland has announced that there will be no recognition of Federal party lines. The Robinson government must stand alone.

Mr. Morrissey and Mr. MacLachlan of the opposition ticket are both Liberals, and the opposition, in every county in the province has many Liberals at its back. These men resent the attempt to dictate what their attitude shall be toward the local government. They feel that a man may be a Liberal without supporting the provincial administration which has ruined the roads of New Brunswick, squandered the public money and heavily mortgaged the public credit. They know that the fight in New Brunswick on this occasion has nothing to do with Federal issues; they know the struggle is one against bad government, and that to win it is necessary to bring to an end the reign of the men who have so long and so recklessly abused the confidence and the patience of the taxpayers of this province.

It is characteristic of the local government that it fears to be judged on its own merits. It is not content that men shall vote for or against it because of the manner in which it has administered public affairs; it seeks to be excused by some of the liberals on the spurious plea that it is a Liberal government. In many quarters the Liberals openly complain that their party is injured by this attempt to identify it with the provincial machine. They say, with vigor and with reason, that the local government should be judged entirely by what it has done or failed to do for the people of New Brunswick. If the Robinson administration had a good record it would not quarrel with that contention, but its record is bad and its leaders have sought to confuse the issue. They cannot do so. Premier Robinson's own course in accepting Conservative candidates, and the action on both sides in Northumberland show how hollow is the government's pretence about party lines.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS
Mr. F. E. Williams of this city and those gentlemen at Ottawa who are investigating cold storage propositions, the Ross rifle contracts, the sale of sub-target guns to the government, and kindred matters, actually act as if they wished Sir Frederick Borden to bring forward evidence to prove that he is in politics for his health. These inquiries almost appear to doubt it. Their attitude, of course, is most despicable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in justice to Sir Frederick

and in fairness to the Canadian public, should see to it that investigation of a thorough character is carried on until the last insinuation against the Minister of Militia is disposed of.

We take it for granted that in the view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier no member of his cabinet could be regarded as justified in using his official station and influence to push a private business proposition which proposition depended upon government subsidies. Mr. Williams appears to think that the cold storage company which succeeded in securing all the available subsidies owed its success to Sir Frederick's interest in it or in its promoters and stockholders. Sir Frederick Borden says he is not interested in this company—whose secretary-treasurer is his son-in-law—and no doubt he will read with surprise a letter from Hon. Mr. Fisher to Mr. Williams in which the Minister of Agriculture refers to an application from Sir Frederick on behalf of a cold storage company in which he was interested. This letter confirmed Mr. Williams' belief that when he set out to get a share of the cold storage subsidy he had seemingly to meet the competition of a cabinet minister. Sir Frederick will doubtless explain these matters to the satisfaction of all who believe he is in politics for his health or on a sense of public duty and who are easily disturbed by such inquiries as are set afoot by his enemies or opponents.

The cold storage incident comes on the heels of others which show a tendency at Ottawa to place Sir Frederick on the defensive. Here, for example, is an extract from a report of the proceedings in committee relative to the sub-target gun: "Dr. Reid (Greenville) said it had come out that the sub-target gun cost the company \$80 and were sold to the Government for \$250. The minister's secretary was a member of the company and therefore in a position to get an order. Mr. Jewell had instituted a suit against the minister which had been stopped. The whole proceedings led him to think that there was a deal and that the company was organized to make a big profit out of a contract with the government."

"Sir Frederick Borden said the motive of the Opposition had been disclosed in the animus of speeches made by Dr. Reid and Mr. Northrup. He would ask them if they thought the fact that his private secretary had stock in the Sub-Target Company would have influenced him to take that there was something wrong. "Mr. Northrup—I think it is sufficient to make an inquiry necessary. "Sir Frederick—If the honorable gentleman thinks there is anything wrong it is open to them to make their charges against me on the floor of the house. "While admitting that it was unusual for the private secretary of a minister to hold stock in such a company, he did not know that his private secretary held stock until the latter gave evidence before the committee. Mr. Foster, he declared, had evidently been conspiring with people who had conspired to defraud the government. The high cost of the sub-target gun was due to the fact that the patents are held in the United States. In closing he challenged Mr. Foster to make charges."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley was present at this inquiry and was most active in defending Hon. Mr. Borden from the gentlemen who criticized him. Hon. Mr. Pugsley rebuked these wicked cynics with considerable feeling. The mere suggestion that anyone would mix business and politics is most abhorrent to the Minister of Public Works, and his long experience makes him a judge of such matters.

CANADA NOW AND HEREAFTER
When a little group of citizens formed the Canadian Club in St. John a year ago, few would have predicted for the organization so rapid a growth in membership and so high a place in public esteem as it has today. A glance back over the year shows that a large number of conspicuous and brilliant men delivered addresses and that in almost every instance the discourses were of thoughtful and inspiring quality. The club has been of solid service in securing speakers men who did more than entertain—the picture and analyzed certain phases and features of our national life and led their hearers to keep on thinking about these things. This Canadian Club, like the others in Canada, is a force in nation building, in shaping national character, in impressing upon those in touch with it, and through them upon others, the value of ideals. The club has before it a future of much promise.

Mr. John S. Ewart, who spoke to the club Friday on "Lessons from the Imperial Conference," has given much thought to Canada and her relations with the other members of the British family. He speaks clearly and forcibly and makes his case in the manner of a trained publicist. It is a pleasure to hear him, if it is not so simple a matter to stride along with him to his conclusions. The questions which Mr. Ewart raises with respect to our development as a virtually independent, or at least wholly self-governing country, do not press awkwardly upon us; nor do they call for any action which might resemble an attempt to answer them in advance. British development is rather disposed to defy and confuse the prophetic. Bridges which look awkward or dangerous at a distance we cross when we come to them, horse, foot, and gun, and generally in good order.

We must not object to a glance ahead by Mr. Ewart. In the distance there may be a wholly independent Canada. For ourselves we see here an integral part of the Empire, a part gradually forging ahead into a more important place in the family, but over more sensible of the value and the responsibility of the relationship. There is no check to legitimate aspiration or rounded development in that programme. The Dominion must ever bulk larger in the Imperial scheme. Its rights will not be denied, and one feels equally confident, its obligations will not be

evaded even though events should make them appear suddenly formidable.

We have not known our relatives overseas as well as we should, or as well as we shall; but who can have failed to note the growing knowledge and appreciation of recent years? The signs indicate a growth of understanding throughout the big family, and that must mean unity. The self-governing Colonies are jealous of their rights, it is true. And rightly so. But tomorrow if it were revealed to the world—to fasten upon some concrete example for illustration—that Great Britain could no longer maintain the two-Power standard of the navy, the Britons of the outlying countries would fill up the gaps in the line. Who doubts it has not noticed how little bold outwings a formidable array of theory.

THE TASK OF THE EXPERTS
In his address at Fredericton Junction Mr. Hazen referred to the experts whom Premier Robinson has introduced into the campaign to supply the government with campaign material. Mr. Hazen suggested that the accountants be required to make a bona fide inquiry into expenditures about which the government has never afforded any satisfactory information. "He challenged the Premier to have an honest and thorough examination of the public accounts for the last fifteen years placed before the people. He challenged him to have produced in detail the accounts of the Central Railway; he challenged him to have his experts present to the people a statement of the expenditure since the close of this fiscal year or money that should have been accounted for previous to that time."

Will the experts trace the million and more that the Central railway paid, and tell the people to whom the money was paid, for what purposes, and what individuals profited by the purchase of the original road by the government? Will they examine the public accounts for the last fifteen years, and will they do it with the idea that they are working in the interests of the taxpayers and not in the interest of the local government? We shall see. The people are not to be deceived by the statement issued late in the campaign for obvious political reasons. The Premier's action in calling in outside accountants is a confession that the financial statements of himself and his associates have not been satisfactory to the electors. He feels that something more is required. It will be evident that any report by these auditors, in order to be effective, must cover a great deal of ground and a long term of years, and be marked by evidence that the experts, however long would our neighbors hesitate about shutting off the supply? If they saw an opportunity to transfer for a great industry to their side of the boundary, what would they do? Yet some Canadians believe we should be content with the price of the wood which we export to build up rich industrial communities in the United States. This development should be taking place in Canada which had not only the raw material but abundant water power. The Montreal Star believes there is a surprise in store for Americans who believe the Dominion will long hesitate to make use of its tremendous advantages in this matter. Says the Star:

OUR ADVANTAGE
If the Americans had the pulpwood and Canada had a great pulp and paper industry which depended upon American raw material, how long would our neighbors hesitate about shutting off the supply? If they saw an opportunity to transfer for a great industry to their side of the boundary, what would they do? Yet some Canadians believe we should be content with the price of the wood which we export to build up rich industrial communities in the United States. This development should be taking place in Canada which had not only the raw material but abundant water power. The Montreal Star believes there is a surprise in store for Americans who believe the Dominion will long hesitate to make use of its tremendous advantages in this matter. Says the Star:

PROMISES
If the local government is returned to power in March, another term of the most reckless extravagance. The government is badly scared. If it were returned to power the province would be at its mercy. The borrowers and the spenders would make the most of their last chance. The province cannot afford the experiment. No one who has watched the course of the present administration believes it capable of reform, and it would be difficult to show that its professions of repentance entitle it to another trial. The only way to secure reform is to beat the present government in March.

We are to have a campaign of promises. The Minister of Public Works who has already promised New Brunswick pretty nearly everything in sight, is to put forward new promises and old ones in the hope that the people thereby will be induced to forget what they have endured at the hands of the local government majority and give that majority one more chance at the provincial treasury.

To give this government another chance will be to bleed the province for another five years, to guarantee more bonds, to increase present guarantees, to consent to the expenditure of more money upon government officials and their friends and less upon the actual public services.

The Minister of Public Works will not give New Brunswick economical government; he will not give us decent roads, bridges, schools. The provincial administration is a thing separate and apart from the Federal government. The people of New Brunswick must vote for good government if they are to get it, and they cannot get it by voting for the Robinson candidates. What the province received at the hands of Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, and LaBelle will be received at the hands of Messrs. Robinson, LaBelle, Allen, Farris and McKewen if these gentlemen are returned to power. The mean-

ST. JOHN AND THE CABINET
Premier Robinson is not impressed by the claims of this constituency in point of cabinet representation, or he is unable to discover cabinet timber among those who are carrying his standard here. In many respects St. John appears to have very little weight in the local government councils. There has been some talk about giving Mr. Purdy the fo'castle position

which Hon. Mr. Barnes was induced to vacate; but even Mr. Purdy's friends will not be carried away by any such "promotion," and if the fo'castle position does come to St. John it will only serve to throw into sharper relief the dreary and conspicuous fact that this city does not amount to much in the opinion of the little group controlling the local government machine.

The Premier cannot be disappointed if the voters accept his estimate of Messrs. Purdy, Lantulum, Sears and Skinner. The Premier does not regard any of these gentlemen as big enough for such positions as are filled by the Hon. E. H. Allen, the Hon. F. J. Sweeney, the Hon. L. P. Farris or the Hon. Charles H. LaBelle. There it is. St. John can take it or leave it. The members of the St. John government ticket neatly accept the Premier's measurement of them, but even the lively expectation of favors to come, the promise of reward in defeat or in victory, cannot convince them or their friends that their leader's estimate is flattering to them or to the great constituency they seek to represent. Nor will their tame acceptance of the somewhat degrading situation make of which the Premier is so less intelligent, less influential, less capable of administration, a department than Mr. Allen, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Farris and Mr. LaBelle, why should the party managers ask the electors of this constituency to vote for them? If Mr. Sears loses his election he will get some sort of remuneration position, and as he has said repeatedly that he does not want to go to Fredericton and cannot afford to go, the simple thing in his case is to defeat him and let him enter quickly into his reward, Mr. Purdy could find no one else in the North End. He is a Liberal, but he is not proud of the local government. Mr. Lantulum has had his chance in the Legislature. He has done little enough there. His usefulness is not likely to be greater hereafter. Mr. Skinner is, in Mr. Robinson's estimation at least not of cabinet size. He is a candidate perhaps because he desires an opportunity to explain in the Legislature his views on prohibition—views which he did not incorporate in the report of the commission which he was chairman. But as the commission was useless the need for electing Mr. Skinner is not pressing.

Hon. Mr. McKewen is in the cabinet because the local search for an Attorney General revealed no one else who would accept. It was expected that Mr. McKewen would lead the forlorn hope in the city, but the Attorney General did not have the courage to permit the electors to choose a candidate at their own risk. McKewen's judgment in this instance was sound, even if the retreat was not graceful. The city can hope for no place in the Robinson cabinet. If it elects government supporters it must do so because it approves of the government's record. Machine Liberals workers here still strive to keep up the pretence that the local government has some claim upon the support of Liberals as such. But Liberals generally in St. John resent the suggestion that they must accept responsibility for the local administration. They object to the party whip. They will not permit to the party whip of men to dictate to them about provincial affairs. They are thinking about New Brunswick now rather than the Dominion.

They are not flattered by Premier Robinson's attitude toward this constituency. They know it is time for a change. The government is much weaker than it was in 1903. Its city ticket is lighter now than it was then. The opposition, in the opinion of many impartial observers, has gained ground steadily during the last few years. This is the home of the opposition leader. The opposition ticket is strong and each of its members would make an excellent representative. Mr. Maxwell has been tested and has proved his worth in the Legislature. He should go to the House again in March, and with him Messrs. Wilson, McInerney and Hatheway.

But the government is to have experts from outside—at the public expense. In politics this means that the people are going to pay for work which the government deems necessary to secure campaign material. How much more simple it would have been for Hon. Mr. Robinson to accept Mr. Fleming's challenge to tell the people a short and straight story on the public platform.

A secret ballot will give the electors of this province a great opportunity on March 3. The local government will be strongly supplied with the "resources of civilization," but it will be difficult to defeat the popular will. The opposition performed an invaluable service when it forced the secret ballot law through the House. Mr. McKewen promised that reform rather than face Mr. John E. Wilson in a bye-election here after the campaign of 1903. Since then Mr. McKewen has retreated to the county. He leaves Messrs. Purdy, Lantulum, Sears and Skinner to deal with a situation he does not face. The party managers said the man with the portfolio should lead the city ticket, but Mr. McKewen could not see it. That made it doubly difficult to get a government ticket in the city. The public knows how that ticket was secured. Mr. Sears was inducted. Mr. Purdy tells us that he ran because they could get no one else in the North End. Mr. Lantulum was inevitable. Mr. Skinner—well, Mr. Skinner was a member of the government's famous Prohibition Commission and he had been beaten in a bye-election when the government concentrated all its strength to elect him. Dr. Pugsley is going to try to elect these gentlemen on the strength of the local government's record. The longer Dr. Pugsley and the electors of this constituency look at the matter the more doubts they will have about it. A very small change in the vote would have beaten the government ticket in 1903. Mr. Maxwell's success in the bye-election was significant. Who doubts that the coming test will give the opposition the four city seats?

ing of a vote on March 3 is worthy of very serious thought by every voter who really desires government in the interests of the taxpayers.

For a long term of years the present administration has become more selfish and more reckless in its handling of public funds and its disregard for the duties of office. There should be enough independent men in every parish of this province to free the country from the borrowers and the spenders. They should not be able to save themselves this time by promises.

MR. MORRISSEY AND DR. PUGSLEY
Mr. Morrissey gives the government journals some trouble. They do not know what to say about him, yet they feel that they should say something. One of them remarks:

"Mr. John Morrissey gives as his reason for opposing the provincial government the fact that Hon. William Pugsley is in some way associated with it. Mr. Pugsley is also associated with the federal government, so that Mr. Morrissey for the same reason should oppose that government. But Mr. Morrissey assures us that he is not a Liberal because of Dr. Pugsley. He is a Liberal when Dr. Pugsley was a Conservative. Mr. Morrissey says Dr. Pugsley must not attempt to tell him or other Liberals in New Brunswick what their attitude toward the provincial government shall be. Mr. Morrissey is opposed to the local government, as are many supporters of the Laurier administration throughout this province. They object to federal interference in provincial elections. They know that a man can be a good Liberal without feeling that he must apologize for, and defend, and support, the gentlemen who have played fast and loose with the income and the credit of New Brunswick and who are seeking another term in order to avoid exposure and to gain further profit. It will pay to let Mr. Morrissey alone."

NOTE AND COMMENT
The government nominated its ticket in Northumberland Friday, and now that the men are in the field there can be little doubt that the opposition will have a solid delegation from that county.

There are indications that the government will devote an unusual amount of practical attention to Sunbury. That county was flooded with money in 1903 in an attempt to beat Messrs. Hazen and Glaser. Even if the same methods are used now they will fail again. The opposition case has received many recruits in Sunbury during the last year and the party is confident that the leader and his colleagues will have record majorities in March.

Though long expected, the death of Judge Tremblay was a shock to a great circle of friends and acquaintances, and there will be keen regret here and elsewhere he was known. An able and kindly man, of long service in a public capacity, he had won the respect and esteem of all who had come in contact with him. He was a prominent figure in the life of the city, and his removal is a mournful addition to a long list of conspicuous and valued citizens whose death has removed during the last few months.

Mr. Fleming thinks the government, considering the sums it spends for book-keepers and accountants, should be able to present a financial statement which every intelligent taxpayer could understand at a glance. If this were done, he contends, Premier Robinson would be calling every intelligent observer, his own eyes, Mr. Fleming says the records show that the cost of the provincial book-keeping is as follows:

Provincial Secretary's department.....\$8,154.65
Crown Lands department.....7,200.00
Public Works department.....6,000.00
Total.....\$21,354.65

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OPPOSITION GAINING IN WESTMORLAND

Many Defections from the Government Ranks Throughout the County

Candidates Meeting With Enthusiastic Reception Wherever They Visit—Many Liberals Promise Support—J. D. Hazen to Speak at Memramcook Thursday Night—F. W. Sumner, Who Has Been Ill, Will Take the Stump Soon.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—The opposition candidates in Westmorland had a most successful series of meetings in the eastern end of the county last week concluding with a special meeting at Grand Shomog, Friday night. Thursday night Messrs. Melanson, Mahoney and D. I. Welch spoke at Oulton's Corner. The public hall was crowded and the opposition were given assurances on every hand of strong support in that section. J. R. Taylor presided. At Grand Shomog the hall would not accommodate the crowd that gathered. Mr. Purdy presided and the speakers were Black, Mahoney, Melanson and D. I. Welch.

Mr. Sumner is still confined to his home here with a heavy cold but hopes to be out soon to take part in the campaign. From every section of the county come cheering reports for the opposition. Large numbers of former supporters of the government, particularly in the eastern end of the county are, in this contest, found arrayed on the side of the opposition.

At Memramcook Friday night the opposition forces met for organization. The attendance exceeded expectations. Although the government party held a meeting at Memramcook the same night there were so many voters present at the opposition organization meeting as at the government gathering. Memramcook can be counted on to do very much better for the opposition this time than the last election.

This week the opposition candidates will visit Salisbury parish and also be at Memramcook Thursday night when J. D. Hazen speaks.

Tomorrow afternoon a convention will be held here to promote a purely Canadian Practical sense are expected to be taken to enforce the law against corrupt practices in the election. Notices of the convention was read in all the city churches today.

DOMINION OFFICIALS MUST PAY CIVIC TAX ON SALARIES

New Brunswick Supreme Court Unanimous in Upholding St. John Assessment

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 7.—The supreme court this afternoon and delivered a large number of judgments, several of which are of considerable importance. Justice Gregory, who was ill when the cases were argued last term, took no part in the judgments. The St. John assessment case was among those disposed of and the court decided unanimously that salaries of dominion officials were liable for municipal taxation.

The following cases were decided: King vs. Forbes ex parte Harrington. This case arose out of a St. John street quarrel, for which the defendant was arrested and convicted before Judge Forbes. Court refused to grant rule nisi to quash conviction.

King vs. O'Brien ex parte Chamberlain (two cases).—There were applications from Gloucester county to quash convictions under the liquor license act, the defendant being convicted for second and third offences. The court unanimously granted an order quashing the conviction for the second offence and annulled the conviction in the other case by striking out the words "third offence" and "levy."

Whitaker vs. Goggin.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs within twenty days.

McClaw vs. Fish.—New trial refused. This was an action for false imprisonment arising out of a sale to a minor.

Everett vs. Everett.—Rule to set aside non suit and enter verdict for plaintiff refused.

Rundel et al. vs. McNeill.—Rule for new trial refused.

Moran vs. O'Regan.—This was an action for slander tried in St. John and resulting in a verdict for plaintiff. The court refused to grant the defendant a new trial. Judge Harrington dissenting. One of the points raised by Teed, K. C., defendant's counsel, was that the plaintiff had challenged a juror because he was upwards of sixty years of age. He claimed that it was a case for exemption but not for challenge. Chief Justice Barker, who delivered the judgment of the court, took the ground that the fact of a juror being sixty years of age was a poor ground for a challenge. The court also held that the publication of the alleged slanderous remarks in dictation to a stenographer was not a privileged publication.

The executors of the late F. J. Seery, M. D., vs. Federal Life Assurance Company.—Only the chief justice and Justice Harrington and Landry took part in that case. The court refused defendant company a new trial, the chief justice dissenting. This case has been pending for more than five years and has been tried three times in York Circuit Court. The death of a juror before the first trial had been finished made a second trial necessary, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. This was set aside on appeal and the case was remanded.

King vs. Kelly.—Court discharged rule on the ground that the question is entirely one of fact and certiorari does not lie as the jurisdiction of the magistrate was not involved.

The King vs. Davies ex parte (two cases).—Rule discharged.

The King vs. Kay ex parte Melanson.—Conviction quashed. In this case an order was made protecting the magistrate from an action on motion of Phinney, K. C.

Goggin appellant and Whitaker—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Hamstead Steamship Company appellants vs. Vaughan Electric Company defendant.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Total number of judgments delivered was twenty-six, the largest number handed down in one day for many years.

BOY KING OF PORTUGAL AFRAID OF ASSASSINATION

Didn't Attend Funerals of Murdered Father and Brother Sunday.

Lisbon, Feb. 8.—With the church bells tolling continually, the bodies of the murdered king and crown prince, in two gold chariots, shrouded in black velvet and drawn by eight hooded horses, were escorted by a glittering funeral pageant to the cathedral and laid at rest beside their ancestors of the Braganza dynasty. Seven hours elapsed from the time the foreign princes and the special ambassadors of all the powers gathered at the palace for the ceremony there, until three salves of twenty-one guns and three volleys of musketry, reverberating over the terraced and sun-bathed hills, and answered by the British warships in the harbor, announced that the last rites were over.

Not a single untoward incident marred the last act of Portugal's tragedy. The vague forebodings proved baseless and there is a general feeling of relief tonight that all passed well, in view of the political turmoil. The great outpouring of people along the line of procession was noteworthy. They packed the pavements, crowded the windows, and choked the side streets. While evidences of deep and popular sorrow seemed to be absent, many

stood with uncovered heads as the funeral cars passed, and nowhere was actual respect witnessed.

Troops guarded the streets and were massed in numerous parks and plazas along the route; all shops and cafes were closed and shutters covered the windows of the ministerial buildings in the Praca do Comercio where the king and prince were assassinated a week ago.

It was a grief-stricken palace; and strong men were shaken at the scene in the private apartments where the special embassies were received. Neither Queen Amelia nor the Dowager Queen Maria Pia were to be seen, but King Manuel carried himself bravely as he might, though deadly pale and on the verge of a complete breakdown when the ordeal was finished. The Duke of Coimbra, Prince Eitel Frederick, and Infante Fernando, in addition to verbal condolences, presented personal letters from their sovereigns to the king who was greatly touched at these messages. Tears that were almost constantly in his eyes several times over flowed.

When the members of the court and the special representatives of foreign countries entered the chapel for the last brief service, the king remained behind. Neither he nor the two queens followed the cortege to the cathedral. The violent death of his father, it is explained, absorbed King Manuel from conforming to the tradition of walking behind the dead to the grave. Nevertheless, his absence and the absence of Queen Amelia and the Dowager Queen has caused universal comment, being generally attributed to other reasons.

Prominent Houlton Man Dead.
Houlton, Me., Feb. 7.—Hudson T. Frisbie for many years one of the leading business men in Aroostook county, died at his home here today, aged sixty-nine years. He had been ill two months.