

Con.; Miss Ada Howell, A. C.; Miss Ella Pease, I. S.; Lealey Wainwright, O. S.; Mrs. Alex. Brown, S. P.; Miss Kato Mungby, P. W. P.; Mason Wilson has also been elected as Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, the office being vacant in account of the departure of Rev. W. M. Townsend.

ST. MARTINS
St. Martins, April 10.—Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Samuel Fowkes, Miss Mary Louise Charlton was united in marriage to Henry Allan Edgett. The bride was given away by her brother John. Rev. Joseph Smith performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Edgett will reside in Parisville.

On Wednesday afternoon the ladies of the Baptist M. A. S. held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Michael Kelly.

Schooner Stanley L., Captain Lewis from Apple River, for St. John, is here for harbor.

Mrs. H. H. Mott, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Titus has returned for her home in the city.

The funeral of the late Cudlip Miller which was held this afternoon in the Episcopal church, was largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Smith. Interment was at Mosher Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. MacLeod are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.

Mrs. John Fowkes who has been very ill is convalescing.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., April 10.—Bert Patterson, who has been very ill is a little better.

George Palmer and Joseph Edward returned from Salisbury yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Atkinson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Atkinson.

Dr. F. W. Tozer visited his home in Newmarket yesterday.

WHERE THE KING WAS A GUEST IN 1660

(Toronto Mail)

Our friends in the United States in prematurely fitting themselves for business pursuits have not, as might be supposed, been diverted altogether of sentiment.

Even in New York, where the struggle for existence is the fiercest, we sometimes see them pause in the midst of the fray to perform some act of grace and tenderness that seems strangely out of character with hard business principles.

On Saturday the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the first of the great hotels that have helped make New York famous. No mushroom skyscraper was the Fifth Avenue, for it had attained an antiquity more than respectable as American institutions are reckoned.

For half a century the Fifth Avenue Hotel has faithfully served New Yorkers, and the greatest of their visitors from other parts of the country and from foreign lands.

It was one of the great sights of the city for twenty years; it has been a great relic for ten. Moved by the great fire of Saturday night its doors would close, to open again only that the building wreckers might enter to carry out their work of destruction.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was built in 1859 by Parson Stevens, who had become rich as the owner of a hotel in Boston, which has given its name to hundreds of hotels on this continent.

CALL ON ALL TO HELP IN FISH, FOREST, AND GAME PRESERVATION

Statement of Conditions in New Brunswick by Secretary of New Association--To Make This Province Sporting Paradise of Continent.

Douglas W. Clinch, secretary-treasurer of the New Brunswick Fish, Forest and Game Protective Association, gave yesterday the following view of the organization of the fishing and shooting conditions in the province:

"On the evening of January 27, 1908, fourteen men at the board of trade rooms formed the St. John branch of the New Brunswick Fish, Forest and Game Protective Association. Since that memorable evening some 250 men have enrolled as members. They are lending their assistance and support to the effort the association is making to improve the conditions under which fishing and shooting are carried on in this province.

The subject of forestry was also dealt with and though it was impossible in so short a time to handle a matter of such magnitude, it was proven that little of real scientific cutting was known to the great bulk of small lumbermen. Under the present system a concern of annual income leaving from the government for a term of years, naturally cuts all the lumber they come across and then they transport it to the stream. They have cut lumber under the regulation limit of size at the butt and have simply carried every tree before them.

"The game of the province from bird to mouse is in urgent need of protection. Though it is impossible to state the actual figures, it is safe to say that 1,200,000 birds are annually killed illegally. From the statements of the most reliable guides, it is considered a safe estimate that every full-grown bull moose is worth to the province from \$200 to \$300, if killed by a non-resident. This last year alone the people of this province lost upwards of \$400,000 through the careless slaughter of moose. When the total value of the caribou and deer killed is added we have an appalling total to face.

"Summing up the entire subject and by making comparisons with the state of Maine, we find that where thirty years ago the shooting and fishing were nearly as good as today they receive annually \$25,000,000 from their fishing and shooting. These figures are by no means exaggerated and are from the best authorities in America. They have been proven by those who have canvassed figures furnished by railways, hotel proprietors and other competent judges.

"This is what the people of New Brunswick are today faced with. We have without question far better facilities for the city, and there were those who predicted that Stevens would lose a lot of money in the venture. But fortune favored the hotel, for the very next year King Edward, then Prince of Wales, visiting New York, stayed at the Fifth Avenue, thus starting the procession of famous men and women who have been its guests in later years. It is stated by the New York Times that from 1860 until 1880 no prominent person visited New York who did not stay at the great hotel.

Many and famous were the receptions held under its roof. Dom Pedro of Brazil held court on the stairs, and the King of Siam, was entertained there, and the year before the Fifth Avenue was chosen by President Arthur as the proper place in which to receive the Coronation Exhibition. As to notables of the domestic order, the Hotel Mail of August 8, 1886, contained this paragraph:

"Ten United States Senators and two ex-Governors stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday."

Mention of politicians reminds us that the Fifth Avenue Hotel was the political headquarters of the State and one of the great political centres of the United States. For thirty-three years it was the home of Senator T. C. Platt, "the easy boss," who was the Republican master of the State, and it was in Platt's regime that the famous "Ames Corbett" was established. Surely there are hundreds of Canadians, scores perhaps, who read these lines, who have "put up" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in the evening, led by some sophisticated friend, have gazed respectfully at those famous red plush benches in the angle of the corridor just beyond the office on the stairs, and have heard the whisper, "That's the Ames Corbett, you know, and there's Senator (So-and-so) and Assemblyman Blank, and some of the others." There, on those two benches, was made much of the political history of New York State. It was the great Republican rendezvous and got the name because its occupants, frequently men with favors to expect from Senator Platt, invariably said "Ames" to the mandates issued by that politician from his room upstairs.

The Fifth Avenue was the first hotel put in elevators; and this innovation, though possible in the skyscraping hotels, was one of the chief causes in its success of business. The land it occupies has become so valuable for a hotel site that it is predicted in an authoritative quarter that all governments will refrain from ratifying the Hague treaty establishing the prize court.

HORSE REINDEER IN FAR LABRADOR

Wilfred Grenfell's Experiment Meets With Success

AN INTERESTING LETTER

The Entire Herd Was Brought Over Without Loss--Exulting Time in Landing Animals on the Ice--Plenty of Moss for Feed in the New Country.

The story of Mr. Wilfred Grenfell's experiment in introducing reindeer into Labrador from Norway and Sweden reads like fiction. In an exceedingly interesting letter from St. Anthony, Mr. Grenfell, in telling of the great excitement at the post when the arrival of the Norwegian ship Anita, with its cargo of reindeer, was announced, says:

"The ship came pushed through the ice for some distance, and as we watched she drew off and backed the harbor ice as full speed. She made little progress, however, broken to harness. The latter on the arrival of the Norwegian ship Anita, with its cargo of reindeer, was announced, says:

"The day following the first expedition to the White Hills, Mr. Lindsay and the candidates for the dog teams went in to show the Lapps the land, taking a guide and the interpreter. At first they seemed despondent and said that the deer could never live there on account of the ice on the moss, which is thicker than usual this year, owing to several periods of thaw with rain, which has been so common as it fell. The trip did not produce any results.

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NEW SPRING HAT RESTORES SANITY

Mr. Warren Bought it for His Wife Under Expert Direction, With Astonishing Results

CURES WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

And the Knowing Nurse at the Binghamton State Hospital Gives Some Psychological-Bartolite Advice.

Binghamton, N.Y., April 3.—Mrs. Frank Warren, whose husband is a prosperous business man of this city, six months ago began to show symptoms of nervous depression, and her condition finally became one of settled melancholia. She declined to speak and no efforts of her husband or children could rouse her from her apathy.

"The patient who had the hat bought for her by her husband, who had been treated in an institution, so early in the winter Mr. Warren placed his wife in the Binghamton State hospital. The physicians were interested in the case and made a special study of Mrs. Warren, but confessed that they had little chance of her recovery if she had treatment in an institution, so early in the winter Mr. Warren placed his wife in the Binghamton State hospital.

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Taft Tells About AN ARMY OF 250,000 MEN FOR UNCLE SAM

Columbus, O., April 4.—William H. Taft, secretary of War, rounded out a busy day, by speaking tonight at the annual dinner of the Columbus Chamber of Trade. The secretary arrived early this morning and spent the greater part of the day in his rooms at the Chittenden Hotel, engaged in the preparation of his speech and disposing of departmental business. He also conferred with A. I. Vorys, manager of his campaign for the presidential nomination, and other Republican leaders of the state. Later he met Gov. Harris and other state officers of the Columbus Chamber of Trade, and to Columbus by the meeting of the Republican state central committee. The secretary will leave tomorrow for Chicago.

"The annual dinner of the board of trade at Memorial Hall, was attended by about 1200 diners and the galleries were filled with women. Secretary Taft's subject was 'The Army of 250,000 Men for Uncle Sam.' He said in part:

"How could we maintain the Monroe doctrine if it should ever be questioned by the nations of the world for or against? Could we do it otherwise than by an expeditionary force to the country invaded for the purpose of assisting the local forces in repelling the invader? It is true that our navy, enlarged as it is, would discharge a most useful function in the defence of the invaded country, but it could make little headway against hostile forces landed there; and after that the only method of asserting our international policy would be by the use of the army of the United States.

"Of course, there is no probability of a recurrence of a great civil war but should the forces of anarchy and socialism and revolt against organized government manifest themselves a well organized militia would be most necessary. Suppression of local disturbances is to the regular army an unpleasant duty, and it is one which the President would summon regular troops with great reluctance.

"An increase in the efficiency of the militia may well relieve the regular army of any such duty. The moral effect of a regular army, however, is to discourage lawlessness and to encourage lawfulness. The history of this country since the beginning of the revolutionary war shows that during at least one-fourth of the life of the country the government has had a war on its hands in some part of its territory. It is therefore unwise to prophesy as to what may happen in this respect in the future.

"The most insidious argument against the maintenance of an army of present efficiency is that we once had a magnificent army of volunteers of a million, and it is asked, 'Can we not raise such an army again?' 'We have no right to ask our citizens to expose themselves as enlisted men in battle, without regular pay, the chances of disaster and death by proper military education of the officer, and proper military training of the men.'

"Speaking of the army today and of its improvement and adaptation to modern needs, he gave credit to the ability, energy and enthusiasm of Elihu Root, formerly secretary of war.

In conclusion the secretary said: 'Congress manifests such an interest in the development of the army and a willingness from time to time to improve the various branches that during the next decade, I feel confident we shall have a regular army and a reserve citizen soldiery sufficient to put into the field 250,000 men, capable of carrying on war with courage and efficiency. We do not raise armies by conscription except as a last resort. As a consequence our army is much more expensive than European armies, even in time of peace. Our regular army of 80,000 men costs us about \$72,000,000 a year. France maintains an army of 546,000 men at a cost of \$138,000,000 a year. Germany maintains 645,000 men for \$144,000,000 a year.'

New York, April 10.—Bradstreet's state of trade tomorrow will be: Though irregular, the general developments have been in the direction of improvement. The approach of Easter has stimulated retail trade in some lines and sections, with a sympathetic effect on some jobbing business and a slight gain in collections. The reports in this respect are, however, conflicting, according as the different centres are examined. The southwest and northwest send the best reports, while southern advances are little more satisfactory as a whole. Crop and weather conditions are mainly favorable, a normal spring season is apparently being experienced and the wheat crop has come through the winter practically unimpaired in condition, allowance being made for the area usually abandoned because of weather conditions.

MOONEY CHIMNEY EVERYWHERE

Cash Found in Hiding Places --Low Sing's Laundry a Safety Deposit Vault.

Boston, April 10.—Money in the clock, money in the ironing boards, money in the account books, money in the bed, money in the comforter and money in his trousers pocket showed the wealth of Low Sing, East Milton's only Chinaman, who was stricken with apoplexy Monday in his shop on East Milton Square, and died soon after.

Although people had no idea that Low Sing, who has been one of the characters around town for the last six years, was in destitute circumstances, they did not expect to find \$968 in hard cash in his laundry, and when they did they immediately tried to find an owner. Therefore, no one has made claim to this sum yet, although an alleged brother has put in his appearance from Dorchester.

Low Sing was about his laundry as usual Sunday and looked up for the night as he always does. He was accustomed to get up at a little after 4 in the morning, so when the ironers began to bring in their soiled clothes on Monday morning they remarked with great dismay that his shop was closed. Although this caused remark, no attempt was made to find out the cause until Freeman Gray, who lives nearby, peered through the keyhole and saw that the place had been occupied during the night. He took his suspicions to the police, who caused the door to be opened. He took the door and found the Chinaman stretched out on the floor dead. Medical Examiner Sturtevant was notified and he pronounced death due to apoplexy.

As the police started to go through Low Sing's property for the possibility of finding out some clue to his character, they began to uncover the industrious Chinaman's wealth. They found \$9.68 in his trousers pocket, four dozen pieces in China currency in a bill book, more than \$200 in the store clock, \$2.25 in the ironing board, more than \$2 in small change and a regular array of paper of the room, several dollars in the comforter of Low Sing's bed, and the sum of \$700 in a cunningly contrived hiding place under the iron rest on one of the ironing boards. Altogether there was \$961 in American money and some few dollars in Chinese coin.

Low Sing was one of the jolliest characters in East Milton, and was highly respected there. He had run his laundry for about six years, and made hundreds of friends in that time. He talked much about the state of banks during the recent panic in the money market, and it is supposed that at that time he withdrew his savings from the banks and hid it about the shop.

PUBLICITY OF TRANSACTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.
The operations of the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission are taken as a text for an editorial in the current number of Municipal Engineering Magazine upon the publicity in keeping the transactions of companies operating public service industries within the bounds of justice. In dealing with the municipal utility industry, the value of the public utility provisions which bring about the publicity of the operations of the commission in the establishment of standards is a feature of the law almost equally valuable.

The present commission seems to be proceeding upon the theory that its duties are to set the present conditions and lead in the future development of the industries put under their care. They are putting into the study of their new charter the same intelligence, honesty and industry which has characterized their study of the railroads and are the most disposed to counsel with the operators of these plants because they are so much more independent and operate under such a variety of conditions.

The Wisconsin utility companies are receiving special attention at this time and in conformity with the commission's desire to act with proper consideration of the public interest, a series of public conferences is being held. One held on March 3 was devoted to gas standards. Other general addresses by experts upon the methods used elsewhere and the apparatus and standards having the highest authority, the conditions in Wisconsin were taken into the commission in the establishment of standards is a feature of the law almost equally valuable.

The next conference will be upon electrical standards. The educational value of these meetings between the practical operators and the experts employed by the state or brought to the meetings to make addresses is very great, and a cordiality of feeling and unity of purpose are developed which will make the work of the commission easier, because it will show the managers of companies the scientific basis for its work and its intention to do exact justice to all.

LIBERALS STAVE OFF TIMBER LIMITS DEBATE

Ottawa, Ont., April 10.—At the public accounts committee today there was another discussion over the question of reporting the timber limit transactions to the house. Mr. Ames moved that this should be done. Mr. E. M. McDonald pointed out previously that he wanted the matter to stand over until the whole question of timber limits was gone into, and Mr. Sifton was in the west and he wanted to discuss with him in respect to these timber permits. Just as soon as Mr. Sifton returned Mr. Barker moved for additional papers and returns in connection with the Winnipeg agency. These papers covered the same as was stated before the committee and they were waiting until Mr. Barker would proceed. He moved an amendment that Mr. Ames' amendment be discussed on Thursday 23. The amendment was carried by 19 to 9 against.

While a man named Cook was driving along the Lake Shore road, near St. George, on Wednesday, the engine of the N. B. Southern struck the alouen, smashing it completely. Cook was thrown fifty feet but was unharmed. The horse ran away.

In Canada, trade sentiment shows improvement, business still waits on spring weather. There has been a larger movement of goods to the west, however, owing to the beginning of the spring freight season. Failures for the week ended April 9 number 23, against 18 in 1907 and 21,850,183 in 1902.

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HOW OLIVE OIL IS MADE

Fruit is Crushed to a Paste from Which the Oil is Pressed.

The finest olive oil in the world is grown in Tuscany, the garden of Italy. The trees blossom in Tuscany in the month of May. The fruiting begins in the month of June, and is generally in full maturity by January.

It is a risky crop, maturing, as it does, in the autumn, and is subject to frost, which may cause great damage to the trees. Sometimes the fruit remains on the trees till May, yielding a pale, very thin oil, which is not worth harvesting, but which speedily develops rancidity.

The process of extracting the oil is simple in the extreme. The fruit is first washed and cleaned, and the stems are cut off. The fruit is then crushed, and the paste is transferred to circular bags or receptacles made of vegetable fibre. A pile of these is placed in a press and the oil is pressed out. The oil is then filtered through a cloth and is ready for use.

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SUICIDE OF A LONESOME BIRD

(Boston Herald.)

Evidently preferring sudden death to going to Harvard College, a strange crane-like bird, caught at sea by the fishing schooner Louise C. Cabral, and brought to the wharf, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into the harbor.

When Capt. Gaspe brought his prize to port, he handed it over to James Hubbard, intending later to present it to Harvard. But the crane didn't like the idea. It hopped to the sill of an open window overlooking the harbor and took a long dive. Fishermen picked it up later, bedraggled and dead.

Capt. Gaspe was fishing 20 miles off Chatham when the bird flew aboard. It was nearly exhausted. It was not acquainted with the crew and would make frequent trips between the vessel and the dories, or alighting on the captain's hand or shoulder. But it refused to eat. Never did bird keep the lenten fast more religiously.

The fishermen tried every ornithological term they ever heard of to give the creature a name. It was some species of crane, standing 18 in. high, with long legs and neck, spike bill, plumed head, and black drab and yellow coloring. Remembering the tale of the Ancient Mariner and the albatross, the fishermen were kind to it.

When the schooner was nearing port, and on the fourth day of the bird's fast, Capt. Gaspe threw it overboard, so that it might fly off to its hunting grounds. It came right back.

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WANTS \$5,000 FOR WIFE'S AFFECTIONS

Boston, April 4.—Hyman Garsenovitz, a Lynnfield fowl, poultry raiser, has been sued for \$5,000 on the charge of alienating the affections of Samuel Obust, aged 58, recently in business in East Boston. The suit is brought by Mrs. Rose Obust, wife of Samuel, who claims that life on the Lynnfield egg farm has come to have such attractions for her husband that he has left their abode on Webster street, East Boston, and can not be induced to return there.

A writ of attachment against Garsenovitz has been served from the office of Deputy Sheriff Wells and Brackett of Lynn.

While Samuel and Hyman are close friends, the latter denies that he has stolen the affections of the East Boston man. The healthful climate of Lynnfield, combined with the pleasures of the simple life on the egg farm, were the only inducements that led Samuel Obust to leave his city home, he says. Samuel wanted his wife to come and live with him on the Garsenovitz farm, but she does not care for the simple life and is not a lover of hens, so he says.

Garsenovitz is very indignant over the suit. "It is not so," he said. "If Samuel Obust does not live with his wife it is none of my affair. He feels bad because his wife won't live with him. I know he wants her to, but she won't."

"My husband did not steal Rosie's affections," said Mrs. Garsenovitz. "What does he want Rosie's husband for? Samuel Obust lives here in our house, and so do lots of other people who come here in the summer. We don't want him if he wants to go away, but we don't drive anybody out of our house."

Mrs. Obust's lawyer is Atty. M. Joshua Sawyer of 43 Tremont street, Boston.

C. P. R. TRAIN CRASHES INTO ROCK ON TRACK AND DRIVER IS KILLED

Toronto, April 10.—(Special.)—A huge rock, dislodged by the splash, rolled down in front of a C. P. R. express train near the McMillan at midnight. The engine struck it and was smashed. Engineer John Love, of Kenora, was killed. No one else was hurt, though four cars were damaged.

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