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NO ASIATICS FOR THE TRANSVAAL

First Transvaal Parliament Which Opened in Pretoria Today Will Oppose Imperial Government on the Question of Asiatic Immigration.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, March 21—The first parliament of the Tracisvaal colony under the newly granted constitution met here this morning in the hall in which the late President Kruger presided for so many years over the sittings of the Upper Volksraad of the South African republic.

In a speech at the opening of parliament, Earl Selburne, high commissioner for South Africa, said:

"My ministers are determined that the employment of Chinese in the mines of the Transvaal shall cease at the earliest possible moment. As to the Chinese already employed there, my ministers will not take any steps to prevent their repatriation at the end of their indentures, unless they are convinced such repatriation will have to take place before an effective substitute, either in the form of unskilled labor or improved mechanical appliances, has been found."

The resolution of the new government to exclude all Asiatics from work in the mines is shown by the fact that the "Asiatic ordinance" is again published in the official gazette here, indicating that among the first acts of the new parliament would be a re-enactment of this measure in spite of the opposition of the Imperial government.

LONDON, March 21—The "Asiatic ordinance," which the Transvaal government propose to re-enact, although at the present time aimed specially at British Indians who are ousting the small white traders in the Transvaal, is equally intended to exclude the Japanese or other Asiatics who are emigrating to South Africa in increasing numbers.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who represents the colonies in the House of Commons on this question, is quoted today in an interview as saying:

"If, as I am sure it will, the Transvaal parliament re-enacts the Asiatic ordinance, the Imperial government will hardly venture to oppose it."

FOUND WRECK OF LARCHMONT

Lighthouse Tender Cactus Locates the Sunken Steamer.

PROVIDENCE, March 20.—Captain Sherman of the lighthouse tender Cactus has definitely located the wreck of the steamer Larchmont. He found the hull south southeast of Watch Hill, bearing one-quarter mile south and one-half mile east of where the collision occurred, according to the testimony given by Captain Healey of the schooner Knowlton.

Captain Sherman found the Larchmont in 15 to 19 fathoms, too great a depth for a diver to work on account of the swift currents. The least depth found was 10 fathoms, the sounding lead evidently striking the starboard rail of the vessel as it lay with that side uppermost.

Captain Sherman will report the derelict to the authorities as a dangerous menace to navigation, and will request orders to blow her up. This will, no doubt, cause some of the imprisoned bodies to come to the surface.

MET HIS DEATH IN THE STORM

Prince Edward Island Man Found Dead Today in a Field Near His Home.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 21 (Special)—This morning Oliver Mason, a prominent farmer and horse dealer, aged fifty-two, of Hopetown, near Charlottetown, was found dead in a field near his home, having perished in last night's storm. He left Charlottetown in the evening. After crossing the Hillsboro river, it is presumed his horse got clear of him, as this morning the animal was found near Hillsboro bridge.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 21—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased.. ... .£	164,000
Circulation, increased..	314,000
Bullion, increased	150,140
Other securities, increased..	2,923,000
Other deposits, increased	3,353 000
Public deposits, decreased	753,000
Notes reserve, decreased	223,000
Government securities, unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.00 per cent, as compared with 46.29 per cent last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged today at 5 per cent.

ROUGH TIME IN THE BAY

Pilot Boats David Lynch and Howard D. Troop in Heavy Weather---No Further Word of Inishowen Head.

Two of the pilot boats had a rather trying experience in the storm yesterday, and had to be towed into port by the tug Lord Wolseley. The Howard D. Troop lost her main-boom and the David Lynch lost two anchors and her foresail.

Both vessels were towed in this morning, and they showed ample evidence of the severity of the storm. They were incased in snow and ice from stem to stern, while huge icicles hung from the rigging. The crews report that the storm was one of the worst they ever weathered, and they were glad to get back safe in port.

With portions of their outfit missing, they were more or less at the mercy of the gale and the arrival of the tugboat was hailed with thanksgiving.

Both boats left here on Monday to cruise in the bay and yesterday morning, while off Point Lepreaux the storm broke and both made for anchorage off Partridge Island. The Troop safely rode out the gale but broke her main-boom. The David Lynch was not so fortunate. She lost both anchors and the vessel was at the mercy of the wind and waves. On board the David Lynch were Pilots Wm. Murray and Martin Spears, who say that it was the worst storm they ever experienced. With both anchors gone, the foresail blew away, while under close reef. The men on board put the jib on the Lynch and with it she was brought close to the land.

Early this morning the men on board the Lynch sighted the teamer Marina at anchor off Negro Head, Musquash. The Lynch was headed for her and in a short time Pilot Spears was put on board and brought her into port. New anchors and chains will be purchased for the Lynch and she will not be long out of commission.

No further word has been heard of the Head line steamer Inishowen Head, which was reported to be at the mouth of the bay and there is some anxiety to know how she weathered the storm. The tug Lord Kitchener went out yesterday but failed to locate her and it is probable she will go out again this afternoon to look her up.

The steamer Yarmouth did not leave Digby yesterday afternoon on account of the severe storm, but stayed in port until the gale had subsided, sailing from there this morning. She arrived here this morning and sailed for Digby again about 10 o'clock.

HALIFAX JUDGE DEPLORES THE INCREASE IN PERJURY DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS

HALIFAX, N. S., March 21—(Special)—Judge Meagher in addressing the grand jury yesterday, dwelt on the increasing prevalence of perjury.

The matter was introduced by a perjury charge brought against John A. Leahy, of Dartmouth. It is alleged that he took an oath at a polling booth during a town election that he was qualified to vote, whereas it is claimed he was not so entitled. In reference to this particular charge His Lordship said the oath was administered by the presiding officer, who had the legal duty cast upon him, and the judge said he was sorry to say that there was evidence to show that one of the candidates was present, and, it was believed, encouraged the accused.

The judge thought there was ample material to warrant the accused being put on trial.

In reference to perjury in general, His Lordship said that, with an experience of seventeen years in connection with trials and courts, his belief was that this crime was increasing frightfully.

Laying aside the moral gravity of the offence, it could be put in the public and individual interests of the community. If perjury is to run riot one's home, liberty or character, may be sworn away at any hour and the result be injury to person, property or reputation.

His Lordship was afraid a good many do not know what an oath means. In a religious sense it invokes God's assistance to tell the truth, and calls Him to witness it, but the judge was afraid there were instances where the book was hardly free from the lips of persons when they mock their Maker and have no notion whatever of telling the truth.

In addition to the violation of the moral aspect, courts and juries are misled by perjury and wrong, perhaps, done to persons in property, good name or liberty, as a result of such testimony. Nobody in the community could feel safe if perjury is to continue to increase as it has during the past seventeen years.

The law defines plainly that perjury is an assertion as to a matter of fact, opinion, belief or knowledge made by a witness in a judicial proceeding as part of his evidence when such assertion is known to him to be false and is intended by him to mislead the court, jury or person interested in the proceedings.

SHADOW OF MAD HOUSE NOW CONFRONTS THAW

Little Doubt That a Lunacy Commission Will Be Appointed, and Still Less Doubt That They Will Declare Thaw To Be Insane Now---Defence Will Fight Every Step Jerome Makes.

NEW YORK, March 21—That Justice Fitzgerald will appoint a commission in lunacy to inquire into the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, seems a foregone conclusion.

This afternoon he will hear arguments of counsel on both sides of the famous case and he plainly intimated yesterday that he would appoint a commission. That this commission will find that Thaw is now insane is the opinion of most of those who have closely followed the trial.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, one of the country's most famous alienists, has openly expressed the opinion that Thaw is now insane and that he is incapable of conducting his own defence. Dr. Carlos MacDonald and Dr. Austin Flint, also noted alienists, have expressed the same opinion and affidavits are expected from all three, as well as from the doctors who are familiar with the history of the Thaw case and with the insanity which is said to have been present in both sides of his ancestry. The appearance of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton in the case yesterday and District Attorney Jerome's appeal to the "conscience of the court," came like bombshells. It was expected that the testimony would be finished yesterday, and that this morning the summing up would begin. It was the general expectation that the case would go to the jury not later than Saturday.

But when Mr. Delmas called Dr. Hamilton to the stand the end was in sight. The shadow of the famous alienist has loomed large in the background ever since the case began. It was known that he believes Thaw to be still insane. The defence did not want him to testify because of this belief. The prosecution could not call him because of his relations to Thaw as physician and patient, and he could not be compelled to testify without a specific waiver.

That the attorneys for the defence will make a hard fight to prevent the judge from appointing a commission when court sits this afternoon is probable. From the first the fight had been to secure an acquittal and it is not probable that it will be given up so long as there is the slightest chance that it may be successful.

On the other hand, Mr. Jerome is convinced that Thaw is now insane and he will fight just as hard for the appointment of the commission. Today's session being informal the rules of law and evidence will not be enforced and either side may place before the court any evidence that it desires to show the mental condition of the defendant. The jury will not be present and the sole object of the proceedings is that the judge may be informed of all the facts in the case, and on them decide whether or not he will stop the trial until a legal commission has decided whether Thaw is in such a condition as to permit his case going to the jury.

The law of New York state specifies that the only insanity that can excuse is a mental derangement which makes the person charged with a crime incapable of knowing the nature or quality of his act when it is committed, and incapable of knowing that it is wrong. This law, which is founded on an old English decision, is far behind the times, according to the alienists. Many a man has an overpowering impulse to commit a crime, an impulse which he is unable to conquer and which forces him to do the act; but if his mental state allows him to know that the act was wrong the law does not take the impulse into account.

Ran Taschjain, an Armenian, who has just been transferred to a hospital for the insane after ten days in Sing Sing, where he was sentenced for murder in the second degree for killing his brother and cutting the body to pieces, is a case in point.

Two prominent doctors connected with the Thaw case, were witnesses with the Taschjain trial. Both doctors were convinced that the man was insane but were not convinced that he did not know the act was wrong, as required by the statute.

"I believe the Thaw case and the Taschjain case are similar," said District Attorney Jerome today. "Both are insane and both are suffering from paronia. The Thaw trial is an outrage. He should be sent to an insane asylum. But under the law I have not been able to show that he is insane. I am bound by the legal aspect of the case, and the moral side I am not allowed to introduce. My experts, who have testified Thaw's mental condition was such that he did not know the nature and quality of his act and that it was wrong, are ready to testify that they believe him to be insane. I have tried throughout this case to bring in this moral aspect, but I have been balked at every step. Therefore there has been nothing for me to do but to conduct the case along the strict legal lines. I believe Thaw is insane and I believe the insane hospital is the place for him."

UNDERTAKER IN TROUBLE

Had Contract for Burial of Pauper Dead---Alleged That He Placed Two Men in the One Coffin Without Shrouds ---Covered Only With Sheet.

MEDICINE HAT, March 20.—A most revolting deed was revealed here when J. Moore, a local undertaker, was placed under arrest, charged with the hideous crime of improper burial of the dead. The accused has the contract for burying the pauper dead from the General Hospital, and on Wednesday of last week, having two bodies turned over to him, placed them both in one coffin and interred them in that manner. One body was that of Dane, who committed suicide, and the other was that of Ernest R. Minns, of Toronto Junction, who had been employed by H. H. Foster on his "Seven Persons" ranch. When young Minns died on the 8th a telegram was sent to Mr. Foster, but as his ranch is twenty miles from the station he was unable to get into the city until the day named, arriving here about an hour after the interment had taken place. He immediately arranged with the undertaker to raise the body and place it in a better class of coffin than provided for in the hospital contract, and gave a check for $30 in payment. Interment was to take place on Friday. On arriving at the cemetery the party found that the body had already been transferred to the new grave. The case in which it had been placed, however, bore a rough appearance and A. E. Whiffin, who was present, asked if there was an inner casket in the case. Moore is alleged to have answered in the affirmative, but his nervousness caused comment, and an investigation followed. Moore took the gravedigger to the cemetery, and on the coffin being raised and opened the latter was astonished to find that two bodies were packed in it, head to feet, with only a sheet over them. Not being aware of the enormity of the offence, the grave digger said nothing about it in the city until refused remuneration for his loss in not having two graves to dig. He then told, and on Moore's establishment being visited the identical coffin which had been purchased was found to be still there. To endeavor to right matters Moore volunteered to take out a most expensive coffin and transfer the body to it. This he actually did, but Mr. Foster refused to compromise, and Moore was arrested by Sergeant Pennyquick on two charges, being liable for disrespect to the dead and obtaining money under false pretences. He was released on $2,000 bail.

MORE SETTLERS REACH CANADA FROM THE DEAR LAND OF THE HEATHER

While yesterday's storm was uncomfortable enough and did considerable damage to property and various interests on land, it no doubt had greater terrors and more inconvenience for those who were at sea.

Although as yet there have been no reports of disasters of an alarming nature, it is expected that there must have been some trying experiences during the gale.

All day yesterday and until she came up to her berth at Sand Point, this morning, the Donaldson line steamship Athenia, with nearly six hundred passengers on board, tugged at her anchors off Partridge island, and needless to say all on board were thankful when the storm had spent its fury and they were able to come into the harbor and safely land.

The Athenia arrived off the island yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, but owing to the thick weather and raging storm she put out in the bay again returning about nine hours later and anchoring, where she rode out the storm in safety.

Talking with some of the officers, this morning, they said the storm was one of the worst they had ever experienced. The passengers were glad to stay below all day and no one appeared on deck unless compelled to on business.

The steamer left Glasgow on the 9th inst., and brought 123 cabin passengers and 395 steerage, a total of 518. They were a fine looking lot, mostly Scotch, English and Irish, with a sprinkling of foreigners of various nationalities. They evidently found it rather cold while waiting for the customs and immigration officers to get through their work after the steamer had come up to the wharf, but they stamped their feet and whistled or sang and all seemed to be happy.

It was noticeable that nearly every man in the party, especially all the Scotchmen, were wearing peaked caps, the majority of them of plaid design. One wee laddie was dressed in kilts and though his bare legs must have felt the cold wind, he showed no sign of it, but stepped cheerily down the gangway with his mother and his two sisters, who were wearing bright tams.

In conversation with Dr. Thomson, who keeps a supervision over the health of each shipload, he said the present trip was almost entirely free from sickness, there being of course a few cases of "coughs and colds." Dr. Thomson also remarked that in his ten years experience in the medical profession, he had never yet signed a death certificate.

Included in the Athenia's cargo were 39 stock horses which are to be sent west.

The Athenia is commanded by Wm. McNeill, with Robt. Rankin, 1st officer; T. L. Smith, purser; P. Henderson, chief steward, and Miss Fraser, stewardess.

The steamer will be moved to the corporation pier on the east side of the harbor this afternoon, to discharge her cargo. On her last voyage from this port to Glasgow the Athenia made a quick trip, going over in 8 days and 8 hours.

The heavy snow storm of yesterday has been the means of stalling all the trains north on the I. C. R., and also on the branch roads, but the line between here and Halifax is open. The Halifax express arrived this morning at 10.30 o'clock. The C. P. R. is three hours late and the Boston ten minutes. The I. C. R. yard is in a very bad condition and great difficulty is experienced in shifting the large number of cars in the yard. On that account merchants will be unable to get their goods promptly.

WINDSOR DEBATING TEAM

President Boulden, of Kings College, Windsor, with G. E. Tobin, L. H. Martell and A. L. L. Skerry, the debating team of Kings College, who are to meet the U. N. B. team at the Opera House, Fredericton, this evening, are spending the day in the city and are guests at the Dufferin, having missed their connection with the morning train owing to the fact that the I. C. R. train was four hours late.

With them is W. H. Sangster, barrister-at-law, of Windsor, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. C. W. Robinson, who will act as judges, G. F. H. Teed, son of M. G. Teed, of this city will accompany the team to the capital.

The visitors, in company with Ald. H. H. Pickett and Dr. Alward will attend G. V. McInerney's lecture on Roman Law, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and leave for Fredericton on the 5.10 train this evening.

The St. John clearing house reports the bank clearings for the week to be $1,117,690, and for the corresponding week last year, $877,841.

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

READY FOR THE FRAY.

When the Times new reporter learned this morning that a man in Pennsylvania had started out to get a law making it legal for any man to assault a reporter who put his name in the paper, he went to the editor and asked if the staff of this peace-loving journal would be provided with boxing gloves. The editor suggested that it would be well to wait for further news from the Pennsylvania man, who, having got his own name in all the papers, might now be satisfied and haul off for a spell. The new reporter saw the point, but went to the sporting editor and held a long conference with that excellent authority on right jabs and left punches, and counters on the jaw. The sporting editor told the young man the story of a fierce person who once rushed into a newspaper office with pistols in his belt and knives in his boots, to clean out the establishment, and how, after he had interviewed the editor he rushed ecatless and collarless and much beaten and bruised into the business office and paid his subscription for five years in advance.

"Don't lose your nerve, young man," said the sporting editor. "It's your best friend in this profession, and you need it all the time."

The new reporter was much refreshed by this counsel, and turbulent persons would do well to avoid him when they go out to batter down the social fabric.

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Mr. Peter Binks is out looking for his breath this morning. He lost it in the storm yesterday. He resents the insinuation that the one he borrowed had ever been confined in a bottle.

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Mr. Jamesey Jones is in favor of having nineteen aldermen or more. He says that number will be needed in order to find any two men who hold similar views on the subject of civic reform, and that it will take five or six of them to produce an original idea on the subject.

MONCTON CHILDREN HAVE BEEN FOUND

John Keenan's Babies Who Were Thought To Have Perished In the Storm Yesterday Afternoon, Are Safe and Well ---The Railway Situation.

MONCTON, N. B. March 21—(Special)—This morning brought joyful tidings to John Keenan's family that his two little girls, last night reported lost in the storm while going from the school on Irishtown road were safe at the home of a neighbor. The children fortunately sought shelter near the school or they would have surely perished.

They were found by anxious parents and friends at the home of Mr. Bellivue near the school. Mr. Keenan, who was in the city was unable to reach home until the storm abated late last night and was under the impression that his little girls had perished.

His feelings therefore when he learned they were safe may be well imagined. Other school children in Humphrey's Mill district were unable to reach home and took shelter at neighbors.

Parents were anxious about them and were kept in painful suspense late at night when the storm broke.

Nearly one hundred girls employed in the Campbell Clad Co. factory were unable to reach their homes at the close of their work, a number being compelled to stay in the mill all night.

The damage to the cotton mill and machinery by the roof blowing off is about $1000.

Some idea of the storm in the city may be had when it is stated that a number of business people living in the back sections of the city remained in the stores all night rather than take the risk of being overcome and lost in the storm. Quite a number of ladies remained in the stores all night their comfort being looked after by neighbors.

A blockade on the northern division of the I. C. R. is partially raised this morning and express trains are now moving. Yesterday's maritime express after being stalled all afternoon and night at Kent Junction was moved this morning.

Railway men report the storm the wildest in their history.

There were several sensational reports this morning of missing children about town, but so far as can be learned the stories are unfounded.

ANY ONE MAY NOW LICK THE EDITOR

Bill Introduced in Pennsylvania to Popularize Thrashing of Journalists.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20—If a bill introduced in the House of Representatives today, by a member from Philadelphia, becomes a law, any person in Pennsylvania shall have the right to assault proprietors, editors or reporters of newspapers that publish defamatory matter against the offended person. The bill provides that the defendant in any suit for assault and battery shall be acquitted if he proves that the person upon whom the assault was committed wrote or published within one year previous to the assault, any false or defamatory matter concerning the defendant or any child, sister, wife or fiance of the defendant.

The provisions of the bill extend to civil actions for damages arising out of a case for assault and battery. If the person who committed the assault proves the fact concerning the publication, the one assaulted can get no damages.

WANTED FOR A HIGH POSITION

Dr. Daly, of Canadian Boundary Commission, Receives a Flattering Offer.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21—Dr. Reginald L. Daly, geologist for the Canadian International Boundary Commission has been offered the professorship of physical geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and has decided to accept. As the position involved is one of the highest in that branch of learning in the United States it is an evidence of the appreciation felt for the ability of Dr. Daly. He leaves the city in a few months, and will commence his new duties on October 1st. Dr. Daly came to Ottawa in 1901 to accept the position which he held up to the present time. Previous to that time he occupied a chair at Harvard University.

SCOTT ACT

OTTAWA, March 21—(Special)—Judgment was given today in the Supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus discharging Placide Richard from imprisonment for an offence against the Canada Temperance Act.

LATE GEORGE H. CROSBY WAS WELL KNOWN HERE IN THE EARLIER DAYS

The Bangor News contains the following account of the death of George H. Crosby, who was well known in St. John:

The late George H. Crosby, of Albion, was born in Bangor, Sept. 23, 1836, being a lineal descent in the seventh generation from Simon and Ann Crosby, who came from England in the ship Susan and Ellen, in 1836, and settled in Cambridge. Mr. Crosby's father being a builder and contractor, moved to St. John, N. B., directly after the great fire in that city, 1837. He had only just returned to Albion where he and his wife were born and built for himself some mills, when the great fire occurred in St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1848; he left his family and with a large crew of mechanics went to that city to again engage in building. Three years later he again went to St. John, N. B., and remained. He built the old custom house, suspension bridge, lunatic asylum, Hammond river viaduct, city hospital and scores of other railroad, government, public and private buildings.

During those years his son was attending the public schools and for a time previous to 1850 he attended the academy at China. He then attended the institute at Waterville one year and afterward spent a year at Wesleyan academy, Sackville, N. B. At the age of 18 he was fully prepared to enter college, but at the urgent request of his father to learn the building business, he tried it for one year, but it being distasteful to him he was placed with the firm of Fleming & Hennbeit, builders of engines and general machinery at St. John. Here he remained until the middle of the second year, when, at the time of the Crimean war, he sailed for Constantinople, visiting at the same time Gibraltar, Malta, Messina and Liverpool.

Soon after his return he married at St. John, June 23, 1857, Sadie Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Jane Ray, of St. John. That same year he moved to Boston. He found employment at the Boston Locomotive Works for one year. He was now a journeyman machinist. From this time he was constantly employed studying mechanical engineering, gradually advancing into finer grades of work, was foreman in Massachusetts state prison five years, then foreman for the Ashcroft Steam Gauge Company.

In 1873 he was appointed foreman of the American Steam Gauge company and there remained until 1875. In 1876, having in the meantime secured patents for several of his valuable improvements in pressure guages, safety valves, etc., he went into business for himself and organized the Crosby Steam Guage & Valve company of Boston, of which he was a director and superintendent. His improvements in the steam engine indicator and other instruments of precision in which he made a notable success have a world-wide reputation, until today the model factory in Boston, with its varied and continued improvements in this special line, stands an honor to the trade and its productions are found in the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain and the continent. Mr. Crosby has secured in all over 30 patents and with the exception of two these are all in successful operation.

Mr. Crosby was a member of the Somerville common council in 1876 and '77; was a member of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association until 1889; and was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Crosby's second marriage occurred in 1886, with Alice J., daughter of Harrison W and Abbie J. Crosby, of Albion. Of this union are three children; Carlotta Hortense, Omar George and Howard Broad Crosby. Mr. Crosby came to Albion and purchased a large farm on which he built a fine residence and with abundant means no money was spared to make his home one of the most beautiful in the state. Nine years were consumed in completing the buildings and over $75,000 was expended.

Mr. Crosby later was promoter of the Wiscasset & Farmington narrow gauge railroad of which he was superintendent, until it was in operation from Wiscasset to Albion and the officials of the Canadian Pacific railroad thoughts of extending the road today are identical with Mr. Crosby's.

His last invention was a spring placed in the hub of a bicycle, or automobile wheel, which avoids the use of the rubber tire, but the day he received the patents from three European countries, the United States and Canada, he was stricken with paralysis from which he never fully recovered.

Clarence Ward, mayor's clerk, says that Mr. Crosby's father mentioned in the foregoing was Hartwell B. Crosby of the firm of Small & Crosby and was a well-known contractor here. The son, George, was also well-known here having attended school here before leaving for the United States. Mr. Crosby Sr. built the old customs house as well as the first lunatic asylum and Mr. Ward's uncle, John Ward was a member of the asylum commission at that time.