

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 11, 1907

**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH**  
**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
**THE EVENING TIMES**

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

**PORTS AND FAST LINES**  
The requirement that the mail steamers whose final port is St. John should land their mails at Halifax involves the skirting of a dangerous coast for a hundred and forty miles, which would probably be given a greater offing were the ships making straight for Cape Sable—Montreal.

Soon after he was nominated Hon. William Pugsley, in an address to his supporters, expressed the view that the mail steamers should go direct from St. John to Liverpool. He was not thinking so much of the point raised by the witness as of the fact upon which he dwelt—that instead of going around to Halifax to pick up mails which could better be put aboard here along with the Imperial mails and the passengers, the steamers should lay their course for Liverpool as soon as they was out of the Bay of Fundy. If necessary he thought it might be arranged that the Allan liners should come to Halifax only, and the C. P. R. ships, carrying the Imperial mails, to St. John only. But to compel the C. P. R. to send its vessels to Halifax, involving a useless waste of time, he thought unreasonable.

Since his elevation to the cabinet Dr. Pugsley has been silent in regard to this question, although it seemed of prime importance to him in the days before he was elected. It is of interest to note that the witness, in discussing the arrival and arguments of the advocates of the Black Bay route, advances contentions which might well be used in regard to St. John's claims as a convenient mail port. "Canadians have noticed," the witness remarks, "that however the speed principle may rule theoretically, as a practical fact that passengers do not leave a ship at the first port of call if the ship will take them nearer their destination, even in cases where they would save much time by a changing the ship for the railway. If the fast Canadian ships, after calling at Black Bay, were to go on to Liverpool, almost all but the passengers who had no business or interest in Ireland would go on with them to the English port. If they did not go on, those lines would be preferred that did. This at least is what we would deduct from past observation; and if such would be the result, we cannot have our line go by Black Bay, much as we would like it, or if it called there, it would only be for the deposit of mails and local passengers, as hitherto at Monville."

"It is true that the reputation set forth a very different condition from that which the delays at Monville or Queens-town have made us acquainted. Instead of having again to transship at Belfast or Kingstown they have vision of a car ferry running from coast to coast at the nearest points, or as near as they can find harbors. So that the passengers landed at Black Bay would simply be whirled across Ireland and without leaving their cars be carried on through Scotland to England. We can imagine an enormous steamship for the latter voyage that would cause the passengers on most occasions to feel the sea very little. But even then the advantage would be no more than hitherto-bound passengers would have by leaving the ships at Rimouski, which they never do unless they are bound for some where below Quebec."

Where passengers bound for the West leave an incoming steamer at Halifax. They stick to the ship till she comes to St. John, which is much nearer their destination, and, making a single change, board the limited train which is to carry them across the continent. The freight, of course, must come here. The policy that would land it at Halifax would be one governed by special interests and not by the recognized laws of transportation, under which the short railroad haul is sought.

**THE STEEVES MOUNTAIN CASE**  
A Telegraph reporter visited Steeves Mountain yesterday to inquire into certain features of the Hornean tragedy which must have puzzled the public, and

which were not satisfactorily cleared up by the report of the coroner. The inquiry, however, is of the provincial authorities. It is clear that a very strong and general prejudice against Hornean exists among his neighbors, and it is necessary to keep this in view in considering the statements made by several persons who were present during the hours which elapsed from the time the woman was discovered in the well until her death. With some of the neighbors Hornean has had trouble over his treatment of his first wife, a matter in no way related to the case in hand and one which should not now be recalled to his injury.

Statements which the neighbors now make are not evidence, and while they corroborate much that was sworn to before the coroner, the stories must be regarded as received until they have been heard in court where the accused will have the protection of counsel. The inquiry, however, rendered absolutely necessary the detention of the husband and a post mortem examination; for whether suspicion of foul play was or was not at any time justifiable, some of the testimony given was such as to reflect seriously upon the prisoner and it could not go unchallenged. The physician's opinion that death was due to drowning is what guided the jury, and it would have been final had it been based upon an autopsy. Even then the authorities were bound to inquire as closely as possible into the circumstances attending the drowning and the nature of the efforts made to restore the woman to consciousness.

It is now made clear that the woman made no intelligent statement. When she answered in the negative the question as to whether she fell into the well, she evidently did not realize what had been said. Other questions seemingly elicited the same reply, and it meant nothing. It is noteworthy that much depended upon the woman's ability to make some coherent statement as to what really had happened. A simple sentence during a minute of consciousness might have prevented the cloud of dangerous gossip and suspicion now so much in evidence. Unfortunately she was unable to speak. The intimation that the husband actually sought to shorten her life by the presence of his neighbors will no doubt be proven worthless in court by competent testimony. Under the circumstances the crown authorities will no doubt exercise care in securing the presence of every witness whose testimony can fairly be regarded as relevant, in order that the whole matter may be satisfactorily cleared up once for all.

#### MANUFACTURE IT HERE

Discussing President Roosevelt's reference to pulp wood and his expressed desire that Canada shall not put on an export duty, the Montreal Star advances stoutly the good Canadian doctrine that the pulp and paper industry, dependent upon Canadian wood, should be carried on in Canada, not in the United States. It says in part:

"When the bargaining begins, Canada should keep constantly before its mind the fact that it holds all the high cards. We have the forests and the Americans have the need. That being so, we must not be cajoled or hoodwinked into selling out our advantage for any small price. For instance, it will never do to let the Americans take away our pulp wood or pulp free of duty, either import or export, and then permit them to shut our paper-makers out of the market of their own country. Free pulp must certainly be accompanied by free paper. Otherwise we will be simply feeding the American paper mills with our raw material that they may keep our paper, hampered by an import duty, out of their market and compete with it in foreign markets on even terms."

"The proper handling of this situation by the Canadian government should result in transferring the entire paper industry to Canada; for, as we have a monopoly of the raw material, we can command a monopoly of its manufacture. Thus, we will get work for Canadian workmen and profits for Canadian capital and prestige for the Canadian name; and all by the perfectly legitimate use of our natural advantages. Other industries depending upon the forest for their raw material, should be in much the same position. We ought gradually to get the bulk of them. It will pay them better to manufacture near the 'mine' and ship only the finished products to the American cities than to carry the bulky raw material with all its waste, to their 'plants' scattered throughout the United States."

"This is a problem that calls for long-headed and clear-sighted and thoroughly courageous statesmanship at Ottawa."

#### BORDEN VS. PUGSLEY

"Mr. Borden," says the Toronto News after reviewing Dr. Pugsley's vague charges, "is not obliged to take action for libel. Mr. Pugsley is bound to prove his charges or to stand in a very curious and ignominious position before the country."

The fact is, as even the government newspapers, the Toronto Globe among them, fully realize, that Dr. Pugsley made a large political blunder in introducing at Fairville an issue by which he was not prepared to abide. If Dr. Pugsley knew what he said he knew he should have lost no time in making his facts public in such a form as to render a searching investigation inevitable. He had no intention of proceeding beyond the threatening stage. He began some time ago to explain his position, and in Ottawa the other night he again explained it in considerable length. But he did not make public the knowledge he says he has, and it was this the public desired rather than his explanations. The Toronto Globe, seeing that Dr. Pugsley's trouble is acute, now comes to his rescue with a burst of political stage thunder. Here is a sample:

"Both Mr. Borden and his journalistic allies miss or purposely evade the real issue raised by Hon. Mr. Pugsley. They conveniently overlook the fact that Mr. Borden went through the country, deplor-

ing the electoral wickedness of his opponents. The Liberal press agreed with him that the law needed strengthening in order to meet the fertile ingenuity of the crooked election worker, but protested against Mr. Borden's assumption that all the wrongdoing was on one side, and that the Conservative party was immaculate and blameless. It was this utterly insincere and hypocritical pose that drew Mr. Pugsley's fire. The Minister of Public Works has never said that there was no fraud on the Liberal side at the general election."

The answer to the Globe is in everybody's mouth, whatever his politics. When Mr. Borden, in his public speeches, charged the government with corruption he did not employ hesitant evidence but quoted from the records of the courts and of committees of the House evidence which could not be successfully challenged. Mr. Borden never contended that the opposition is composed only of saints and the ruling party only of sinners. That is a fiction used by those who were discredited by the evidence he cited. That it is unreasonable fiction is indicative of the desperate nature of their plight.

The Minister of Public Works, the Globe says in the second place, has never said that there was no fraud on the Liberal side at the general election. The Globe knows why he did not say there was no such fraud. Every intelligent elector knows why. There was such a fraud as is notorious, as is the knowledge that it was of generous, not to say prodigal, proportions.

In his Ottawa speech Dr. Pugsley definitely declined Mr. Borden's proposal for a royal commission to investigate the campaign doings of both parties in 1904. He said that while Mr. Borden ought to sue him for libel in order to expose alleged Conservative wrongdoing, it was not fair to insist upon such an inquiry as would involve both parties. Thus in December Dr. Pugsley confirms the opinion generally formed in September regarding the gun he flourished at Fairville. It wasn't loaded.

#### THE SICK SENATE

The Senate of Canada is sick, and the doctors are prescribing. The Senate, it is now admitted, does not command the confidence of the country, of the House of Commons, or even of its own members. Three resolutions or notices of motion are now put forward to end or mend the patient. Mr. McIntyre, of Mount Perth, proposes a conference between House and Senate to consider these changes in the make-up of the upper chamber: (1) An age limit for retirement and a shortened term of service for future senators; (2) an extension to other authorities than the present one of power to select persons for filling a portion of the future vacancies in the Senate; (3) a rearrangement of some of the duties and work of the two houses; (4) other changes calculated to place the Senate in a position of increased usefulness and of increased responsibility to the people.

Mr. Miller, of South Grey, proposes this monstrous resolution: That the Canadian Senate, as an institution, has not proved to be of any decided benefit to Canada, and cannot be regarded as a necessity; that the disadvantages connected with and resulting from maintaining the Senate greatly outweigh the advantage and benefits derived therefrom, and that the Senate may with advantage be abolished. This suggests Dr. Osler and chloroform.

Senator McMillen, who ought to know something about the condition of the patient, will move "that in view of the agitation regarding the usefulness and necessity of the Senate as a part of a legislative system, and in view of the criticisms both in Parliament and the press with respect to appointments to this chamber, it is in the opinion of this house desirable that the question of the method of appointments and the term for which appointments are to be made in future should be considered and the system re-created with the object of bringing it more in union with the popular sentiment of the people than it is at present."

Here are proposals indicating recognition of a popular demand that the Senate be made more useful and more responsible, and the outlook for radical improvement is not good. Partisan advantage blocks the path to Senate reform, and it holds a flaming sword.

#### THE TEMPERANCE COMMISSION

Messrs. Skinner, Marshall and Carter, members of the commission appointed by the local government "to enquire into the working of the Prohibition Act in the province of Prince Edward Island, and the Canada Temperance Act in the several counties of this province," have submitted a report which will be read with some surprise by all classes. The commissioners make no recommendations. They state that they were not asked to make any. As the report is signed by Rev. Mr. Marshall, who represents the Temperance Federation, we are left to infer that he assisted in preparing it and approves of its contents. This, in itself, is somewhat remarkable. For what it does not say the report is surprising. If the local government was looking for a report which would make it easy to do no more than it is now doing, it has received it.

The report may be divided into two portions, one dealing with the P. E. Island prohibitory law, and the other with the Scott Act as seen "in operation" in New Brunswick. About neither of these subjects does the commission say much that is new or convincing. As to conditions in New Brunswick the commissioners make these statements, which should be read with care:

"In the country districts of New Brunswick the Canada Temperance Act is fairly well enforced, and the sale of liquor to a great extent wiped out. This is not, however, generally the case in cities and towns under the act. Here we find that in most cities and towns the act has been used as a means of raising civic revenue, thus virtually converting it into a license system. Sporadic at-

tempts, for longer or shorter periods, have been made to change this state of affairs, but the result has been in most cases to return to the revenue system. In the city of Moncton, we find there are about fifteen open bars; in the town of Newcastle, six; in Chatham, six or more; in Fredericton, fifteen or more; in St. Stephen, eight; in St. Andrews and Milltown there are also open bars, and in Shediac intoxicating liquor is freely sold. The evidence shows that in Miramichi, Sussex, Woodstock, Sackville and St. George, this system of fining for revenue does not prevail, and that in these five towns the act is fairly well enforced."

"It is a difficulty experienced in the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act is that insufficient remuneration is provided for inspectors and officers."

"If one of the evils arising under the enforcement of this act is the necessity for the existence of a second chamber of any kind would remain to be proved. What is the advantage of having Parliament meeting and doing business in two sections? It does not facilitate the transaction of business. It does not make Parliament more representative in character. It does not improve the quality of the membership. The British House of Lords owes its existence to class distinctions, and to the old idea of representation of classes. The Canadian Senate owes its existence to blind and unreasoning imitation."

The government of the day, with an election not very far away, will scarcely devote measures to chloroform the Senate, notwithstanding the Star's reasoning. The time may come when Canada will need a second chamber, but if so it will not be one whose members are appointed by the government.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT

United States regular troops are to take charge of Goldfields, Nev. They may see strenuous service.

The local government will light the bridge. Now the city and the county can scarcely neglect to light and improve the approaches.

The government has wisely decided to extend Lord Kitchener's term as commander-in-chief in India for two more years. His presence there is the best possible insurance against serious trouble.

The civic investigation does not prove very exciting. The inquiry lacks a vigorous inquisitor and a few more witnesses. Presumably the recorder and Mr. Cornell are to be heard among others.

When Hon. Mr. McKeown talks about a new bridge he should be understood as referring to some structure intended to carry the government over the elections. Such bridges are often made of promises.

While the local government is talking about bridges it might as well look into the Navy Island bridge scheme. The city, which has failed to establish a satisfactory ferry service, would be willing to contribute liberally.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is by no means enthusiastic over the All-Red line. It is not business, he says. The Irish delegate tells Sir Wilfrid Laurier it must be Black Bay or nothing. And that is neither business nor politics.

When Premier Robinson reads the report of his temperance commission and notes the absence of recommendations he will doubtless address some question like this to two out of three of the commissioners: "And what action would you advise under these harrowing circumstances?" It would not be safe to ask the third member. He is for out and out prohibition.

The London Mail is quoting Canadian newspapers to show that British immigrants should not come to Canada this winter. Some classes certainly should not come at present. The Toronto Globe speaks plainly on the subject of that city's unemployed, saying:

"Many recently arrived immigrants who are walking Toronto streets in idleness complain that they have come to this country in response to advertisements published in British papers and newspapers held out by immigration agents in the old land. The immigration department should use its utmost efforts to stop advertisements of this nature withdrawn until the spring opens. The sending of carpenters and blacksmiths to Canada just now is a waste of money. Some thousands of them are in the big cities who will have a hard time of it till the season for outdoor work comes round."

#### FOR ABOLITION

Powerful arguments for the abolition of the Senate—which the present government will neither abolish nor effectively reform—are put forward by the Toronto Star (Lab.). If a second chamber is necessary, which the Star does not admit, it "ought not to be appointed by the government of the day." "Parliament," the Star says, "should be a representative body, and a Senate appointed by the executive can lay no claim to that title. A second chamber, if it is to be of any value, must be a check upon the dominant party in the House of Commons. The Senate is tied up by the head of the dominant party."

The Senate, as we now have it, the Star

regards chiefly as a lever for party use by the government. "The Senate, instead of being a check upon the government, is a means of increasing the power and influence of the government, exactly where it ought not to be increased. It is a huge and needless addition to the patronage at the disposal of the government. Few positions in the civil service can be compared with an appointment which carries with it \$2,500 for life and duties of a nominal character. Where the selection is made, as it usually is, from the House of Commons, the tendency must be to impair the independence of Parliament. If the appointments were not for life, and were not made by the government, two of the strongest objections would be removed. But the necessity for the existence of a second chamber of any kind would remain to be proved. What is the advantage of having Parliament meeting and doing business in two sections? It does not facilitate the transaction of business. It does not make Parliament more representative in character. It does not improve the quality of the membership. The British House of Lords owes its existence to class distinctions, and to the old idea of representation of classes. The Canadian Senate owes its existence to blind and unreasoning imitation."

According to Capt. B. Henry, of the Allan liner Sardinian, which arrived in port Saturday evening, the officers of the wrecked steamer Mount Temple were not to blame for the steamer going on Iron Bound Island. He gives as the cause of the accident, the dangerous currents which sweep around St. Margaret's Bay, the thick weather and the difficulty of casting the lead under the conditions which prevailed.

He said: "I can understand the accident perfectly. I have been too often on the same coast myself to condemn anyone. There are powerful currents, and with the high vessel, she would run rapidly ashore. It is hard to be casting leads frequently as with a high sea running they are likely to be lost, and the captain would want a whole shipful to make frequent soundings. The thick of men going overboard has to be run and on my ship I have lost men trying to make soundings under the same conditions."

While off the Nova Scotian coast I have let the Sardinian go, and she drifted forty or fifty miles within seven hours, parallel with the coast.

"Even before the gale struck him the Mount Temple captain was probably out of his course, and in that heavy southwest snowstorm matters became worse. To save the leads and the lives of his men he was likely cautious as to the soundings, and he struck the rock. I consider the rescue of the passengers a marvellous piece of work—think that few could speak English and that a riot was prevented. The great handicap on these steamers is the fact that the passengers cannot understand orders, and the danger is great."

The Sardinian made the usual winter trip with a little rougher weather just before reaching Halifax. The steamer brought 400 passengers—423 steerage and forty-six second cabin. All but eleven were landed at Halifax. Those coming here were all passed by the immigration authorities. Of those who were landed at Halifax there were many Bulgarians, in some cases whole families being about. The Sardinian brought a general cargo, consisting of 1,500 tons. A large quantity of light French wines formed a part of the cargo. Asked as to how the tariff arrangement under the new French treaty would affect the importation of wines, the captain said that he did not doubt the importation would be increased. On one trip she carried 12,000 cases of champagne to Montreal.

Plumweeep Farmer killed by I. C. R. train.

Harry Long Found Mangled by Side of Track—Some Witnesses, Wanted at Inquest, Couldn't Be Found.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 7.—(Special)—Harry Long, a farmer of Plumweeep, was struck and killed by a moving train some time during the night. The body was found this morning by Section Foreman Ruland, on the right hand side of the track at the foot of a four foot embankment about 100 yards west of the I. C. R. water tank. One leg was broken and one foot partly cut off. Part of his moccasin and the foot were found in the middle of the track. Blood was found on both sides of the track and the body being found almost opposite the blood stains, it is hard to say whether an east or west bound train struck him. The body was frozen hard and as the temperature was not low during the night the doctor says the man had been dead for hours.

It is the supposition that Long was struck by No. 1 train west of and fell from the train and was run over about 8 o'clock last evening, or else struck by an east bound train about 11 o'clock.

Long was in Sussex the most part of yesterday, but was not seen to board any train.

Long was a married man, about 45 years of age, a native and farmer of Plumweeep. A wife and five brothers survive. His wife was Miss Patricia Waterford. His brothers are David and Alex., of Norton; Luther, of Hillside; Joseph of Boston, and Will of Harvey Bank.

The inquest which was begun this afternoon by Coroner Burnett, was adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The following witnesses were examined: Hugh McCormick, Chief of Police McLeod, Albert Manning, James Leake, section foreman, and William Ruland, section foreman.

From the evidence taken they could not trace Long after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. Other witnesses who were wanted but could not be found are said to have been in company with Long late Friday evening. They will be examined on Friday next.

The jury is composed of Frank Debo, Mel Scott, W. H. Lynch, Alfred Campbell, Harry Cusack, Wm. Jeffries, Robert McFee.

#### The City Schools.

The city schools will close for the Christmas holidays on Friday, Dec. 20. Mailed in simple friar-drawn. They will reopen Monday, Jan. 6. The usual exercises and presentation of medals will take place in the High school. The medal winners are: Corporation gold medal, Donald Macaulay; Parker silver medal, for best paper in mathematics, Miss Edith Wallace; Governor-General's silver medal, for highest standing in grade ten, Miss Dora Jones; Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie's silver medal, highest standing High school entrance examination, St. John county, Miss Mary Lingley; Judge Trueman's gold medal, for the same in the city, Miss Mary Lingley; Senator Ellis's silver medal, for best English essay in grade eleven, Miss Grace Coster.

The total enrollment in the schools is now 7,600, which is 400 more than at this time last year.

#### SARDINIAN CAPTAIN EXONERATES BROTHER OF THE MOUNT TEMPLE

Captain Henry Says Currents, Thick Weather and Difficulty of Sounding Caused Wreck

#### PRaises CAPTAIN BOOTHBY

Allan Line Commander Recites Conditions on Nova Scotia Coast and Says He Can Easily Understand How C. P. R. Liner Went on Iron Bound—Life Saving Was Marvellous Piece of Work.

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#### LUKE BRAYLEY WAS CLOSE TO DEATH

Rescued from Water Near I. C. R. Trestle—Came from Musquash and Had Been Drinking.

Luke Brayley, who came here from Ireland last January and has since been working in this city and Musquash, was found between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday morning clinging to a beam under the I. C. R. trestle and up to his shoulders in the icy waters. Brayley's perilous predicament was discovered by George Brown, Arthur Wright and Thomas Sharkey, a party of longshoremen returning from work. The attention of the three men was attracted by feeble cries from under the water. They investigated and, finding the unfortunate man, soon had him up with the help of some tackle. Brayley became unconscious as they lifted him. Ward, Howe, Rankine and Coway came up and the man was carried into the office at the Grand Union Hotel. Dr. Berryman was called. Under his treatment he now worked almost an hour over Brayley before he came to.

In the meantime unsuccessful efforts were made to summon the ambulance and Police Constable Rankine, procuring a coach himself, drove him to the hospital. When Brayley was asked how he came to be in the water he was unable to give any explanation. He said that up to a month ago he was working for a citizen in Elliot Row. Since then he has been in Musquash. On Thursday, he said, he came to the city and had been drinking but he professed to have no clear idea of how he came to be in the water. He said he had \$20 in his pocket when he came to the city Thursday.

#### A Spectacle of Shame.

(From an alleged Washington Despatch to the New York Sun.)

This great and glorious capital is now gagging the regular annual reproduction of a nauseating comedy. There are some spectacles to which even the most improved stomach cannot be injured, but this one explanation. He said that up to a month ago he was working for a citizen in Elliot Row. Since then he has been in Musquash. On Thursday, he said, he came to the city and had been drinking but he professed to have no clear idea of how he came to be in the water. He said he had \$20 in his pocket when he came to the city Thursday.

Innocent persons are sometimes heard expressing astonishment because a statesman to whom they have listened throughout the summer vacation criticising our Best and Greatest with unmeasured energy is reported in the newspapers as having been among the first to gaily to the White House, sweating with ecstasy and reverence, almost fighting his fellow countrymen for the earliest opportunity of obsequious genuflection. At Buenos Aires, for example, or at Rabbit Springs, or on Shoat Mountain or elsewhere, Hon. Buephalus Bagstock has been expected daily to timid and incredulous but rapidly increasing audiences the futility, ineptitude, arrogance and unwelcome opportunity of obsequiousness and distributes our national afflictions. All summer long the changing tides of visitors have recaptured at this fountain of stern, patriotic wisdom, until the very feeblest thought himself master of protest and antagonism. Now his name is "Nine out of Ten"—moist and panting in the vestibule, contentious for precedence in the ante-chamber, conspicuous at the door in the procession, and fantastically abrupt at the bottom of the throne!

For the bewildered innocent person we feel the utmost sympathy and pity. He is the one honest victim in the case. To him the difference between a midsummer altitude of two hundred and thirty feet and a Potomac tide level and the wintry miasmic influences of the White Lot is and seems destined to remain an impenetrable mystery. He was not empty when he passed on. But the judicious must continue to grieve. What blight has fallen on the courage and self-respect of our representatives at Washington that they should do these miserable things? In the rare atmosphere of the Hill, the lungs expand. Away off in the cold and with the salt winds fanning them, they speak from reinstated gizzards. There must be some poison in the air of Washington.

#### THE KOREAN WAY.

(Korea Daily News.)

A strange rumor says that Messrs. Yi Chai Keuk, the chief of the Imperial College, and Yi Do Chai, together with three eunuchs, have been explaining the duty of committing suicide within a few days. When the news of Mr. Yi Chai's death, the Yi Chai was told his wife in Seoul had struck herself severely and announced her intention of starving herself to death.

#### Song of the Press.

(New York Post.)

In William Hard Hillier's "Songs of the Sea" are Richard G. and his out of addition to the stock of poetry designed, after Kipling model, to interpret the current situation. From "The Song of the Press" we may take these lines as typical:

Here I stand, the bounteous giver of the Ancestors word, forever  
Am I listening to the whisper of the wire: A war and far,  
Good and bad the news no matter—in my instant, I will scatter  
A most marvellous invention through the crowded streets afar.  
Banks may fall and money may falter, and on Strange new fires may burn unbidden—creeds may crumble, words may rust,  
All the rack and change of ages doth but number the fresh news of the day.  
While the slow red tide of freedom humbly seeps to the dust,  
I alone am tireless, deathless; day by day the starved crowd, breathless,  
Wait for me to feed them with the morsels of the ravens—just and harmless  
Actions and the single  
That the multitude can deem—just and fable  
doctrines:  
Banal narrative and hollow cant of Pharisees they swallow.  
Mixed with modicum of knowledge here and there a saving grain;  
And here there a crystal ball, and Truth's essence are slowly  
Conquering the world's black blindness, driving out the old blind pain.

#### Sunday in Wall Street.