POOR DOCUMENT

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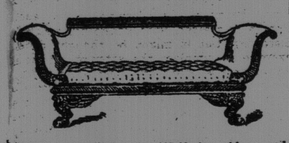

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75 acres, the kind of land where over 400 bushels of potatoes are grown to the acre; boat freight low to Boston, ideal neighborhood; for full details and picture of the $3,000 buildings, see page 56 "Strout's Money-Making Farms of America No. 20," copy free. This particular farm is offered at the low price of $2,700, to settle affairs immediately. E. A. Strout Co., "Largest Dealers in Farms and Country Real Estate in the World." 335 Water St., Augusta, Maine.

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HARD COAL OPERATORS PREPARING FOR A STRIKE NEXT YEAR

Philadelphia, May 26.—Anthracite miners numbering 140,000 men are to be given steady employment and not a day will be lost to them, if the rapidly maturing plans of the operators are carried out.

The three years wage agreement under which the miners are working expires on April 1, 1909, and it is the desire of the operators to store before that time not less than 10,000,000 tons of various sizes of hard coal, in anticipation of any prolonged disagreement over the terms of the next wage settlement.

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SIFTON VETOES LAURIER'S PEACEFUL PROPOSALS

Talk of Compromise on Election Bill Fades Away and Fight is Renewed

Opposition Will Allow No More Estimates to Pass Till They Have Written Promise of Premier to Withdraw Objectionable Clause--Foster Brings Up Civil Service Reform and Lively Debate Ensues.

Ottawa, May 26.—Sifton is again king. He is said to have put his foot down on any surrender to the opposition on the Aylesworth election bill, and in the meantime Sir Wilfrid Laurier can't deliver the goods.

Last week the prime mirister asked Mr. Borden to give him till Saturday to make up his mind in what language he would frame his terms. On Saturday he saw Mr. Borden and complained of the manner in which the registration was being conducted in Winnipeg, but saying nothing of what he proposed to do. Today he wrote Mr. Borden again complaining of the registration and enclosing clippings from Manitoba papers.

The delay of the prime minister has produced a feeling of distrust in opposition circles. It was understood that the difficulty had been settled and that Mr. Roblin went home with definite understanding that the objectionable features of the bill would be withdrawn. This was the belief of Mr. Borden also, but Sir Wilfrid, it seems, reckoned without Mr. Sifton being present to put the seal of approval on the compact.

Today the fight on the election bill is where it was when Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked for a few days to consult his followers. Estimates for the civil government have been passed in the meantime, but the opposition attitude is that not another dollar will be given till the prime minister gives a definite promise, this time in black and white, that clause 1 will be dropped.

The afternoon was taken up with a motion of Mr. Foster on civil service reform. While this is an important matter, the real object is to delay the government getting into supply. It is something that may furnish almost an endless amount of talk and will help the "hold-up" game which will be persisted in if the government has finally decided to force the election bill through. Mr. Foster on motion to go into supply, offered a resolution calling for civil service reform in the following terms:

"The civil service of Canada should be based on merit and character alone and all the appointments thereto should be made from candidates whose competency has been established through open competitive examinations, conducted under a non-partisan civil service commission."

After tracing the history of civil service reform in Great Britain, United States and Australia, Mr. Foster proceeded to deal, in non-partisan spirit, he said, with the civil service of Canada which had, he declared, retrograded rather than progressed in the past twenty or twenty-five years. One step towards that retrogression had been the abolition by the present government immediately upon coming into power, of the superannuation system. Another was a departure of regular increases based upon merit and the report of the deputy head, leaving the civil servant only one alternative, namely, that of political pull. The abolition of these two systems was one of the worst things that could have happened to the civil service and the country was feeling the effects of it today. The success of the superannuation system was not to be judged by the money it cost. The civil service was costing more today without it.

There were today in the offices and corridors of the public buildings, men who were unfit for their work, yet they could not be decently turned adrift without an allowance, and so they stayed on doing next to nothing and drawing full pay. As to the superannuation system, it merited the best attention of parliament. A man after paying into the fund for years might die in service and leave his family nothing, or leaving the service battered and worn might die after a year or so, and those dependent upon him received nothing for all the money he had paid in for supperannuation. Surely there was wisdom enough to devise some improvement upon this system.

The patronage system, which was the direct consequence of the defective civil service law, was never so greedy, so heartless, so consienceless as today, declared Mr. Foster. When a man today reached the top of his class and asked for promotion he was advised to see what political influence he could exert. Then, he went to a defeated candidate, in some cases, and was told that if his father and relatives voted "right" next time something might be done for him.

"There is a minister's chair over there," continued Mr. Foster, pointing to Mr. Pugsley's vacant seat, "and if its proper occupant were here you would see a minister who put patronage in charge of a ward committee of St. John. What a pernicious example! If this thing must be done why not have the decency to keep it out of sight? You may say 'better at least it should be done openly and above board.' It would be so but for the infernal example of the thing."

Dealing with the examination system, Mr. Foster argued that it worked out so that only supporters of the government of the day need take the examination. There was practically no competitive system at all. The report of the civil service commission declared the civil service to be deteriorating, that there were fewer efficients in it while inefficients were remaining.

Mr. Foster concluded with an eloquent tribute to the value and importance of the civil service. The Canadian civil service ought to be oopen to every ambitious young man in the country. There was nothing in the claim that a deputy should be in political sympathy with his minister. There were Conservative deputies serving loyally under Liberal ministers, and there would be Liberal deputies serving under Conservative ministers. Certain exceptions, as in the case of confidential private secretaries and a few others, but why in the post office and customs, for instance, should not every position up to the deputyship be open to any ambitious and deserving man?

Mr. Foster wanted the service to be characterized by merit, freedom and manliness, so that nobody need take off his hat to get a chance in it to work for his country.

Mr. Fielding replied he had no fault to find with the wording of the resolution, nor indeed with the greater part of the mover's speech, but he must take exception to the expression sought to be conveyed by Mr. Foster that the defects he had referred to crept into the service since the present government came into power. Nearly all the defects referred to existed when Mr. Foster was finance minister and he had been warned of it by the civil service commission of that day, yet had done nothing to improve matters.

He asked Mr. Foster to withdraw his motion in view of the fact that the new civil service bill would be introduced shortly. "It would have been introduced today" said the finance minister but for the bereavement of the minister of agriculture.

Dr. Sproul supported the amendment.

Mr. Armstrong (East Lambton) dealt with the evils of patronage system and hoped the promised civil service bill would be far-reaching in its effect.

Mr. Emmerson said he did not believe the competitive system would cure the patronage evil. Nine-tenths of the members of parliament could not pass an examination for postmaster, yet could it be said that they were not fitted to hold office? In respect to the Intercolonial Railway, he declared that there were as many Conservatives in its employ as Liberals, but in the selection of employes he would prefer to have them in political sympathy with himself. The civil service would compare favorably with the much vaunted British service. In matters of appointment, he always consulted his patronage committee, and despite their flights into a higher atmosphere, the gentleman opposite had done the same and would continue to do so.

G. W. Fowler answered the argument of the ex-minister that the educational test should not be necessary. He went on to refer to the "strained relations" between Mr. Emmerson and the late Mr. Blair over the latter's refusal to dismiss the manager of the I. C. R.

Mr. Emmerson said his relations with Mr. Blair were always of the friendliest character, although he differed from him in some political matters.

"I must accept the statement," said Mr. Fowler, "no matter how much I know to the contrary."

R. L. Borden contended that the resolution was not one of want of confidence and could be accepted by the government as similar resolutions of a non-controversial character had been accepted in the past. If it was a good thing for the public service to have appointments made by the patronage system why not let the patronage committee have the say in regard to promotions. He believed the civil service was efficient in spite of the patronage system, but in order to maintain it at a high level, he thought it would be necessary to establish a system of competitive examinations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that under ordinary circumstances he would have no objection to the resolution, but this was an inopportune time to bring it forward. He therefore would enter into no controversy upon the merits of the motion. He agreed that it was not good for the service to make appointments on party lines, but although for twelve years it had been recruited from the Liberal party, and for eighteen years previously from the Conservative party, he thought that we had an efficient service.

Finally Sir Wilfrid said that parliament owed the civil service one duty, which was to pay it.

"You should not put bad bills in ahead of the estimates," said Mr. Foster.

The resolution was defeated on a straight party vote, but the deadlock over the Aylesworth bill prevented any estimates getting through.

There was a hot exchange between Laurier and Borden at 1 o'clock. The former declared he had offered as a compromise that the revision in Manitoba would be made not by appointees of the government but by non-partisan officials.

This, Mr. Borden retorted, was a misrepresentation of the situation. The revision of the lists was being made today in Manitoba by county judges.

Ottawa, Ont., May 27.—(Special)—That there is neither yielding nor a shadow of yielding by the opposition in the fight against partisan control of the Manitoba electoral lists was made unmistakably clear by the closing incidents of the "allnight" sitting of the commons.

The disposition of the Conservative members to refuse supply until Sir Wilfred Laurier at least made good his alleged proffers of compromise on the obnoxious clauses of the Aylesworth bill, was well known to the government and was admitted by Mr. Fielding, who was left to lead the house after midnight. But with the ill-concealed object of creating the belief that it is the fault of the Conservatives if certain civil service salaries remain unpaid for the present, a feint was made after the defeat of Mr. Foster's civil service reform resolution at getting through estimates. For greater effect the vote for salaries of some 2,000 customs employes was called when the house got into committee.

The opposition although criticising the particular item of $90,000 for "overtime" for customs officials, made no secret of their determination to refuse supply of any kind pending a definite statement by the government as to the compromise the government was willing to make on the Aylesworth bill.

About three o'clock in the morning Mr. Taylor, the opposition whip, was discussing the situation when he was interrupted by cries of "obstruction" and "order" and the accusation that the opposition were preventing their officers from obtaining their wages.

"Let the government withdraw the obnoxious clauses of the Aylesworth bill and estimates will go through in two minutes" retorted Mr. Taylor.

"Now we have it" exclaimed Mr. Duncan Ross from the government side.

Mr. Paterson argued that Mr. Taylor's observation that the estimates might be passed in two minutes showed they were all right and that the discussion was merely opposition obstruction.

"Withdraw your obnoxious bill and your estimates will go through" said Mr. Taylor, "If you had agreed to take out clauses one and 17 of your bill we would have voted you two months supply long ago."

Mr. Fielding replied that the government had made application a few days ago for passing such a grant but the opposition would not do it.

"My Honorable friend doesn't know what took place or he wouldn't make that statement," the opposition whip retorted. "We were quite willing to pass an interim vote."

Amidst cries of "order from the government side Mr. Taylor threw out the challenge of "withdraw your bill or dissolve parliament."

"Dissolution may come," Mr. Fielding was heard to reply above the uproar behind him.

"Let it come then" exclaimed Mr. Taylor defiantly.

"That you don't want it is shown by your wasting four and five months instead of transacting the public business" was the finance minister's retort.

Mr. Taylor came back with "don't be misled. We're ready for dissolution all right."

"Then you're ready for the sacrifice" Mr. Emmerson put in.

"My Honorable friend" rejoined the whip. "Knows all about what it is to be sacrificed."

Mr. Houghton-Lennox had a word to say on the subject of the Aylesworth bill negotiations which the government side didn't want to hear about and so kept continually interrupting him with cries of "order."

Mr. Lennox submitted that he had quite as much right to discuss negotiations as had the minister of finance. He continued, "We know that negotiations took place between the prime minister and Premier Roblin of Manitoba, and that Mr. Roblin went home a week ago, on the understanding that the objectionable clause of the bill would be (——)."

But the member for South Simcoe was not allowed to conclude his sentence Whip Alex Johnstone, peremptorily demanded that the chairman rule the reference to negotiations out of order and thus prevented the very obvious completion of the statement from being recorded.

Finally Mr. Fielding who was leading the house observed that he had told Mr. Paterson from the beginning that it was no use asking the opposition to pass estimates, but that Mr. Paterson had insisted on being given a chance. However, as the opposition had proved resolute after four hours discussion, he would ask his colleague to give it up.

Mr. Paterson said that he had hoped to get the salaries voted for his two thousand outside employes who needed their money, and nothing had been gained by the opposition in refusing it. With this set rehearsal he picked up his papers and departed.

Mr. Fielding then made the formal motion to adjourn.

Asked by Mr. Foster what business the government proposed to take up at the afternoon's sitting he answered: "Supply."

"Then" said Mr. Foster, "I propose to bring up the matter of cold storage with special reference to the minister of militia and defence."

"Very well" replied Mr. Fielding, 'If my Honorable friend thinks that cold storage is more important than the payment of these salaries. I can only say he is within his right in discussing it" and with that the tired house rose it being 4.30.

Ottawa, May 27.—A cold storage scandal occupied the whole of the short day. This was one of the grievances which the opposition is entitled to air to prevent the house getting into supply and if the fight on the election bill goes on, as it probably will, a new one every day is promised.

The speech of Mr. Foster, who introduced the subject, consisted almost wholly of excerpts from the government return. It was intended to show that Sir Frederick Borden, his son-in-law and some others were interested in the formation of a company which secured a subsidy from the government for the construction of a cold storage warehouse at St. John, New Brunswick.

The return showed that in October, 1905, F. E. Williams made the first application to Hon. Sydney Fisher. On April 8, 1907, Mr. Williams wrote to Mr. Fisher in which he refers to a proposal of Sir Frederick Borden and his son-in-law and asks for the first consideration on account of the priority of his application. On April 11, Mr. Fisher replied that the government had not yet granted aid, but Sir Frederick Borden had made an application "and I have viewed his application very favorably."

June 2, Mr. Williams wrote Mr. Fisher, pointing out that he had spent a good deal of money coming to Ottawa to urge his claims and that there would be no use of his going to further expense to prepare plans, if a cabinet minister was to be given the preference.

Mr. Foster commented on these letters in strong terms. With the influences working against Williams that gentleman did not proceed with his representations to the government. It appeared that at that very moment the minister of militia was patching a scheme at the council board to grant aid to a cold storage company, he was forming a $1,000,000 company to secure the subsidy.

Borden's son-in-law, L. S. McCoun, appears on December 6, 1906, when he wrote to Mr. Fisher on behalf of Canadian Lands Produce and Cold Storage Limited. R. J. Graham, of Bellville, became interested in the concern and some letters from him appear. On August 17, 1907, he wrote to Mr. Fisher that the Canada Lands and Produce Company had formed an amalgamation with the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company and asked that the name of the latter company be used in the agreement.

Mr. Foster pointed out that the government agreed to give the company 30 per cent. of the amount expended for construction payable in instalments. This would amount, he thought, to $45,000. Besides this grant the New Brunswick government guaranteed principal and interest up to $60,000.

Mr. Williams very properly complained that he was compelled to enter into competition with cabinet ministers and he wrote a letter on August 15, 1907, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, complaining that Sir Frederick Borden's company had been promised a grant which would be forthcoming when bill was passed. Mr. Borden, he said, had made a proposition to him which he considered unfair, coming from a minister of the crown, and he stated further that Sir Frederick had said he had influence enough to secure the subsidy for his own company. Enclosed was a letter from Hon. H. R. Emmerson, in which that gentleman promised he would not allow Sir Frederick's scheme to interfere with the claims of Williams' concern, and that it was not desirable to have a cabinet minister getting a concession from the government. Mr. Emmerson said there were various methods of doing things and his methods were usually successful.

Sir Wilfrid replied to Mr. Williams on October 5, 1907, saying it was the intention of Mr. Fisher, had he received an application from Mr. Williams, to give it the same consideration as had been given the New Brunswick company.

Summarizing, Mr. Foster said he found that in 1906, a minister of the crown interested himself in the formation of a company, and during that time the minister was sitting at the council board formulating a scheme to grant aid to cold storage companies. The company was to be floated in England, and the promoters were able to say that one of the parties interested in securing the subsidy from the government is cabinet minister.

"This is a thing that would be unheard of in the annals of British government," said Mr. Foster.

It was only when money could not be got in England that the company joined hands with the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company.

It would be a graceful act, even at this late date for the minister of militia to cease to compromise the government and resign.

Sir Frederick rose without applause from his colleagues. "Mr. Foster should be the last man," he said "to appear as the censor of the morals of others. If what Mr. Foster said were true, it did not come with good grace from a man who used his position as an officer of two or three companies, to take the money of an insurance company and invest it and draw a commission for doing so.

"All of which," said Foster, "is absolutely untrue.."

"It was proven by the records," said Sir Frederick.

This Mr. Foster denied vehemently, and Sir Frederick proceeded to say Mr. Foster "is mentally crooked and morally crooked."

"Not that I care," put in Mr. Foster, "but I can't let that go."

The knight withdrew saying "I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon and I withdraw. I say he is mentally and morally crooked in a parliamentary sense and in a Pickwickian sense, how is that?"

Sir Frederick said he was prepared to submit this case to any tribunal and answer the charges of Mr. Williams. It had been suggested that because Mr. McCoun was his son-in-law, he had secured certain contracts, but Sir Frederick answered all this with the observation "so much for the son-in-law argument."

Mr. Borden said the formation of the company was all arranged before the minister of agriculture had adopted the policy of assisting cold storage operations.

Sir Frederick claimed that everything had been done openly. There was nothing to conceal. His only interest in the establishment of the cold storage warehouse was to give the fruit growers in his district a means of keeping their fruit in good condition for market. He did not own a dollar of stock in the company, and did not expect to receive one dollar of benefit. It remained for the member for North Toronto, with his suspicious mind, to unearth this spectre, but he believed his (Mr. Borden's) statement would receive more credence than any statement of Mr. Foster's.

Dr. Daniel, of St. John, who replied, observed that Sir Frederick was the last man who should preach morality. Reviewing the transaction, he showed that Mr. Williams had been badly treated. The importance of the subject warranted its being brought to the attention of the House, but, he would be glad if the minister of agriculture would offer some explanation of the letter which certainly bore evidence that the minister of militia was interesting himself personally in this matter.

Mr. Fisher said that if the opposition would use a little common sense in the interpretation of this correspondence, they would not fall into such blunders. He confessed that his letter to Mr. Williams was in loose language so that Mr. Foster was able to blaze his whole case upon it. He cited the case of Mr. Chamberlain, to show that even if Sir Frederick were connected with the company, he was not violating the independence of parliament act, Mr. Chamberlain being, he said, a member of a screw manufacturing company, which had large interests with the government.

Mr. Fisher went on to say that in writing to Mr. Williams of the company, as one with which the minister of militia was "connected," he meant only in the sense of his being an advocate of a worthy public utility. Mr. Williams had been given every chance, and put on the same footing as the New Brunswick company. Indeed, he had waited for five months before the closing contract with the New Brunswick company for the construction of a cold storage warehouse in St. John. The people composing the company were estimable men.

Mr. Fowler ridiculed the idea that the letter to Mr. Williams could bear any such construction as the minister of agriculture said and suggested that probably the reason Mr. Williams had no chance against the New Brunswick company was that Mr. Fisher favored Sir Frederick in return for favors to Fisher's Light Dragoons.

The House rising at 6 o'clock, Mr. Fowler will continue on Friday.

On the opening of the house today Speaker Sutherland announced that he had received the resignation of Armand Lavergne (Montmagny) and that he had given instructions for the issue of a writ for a new election.

Mr. Lavergne has thrown himself into the Quebec fight as an opponent of the Gouin government and will contest Montmagny as a Bourassa candidate.

E. N. Lewis appealed to the government to take over the bills standing on the order paper in his name. These are: To amend the immigration act; Respecting the carrying of offensive weapons; Restricting assaults on women and children; to punish for homicide while hunting; Respecting injuries to persons due to motor vehicles.

The prime minister said the government had enough legislation to put through. "We can't even get supply," he complained.

Replying to Mr. Boyce, the minister of railways said on Nov. 25, 1907, the N. T. R. Commission ordered from the Algoma Steel Co. 21,271 tons of steel rails, but owing to the failure of the government to get supply the commission had been unable to place further orders.

Mr. Porter was told by Mr. Fisher that the government had assisted the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company of St. John to the extent of $37,500 and that $15,000 had been paid to the company.

Claude MacDonell asked if it was the intention of the government to proceed with the insurance bill this session.

Mr. Fielding said it was, "as soon as progress has been made in more important work."

Mr. Clements was informed by the minister of agriculture that 183 hogs were destroyed in Essex county in 1905 and 37 in 1906. They were either affected with cholem or had been in contact with hogs so affected.

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MR. AND MRS. WM. PETERS 61 YEARS MARRIED

Mr. and Mrs. William Peters, Waterloo street, recievd congratulations Wednesday on the attainment of the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. Though well along in years they are both enjoying excellent health.

celebrate many more anniversaries.

The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Peters now living number thirty-five, including four daughters, two sons, twenty-three grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

The daughters are: Mrs. Hanington, of Victoria (B.C.); Mrs. William Peters, Jr., King street east; Mrs. Chas. F. Baker, Union street, and Mrs. J. Ernest DeMill, of Waterloo street. The sons are Fred Peters, of Davenport (Iowa), and George B. Peters, of Worcester (Mass.) Five sons and daughters have passed away. Those were Mrs. Albert Peters, Miss Ella Peters, William Peters, Willie Peters and Lennie Peters.

The grandchildren are: Geo. A. Peters, of Sackville; Mrs. D. Goodhue, Providence (R.I.); Mrs. George Cooper, Queen street; Walter Peters, Spring street; Dr. LeBaron Peters, New York; Dr. Maurice Peters, Boston; Miss Hilda Peters, Carle Peters, Walter Peters and Ernest Baker of this city; Edith, Pearle, Vera, Ruth, Elsie, Ernest, Ronald and Gerald Peters, Davenport (Iowa); Willie and Charlie Peters, Worcester (Mass.); Dr. Jack Hanington, in England; Darel Hanington, studying at McGill; and Miss Eleanor Hanington, Victoria (B.C.)

The great-grandchildren are three children of Geo. Peters in Sackville; Mrs. Goodhue's son, Mrs. Cooper's son, and Walter Peters' two children.

ONE MAN BADLY BURNED IN $30,000 BROCKVILLE FIRE

Brockville, Ont., May 26—This morning the large coal hoist of the George H. Shields Coal Company, was totally destroyed by fire, and several other buildings as well. The coal barge Mary Lyons, at the wharf was burned to the water's edge. The heroic work of the firemen saved the crew. Geo. Abbott, captain, was badly burned and is now in St. Vincent De Paul Hospital. The loss will be thirty thousand dollars.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H, 70 Windsor, Ont.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS' CAMP AT GRAND LAKE IN JULY

New Brunswick Section Will Be Under Canvas from July 8 to 22.

The New Brunswick section of the Maritime Boys' Y.M.C.A. Camp (now in its sixteenth season), will be held this year, July 8 to 28, at Robertson's Point, Grand Lake (N.B.) three miles from Upper Jemseg. The camp will be under the leadership of Frank A. Eyman, physical director of the Moncton Y.M.C.A., assisted by a number of competent leaders. These camps are open to all boys of good moral character, between the ages of twelve and seventeen. The cost for the two weeks is $7.50. Applications may be made to Frank A. Eyman, Moncton Y.M.C.A.; information furnished on application to any local Y.M.C.A. secretary, or to F. G. Marshall, New Glasgow, or to Rev. E. W. Forbes, Canso, chairman of the Maritime Boys' Work Committee.

ANOTHER SMALLPOX CASE IN WEST QUACO

Another case of smallpox developed in West Quaco on Saturday and the patient, Fred Brown, was brought to the Isolation hospital Tuesday. Brown was visiting in the house in which James Daley and Miss Schofield were taken sick with smallpox and it is presumed he caught the infection from them. Brown's home, in which there are four people, has been quarantined and the usual precautions will be taken. The new case is of a very mild type.

Mr. Daley was discharged from the hospital on Saturday, cured, and it is expected that Miss Schofield will be allowed to go in a few days.

A fund of 50,000 pennies is being raised by the Roman Catholic children in England for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Manning in the Westminster Cathedral.

STEAMER BOSTON CUTS SCHOONER IN TWO, SEVENTEEN DROWNED

Yarmouth, N. S., May 27 (Special)—The Boston fishing schooner Fame about 90 tons, commanded by Captain Thomas Fay, a native of Newfoundland, and carrying a crew of 19 men was run into and sunk on Chaspe Bank at 9 o'clock last evening by the D. A. R. liner Boston Captain McKenzie, which arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning from Boston.

Of the entire crew but two men were saved their names being John Clark, a native of Newfoundland, residing at East Boston, and Edward Pitts, a native of Halifax, residing at 161 Bennington street East Boston.

The names of the lost as far as can be ascertained, are Captain Thomas Fay, Bernard Dacy, Thomas Stapleton, Michael Melvin, Thomas Powers, another Thomas Powers, and Thomas Murphy, all natives of Newfoundland, Michael G. Carney, Boston, William Fisher, a Nova Scotian, one Ray, a native of Salmon River, William Bailey and Barney Cachen, of Boston.

There was also on board a Frenchman belonging to Yarmouth Co. U. S., but his name and those of the balance of the crew are not known to the survivors.

er could not be seen or heard until she was struck.

The Boston went right through her just aft of the main rigging and the Fame sank within three minutes. The steamer was immediately stopped and boats were lowered. One boat was lost over board but two more were in the water immediately.

The cook, Pitts, was found with a life buoy around him while Clark, was swimming about. All the rest of the crew had gone down.

According to the survivors, who were seen this morning the Fame left Boston four weeks ago Monday on a smack fishing trip. She then had 23 men on board, one of the crew became sick and was landed at Booth Bay and on Monday a dory containing two men whose names are unknown strayed from the vessel and they were not seen again. It was the captain's intention to have started for home today. He had a fare of 100,000 pounds.

At the time of the collision, there were only the captain and three men on deck. Nine were lying in the forecastle and the balance were in the cabin. All in the forecastle reached the deck safely, but it is the opinion of Pitts that nothing was known until the Boston went right through the vessel.

Pitts says that when he rushed on deck he grabbed a life buoy and put it around him. He then climbed up into the fore rigging. The captain was standing near by and Pitts told him to get a life buoy but before he could do so the vessel went down. Pitts says that he became entangled in the rigging and was carried down. Finally he extricated himself and when he came to the surface he saw four of his comrades in the water but they all sank almost immediately. He kept himself afloat until picked up by a boat from the steamer.

Clarke told substantially the same story. He was in the forecastle at the time of the accident and just as he reached the deck the vessel went down. Being a strong swimmer he was able to keep himself afloat for half an hour before he was picked up.

Both men were thoroughly exhausted on the arrival of the steamer. They are being looked after by United States Consul Fleming.

The Fame will be remembered as the schooner which was quarantined at Shelburne, N.S., for small pox a short time ago. Subsequently she was taken to Halifax, from which place a crew of amateur yachtsmen took her to Boston. She was long overdue on the trip but finally arrived safely.

Capt McKenzie of the steamer Boston says the accident occurred about 10 miles east of Boston Light. It was very foggy and dark. The ship was going at modtrate speed and he did not see the lights until 200 feet from the schooner. He immediately reversed the engines, but was too late to avoid a collision. He stayed in the neighborhood for some time after the accident.