

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907

GOVERNMENT AID TO NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY LINES

OTTAWA, April 15.—Mr. Fielding brought down tonight resolutions covering aid to 23 lines of railway in the dominion and of a length of 1,057 miles. The resolutions are all revotes and the minimum sum provided is \$3,597,400. The proposed subsidy is the customary one of \$300 per mile in the case of railways, the cost of which does not exceed on the average more than \$15,000 per mile. When the average cost is in excess of \$15,000 a further sum of 50 per cent. on the average cost exceeding \$15,000 a mile is to be paid but the subsidy on the whole is not to be in excess of \$6,400 a mile.

The proposals of the government are as follows:

To the Central Ontario Railway for an extension from Bancroft to Whitney on the C. A. R. forty miles.

Line from Woodstock, N. B., to the international boundary, 25 miles. To the St. John Valley Railway Co. from Walsford or Westfield to Gagetown, N. B., 50 miles.

Line from Liverpool to Milton, N. B., 8 miles. Railway from Milton to Caledonia, N. B., 82 miles.

Inverness Railway and Coal Co. from Chetcamp to point between Prose Cove and Point Tupper, 27 miles.

Dominion Atlantic Railway to government wharf at Canning, N. S., 1 mile. Nicola Kamloops and Similkameen Coast and Railway Co. from Spoomon bridge to Nicola Lake, 47 miles.

Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific, from Strathcona and Edmonton and thence to Ardu Yellow Horse Pass 50 miles. St. John valley and Rivers Du Loup Railway Co. from Fredericton to Woodstock 59 miles.

Railway from Hawkesbury, Ont., to South Indian, 35 miles. Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway Co., from Woodstock, Ont. to Berlin, or Ingersoll to Stratford, or any point on the Grand Trunk between these places 4 miles.

For a branch line from a point at or near the intersection of the C. P. R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, formerly the Great Northern Railway near St. Philippe d'Argenteuil and Lacute thence in a northerly direction passing through the village of Brownsville, not exceeding 4.2 miles.

To the Orford Mountain Railway Co. for the following lines of railway:

from Bolton line to Massonville, 7.54 miles; from Massonville to the international boundary, 3.12 miles, from Windsor Mills to Brompton falls, 8 miles; from Melbourne road crossing to Melbourne Village, 2.5 miles; from a point on its main line of railway to the south end of Benella Lake, 5 miles, not exceeding in the whole 27 miles.

To the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Co., for a line of railway from a point on its main line at or near Leplaphan, passing by way of the parish of St. Jacques de Lechigan to the Village of Rawdon, in lieu of the subsidy grant to the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Co., not exceeding 10 miles.

To the York and Carleton Railway Co., for a line of railway from its present terminus westerly, not exceeding 5 miles.

To the Midway and Vernon Ry. Co., for a line of railway from Midway to Vernon, not exceeding 100 miles.

To the Indian River Ry. Co., for a line of railway from a point at or near the north end of Lake Megantic to a point on the international boundary at or near Riviere Morie, not exceeding 19 miles.

Towards the construction of a railway bridge over the Nicolet river at Nicolet, 15.600.

For a line from Wellington, B. C., to Union Bay, not exceeding 55 miles.

For a line from Site Rose to a point on the international boundary at or near Orangevale, not exceeding 24 miles, and for a line from a point on the international boundary at or near Sulphur Springs to a point at or near the divide between Dominion and Flat Creeks, not exceeding 45 miles; for a line from a point at or near the divide towards the Stewart River, not exceeding 8 miles.

For a line from Winnipeg Beach to Gimik, not exceeding 11 miles.

The customary conditions with reference to the determination of the actual value of the subsidies, running rights by other railways, the transportation of government supplies, the production of accounts to the Minister of Railways or any person appointed by him, and the purchase of all materials and supplies by the company in Canada at the prevailing market prices, are appended to the resolution.

LAURIER WILL NOT INJURE BANNERMAN MINISTRY

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been in England five hours before there came three emphatic decisions: First, no newspaper interviews; second, no British party politics; third, fewest possible functions. "Dinners, dinners, nothing but dinners," is the cynical way in which General Dewar sums up the ordeal for his former colleague in arms, Gen. Borth.

Sir Wilfrid must have refused access to sixty reporters and editors since he landed in Liverpool Saturday. At first he met them with obvious plaudits and jocularly abusing the English climate, but now the general official answer is, "Nothing to say." Sir Wilfrid is especially determined to say nothing hostile to the Bannerman ministry.

Lord Elgin was in such a hurry to see him before he was got at by the newspaper men that he sent a confidential representative to Euston station to take him straight from the station to the colonial offices. Lord Elgin probably remembered the entanglement with arose in 1897 from Sir Wilfrid's interview with the Daily Chronicle before he met Mr. Chamberlain.

It is understood the interview was most friendly. Sir Wilfrid tells his friends that he has not felt better for twenty years and means to avoid, if possible, being killed with kindness. He means, moreover, to score by silence. Each of the other colonial premiers talked freely to the press. Mr. Deakin, especially, made a long written communication to the press, so strongly advocating

trade reciprocity as to be peculiarly embarrassing to the Bannerman ministry, who regard themselves pledged against tariff preferences.

CLOSED WITH DINNER
Trophies Presented to Mission Church Gynnasium Class Winners.

The gymnasium class of the Mission church wound up their season with a dinner at White's last night. Gordon White, president of the class, presided. The trophies offered for the senior and junior competitions which have been held during the winter were presented. Five events were held in each class. For securing a majority of points in the senior class Edward Smith won the silver cup, which was presented to him by Father Owen Jones.

Lindam's class won the junior trophy, a silver napkin ring suitably engraved. The chairman made this presentation. A toast list was then carried. The house of commons was the usual manner. The church was responded to by Rev. Owen Jones; The Men's Association by W. H. Needham; and The Ladies by Gordon Boyne.

Mr. Boyne also contributed to the entertainment by singing a couple of songs.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD

has used that grand old standby remedy sometime in its history—thousands more are using it today.

DEIDLETON'S A-N-A-C-E-A

A specific for coughs, colds, a la grippe breaker, a soother and pain stopper.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.
Made by the Dr. Scott White Liniment Co. St. John, N.B.

HEIRESS FLEES SUITS OF FORTUNE HUNTERS

Girl Worth \$4,000,000 Goes to Paris to Escape Impetuous Noblemen.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Dorothea E. Crouse, heiress to \$4,000,000 and possessed of more than ordinary beauty, has sailed for Paris to join her mother. She is trying to escape from titled fortune hunters who followed her to this side of the Atlantic.

Impetuous noblemen of the Continent have prostrated themselves at her feet, and she has already been the recipient of four offers of marriage. Miss Crouse left Paris early in the season only to find that she was still pursued in this country and still remained the object of these attentions.

Dorothea Edgaria Crouse's life story reads like a romance. No one knows her existence save D. Edgar Crouse, who is the wealthiest man in Syracuse, and in 1892. No one had the slightest suspicion that he was married, and by his will, which disposed of some \$7,000,000 after the death of his wife, the bulk of the fortune was to be divided among his children.

Amid the jubilation of the heirs there broke in rumors of a wife and child. These rumors materialized in the shape of Mrs. George Wilson, of New York city, and Dorothea Edgaria Crouse, who had been married to D. Edgar Crouse under the assumed name of Mrs. Edgar Wilson, and had lived for a long time in London with him.

Shortly after Dorothea was born Mrs. Wilson obtained a divorce from Mr. Crouse on the charge of abandonment. She then married Siebert Kostelitz, a wealthy Austrian, interested in English industries.

Through her attorneys she forced a settlement, the entire estate being divided between the heirs and the daughter.

Just before we left Edmonton we heard of such a case. The wife of an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie, nearly 1,200 miles from Edmonton, came out to the latter place on the return of the steamer in 1905 in order to be afflicted with certain ailments that her eyes, which, I believe, was quite successful, and only necessitated her stay in the hospital for a week or two.

Railway and any person appointed by him, and the purchase of all materials and supplies by the company in Canada at the prevailing market prices, are appended to the resolution.

This afternoon's session was largely taken up with routine business, large petitions were presented. The session of the House of Commons, which was held at St. John, was further business will be transacted, including the appointment of a committee to proceed to Ontario to purchase draught horses.

The government tomorrow at St. John will have an interview with Mr. Kent, the artesian well borer, and final arrangements will be made regarding the sinking of wells in Sunbury and Queens.

Incorporation was granted to a large number of companies, including The White Catering Co. and W. H. MacKay of St. John and the Sussex Institute Co.

The sheriffs of all the several counties of Gloucester, where Joseph Doucet is appointed in place of Mr. Mehan, whose term of office has expired.

PRINCE TRAVELS IN SIMPLE STYLE

MONTREAL, April 15.—A quiet and unassuming young man strolled into a Windsor Hotel this morning, and it was only when he had registered as Prince Leopold of Saxony, that he was known to the hotel staff.

Accompanied by his valet he is travelling around the world, and after landing at Vancouver some few weeks ago he has been gradually making his trip across Canada, stopping at all points of interest, and arriving at Montreal only this morning, after some days spent at Toronto. It is his intention to stay a couple of days here, when he will in all probability go on to Quebec.

Today he was the guest of William Payne at the Mount Royal Club.

Prince Leopold of Saxony, for that is his full title, is a son of the late Duke of Albany, brother of the King, and is thus a nephew of his majesty.

He was born in 1884, and is still, of course, a very young man. In October, 1905, he married the eldest daughter of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

Prince Leopold is tall, young and of distinguished bearing, but of an entirely unaffected and genial manner. His mode of travelling is so completely informal as almost to constitute an incognito and no one who was not told would suspect that the quietly dressed gentleman about the grounds of the Windsor this morning was of royal family and a blood relative of the King of England.

He will leave for St. John on Thursday night to take the steamer from there.

MRS. MARY SANBORN
The death occurred in the city yesterday of Mrs. Mary Sanborn, widow of the late Mayor Sanborn. The deceased who was in the seventy-seventh year of her age had been a resident here for forty years. Her husband died thirty-two years ago.

She had been sick since December, and her death was felt by a large circle of friends throughout the city. She is survived by one son William M., and three daughters, Mrs. C. B. Plugeon, Mrs. H. M. Sharpe and Miss Annie Sanborn.

THE MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT; AN APPEAL FOR MEDICAL AID.

It has occurred to me that I was perhaps neglecting a duty in not calling public attention to the sad condition of the sick and afflicted in the Mackenzie River country. The day, since by the ordinary travelled route between Athabaska Landing (which is itself about one hundred miles north of Edmonton) and Fort McPherson, near the Arctic Sea, is 1,854 miles, and over that whole distance the inhabitants—Indians, half-breeds and whites—are without a single physician.

Of missionaries there are many, and the good people of Canada send liberal support to maintain them, but surely, as the eloquent apostle of the Labrador says, it is poor comfort to the suffering and dying to be told that we love them and that the Lord is good when we fail to do anything to relieve their physical distress.

My attention was forcibly called to the condition of these people in this respect during my visit to that country last summer. Only two days after leaving Athabaska Landing in a steamer our cook took sick with what was apparently appendicitis. It was soon evident that his case was serious, and it was extremely distressing to see him groaning with what was apparently a pain in the back or the side of the head.

After about a week of intense suffering he died, and now lies a lonely grave on the bank of the Athabaska River, far from his former home in England.

There are many in the country who are afflicted with certain ailments that would yield readily to simple surgical operations. In such cases there are only two alternatives: either journey to the nearest medical aid, or make a long journey of perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred miles to Edmonton, which is not only expensive, but if the journey be by the Mackenzie, it is a most trying one.

Just before we left Edmonton we heard of such a case. The wife of an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie, nearly 1,200 miles from Edmonton, came out to the latter place on the return of the steamer in 1905 in order to be afflicted with certain ailments that her eyes, which, I believe, was quite successful, and only necessitated her stay in the hospital for a week or two.

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EVER HEAR OF SINN FEIN?

It is Making Trouble For British Commercial Travellers.

Really a Policy of Ireland for the Irish—No Dealings With the Fellow Across the Channel.

(Canadian Associated Press Despatch.)
A systematic boycott of foreign goods has been organized in Ireland, and as the term "foreign" includes goods of English origin, manufacturers in this country are concerned seriously with the active operation of the "Sinn Fein" policy.

"Sinn Fein" means "ourselves alone," and the policy consists in part of Irishmen supporting and using only Irish manufactures. A commercial traveller who represents a well-known firm in London writes as follows to The London Daily Express, giving his experience of the boycott:

"I have just returned from a periodical business visit to Belfast, Dublin, and other parts of Ireland. My experience, after several years of road business, has been strangely unfortunate. My best friends were unable to pass me any orders, and in place of making a good book of over £1,500 my total orders did not amount to £250.

"On asking why my firm, whose goods had always pleased, was evidently being boycotted, I was told, and informed that buyers had been told by their principals not to 'purchase' foreign manufactured articles, as the Irish League had issued an edict that their policy of Ireland for the Irish must be borne in mind, and so far as possible, only the home-made article would be supported.

"As I am not an Irishman, and had not an Irish article to sell, I was sent away orderless, my customer not desiring to stock my goods, which in a sense had been blacklisted.

"I did not fail to point out the question of retaliation, and that many well known Irish-branded articles which have an enormous sale outside the Emerald Isle would suffer should this trade boycott of English goods be continued. In reply I was told that the Irish League was too strong to be disobeyed, and this from a manufacturer who admitted that two-thirds of his own large output was sold in the London market.

"As a result of my experience my firm have just announced the withdrawal of a yearly contract for substantial sum from a well-known Dublin house."

In connection with the boycott, The Express Dublin correspondent telegraphs as follows:

Although Dublin shopkeepers are, as a rule, reticent, sufficient has leaked out to the general public to show that the sale of English manufactured goods in Ireland is seriously handicapped owing to the operation of the Sinn Fein policy.

The industries which will be most seriously hit if this propaganda takes deep root are drapery of various kinds, linen, matches and tobacco. The policy is being promoted quietly and unostentatiously, but is proving none the less effective.

Already many shopkeepers in the city and in the country towns and villages are growing quite afraid to stock English-made articles lest they should be pilloried by the Sinn Feiners or held up to odium as supporters of England.

FIG-LEAF GARB IS NOT EVIL, SAYS CLUBWOMAN
Lecturer Declares Modern Dresses Are No Help to Modesty.

DETROIT, April 14.—Mrs. O. A. Jones, speaking on Thursday at a meeting of the Twentieth Century Club, declared that unclothed people, accustomed to seeing the body nude, are less virtuous than clothed nations.

"Women wear tight-fitting bodies on the street and exposed busts in public gatherings, like the opera, and yet we blush at the exposure of the ankles and call it immodest. What is there more essentially modest about the exposure of the upper than of the lower limbs?"

"Modesty is the latest involved of all the virtues, and originally is the effect of moral degeneracy. Because we are clothed, are we human beings more virtuous than the unclothed horse we drive?"

"Who shall say that the dress of the South Sea Islander is less artistic than that of the twentieth century dandy?"

PASTOR DANCES WITH WOMAN 100 YEARS OLD
To Keep Promise Made 14 Years Ago at Sickbed, Breaks Rule.

MONTVERNON, N. Y., April 14.—Rev. Dr. Griffin, pastor of the First Methodist Church, came today from New Jersey to fulfil a promise made fourteen years ago to Mrs. Rhea Miller, at that time one of his parishioners, to dance at her 100th birthday anniversary.

The doctor's infraction of Methodist discipline was brought about by a pastoral visit to Mrs. Miller, who was brought to be dying. She was then 86 years of age.

"I am going to die, doctor; I know I am," "Nonsense," the pastor replied. "Why, I will dance with you on your 100th birthday. I promise it."

"I shall expect you to keep your promise if I live," she replied, and the incident was forgotten. Today Mrs. Miller is 100 years old. Her descendants arranged a family dinner, after which Dr. Griffin danced with her, as promised.

LONDON, April 13.—A schoolboy named Arthur Ellis, 9 years old, was convicted for the second time at the Yarmouth Police Court on a charge of river piracy. He will be sent to the reformatory.

BRIDE KIDNAPPED BY "JOKERS" AT CHURCH
Becomes Hysterical as She Is Rushed Across Country in Auto.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 14.—Grace Duffield, of Portage, and Weaver Rea, of Toledo, were married Thursday night at Portage, and a moment after the ceremony the bride was enticed away from the church and kidnapped by practical jokers.

They placed her in an automobile and started to drive her about the country for the rest of the night, declaring their intention to keep her prisoner two or three days. The girl had been bound and gagged, and the husband did not miss her immediately. He tried to follow in a buggy, but was unsuccessful. The bride grew frantic and finally hysterical.

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STEAMERS.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ROYAL MAIL SERVICE FINEST AND FASTEST "EMPRESSES"

ST. JOHN, N.B. to LIVERPOOL, via HALIFAX
Fri. April 5. "Empress of Britain"
Sat. " 13. "Lake Champlain"
Fri. " 19. "Empress of Ireland"
Sat. " 27. "Lake Erie"
Fri. May 3. "Empress of Britain"

ST. JOHN, N.B. to LONDON, via HALIFAX
Wed. April 10. "Mount Temple"
(2nd and 3rd Class.)
Wed. April 24. "Lake Michigan"
(3rd Class only, \$25.50)<