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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., JANUARY 30, 1907

ANDREW G. BLAIR

News that will greatly shock this entire
province and that will be read with
mingled surprise and sadness throughout
the Dominion is the announcement that
Hon. Andrew G. Blair is dead—called
away almost instantly from the stage on
which he played so conspicuous a part.
There will be on all sides a great sense
of loss, for with the sudden and sud-
denness with the blow there must come
in a moment to all a sense of the great
place this man filled in the public life of
this province and this country. Indeed a swift
realization of his public stature must rise
in every mind this morning. But yester-
day, as one might say, he was here among
us, a commanding and stalwart figure at
a public banquet, saying, with the confi-
dence of a man who had lived carefully
and husbanded his great physical powers,
that he was sensible of no diminution of
energy and intimating that he was about
to re-enter active public life. The whole
country accepted his statement, both be-
cause he looked like a ripe man in his
prime and because everywhere his ability
and force and his wisdom were recognized
as still fraught with great possibilities to
the province and to the country at large.

Bad news has swift wings. As will be
seen by reference to our news columns, in
which some account of this great New
Brunswick's career is set down, the
message announcing his sudden taking off
went far and wide last evening,
eliciting everywhere from men who
had been his associates heartfelt
tributes to his eminence and his
worth and his service to his country.
In passing it may be well to direct par-
ticular attention to these tributes from
the public men of Canada who were present
this morning. In themselves they are a
very monument to the man whose untimely
decease the country is now mourning.
Yesterday he was in the midst of business
affairs, confident, doubtless, that many
stirring years of activity were before him.
And this morning his voice is silent and
his place vacant.

Since Sir Leonard Tilley's time perhaps
there has been no figure in the public life
of New Brunswick to match that of the
man who for so many years was the
beaten Premier of Fredericton in the hour
of his party's triumph to a seat in the
cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When in
1896 the Liberal chieftain, with that poli-
tical divination which marks the great
leaders, looked about him for men of force
and of high achievement he selected Mr.
Blair without hesitation from among the
conspicuous men of that period here. The
people of New Brunswick approved that
selection as a happy one, recognizing that
the province which had been represented
by Sir Leonard Tilley, Peter Mitchell, Sir
Albert J. Smith and men of that rank,
would have in Mr. Blair one of its greatest
sons as its spokesman in the national
councils.

The active lifetime of Mr. Blair, short
as it seems now, covers a period of im-
mense importance in the history of New
Brunswick. A history of his life since 1878
would be in a large measure a history of
the province. For the honors he gained
in life he had to thank no one but him-
self.

The hard-working law student of
Fredericton had in him the rugged force,
the intuition, the judgment and the driv-
ing power that were to make him one of
the great men of this section. He was
aggressive first and politic second. It will
surprise younger men who follow his
career to note how early he took com-
mand and how long he held it. A few
years after he was first elected to the
Legislature as a young member of an al-
most hopeless opposition he was forming
the government which he led without
the government until he quit the provincial
stage for the wider one of Federal affairs.
His name in New Brunswick is not of the
kind soon to be effaced. In the statute
books and in the public works of the
province his handiwork will long be ap-
parent.

Mr. Blair stepped easily into
the larger sphere in 1896, and
although the ministry of that year was
one of conspicuous ability and prestige,
he immediately took rank as one of its fore-
most members. There is in provincial
affairs his tremendous grasp of public ques-
tions, his penetration and his executive
ability won immediate recognition. It was
said of him in those days, and not with-
out reason, that he might one day become
Premier of Canada.

He made himself the foremost achieve-
ment in the Dominion. His achieve-
ments in the conduct of his office were
lasting value to the country, and it must
be seen now that he had intended to
execute other plans with respect to trans-
portation matters which would have exerted
a great influence upon the future of
Canada. He extended the Intercolonial
to Montreal, and it was his hope to expand
it into a transcontinental system to be
held under the control of the people

all time. He created the Railway Com-
mission, and as the years go by the im-
portance of that creation will be more and
more apparent to the public. Already it
is generally recognized that the commission
is a most powerful safeguard against the
encroachment of aggressive and powerful
corporations upon the rights of the people,
and that its capable administration is
highly essential to the well-balanced pro-
gress of the country.

Mr. Blair's career had its dramatic
moments, and memories of these must crowd
thick upon those who are familiar with his
life and who glance back over his salient
features this morning. The campaign here
resulting in his triumphant election in 1896
will naturally occur to everyone. But even
more dramatic and of wider concern were
his terrific opposition to the Grand Trunk
Pacific plan and his resignation in disap-
proval of that policy. His speech on that
occasion will by many be ranked as the
greatest forensic effort of his career.
Whatever view they may take of the
premises from which he argued. Here, at
least, there will be no forgetfulness of the
strong man's stand for St. John, of his
thundering demand that the interests of
this and neighboring constituencies as he
conceived them should be more effectively
guarded. Even those who repudiated his
views at that time must willingly concede
that he was honestly employing the great
power at his command to secure the
triumph of what he believed the soundest
theory of transportation.

To the mourning relatives and friends
of the great son of New Brunswick who
is gone The Telegraph offers a word of
sympathy which we know will be fervently
echoed by thousands who realize the grave
loss sustained by the country.

WHAT'S UP NOW?
St. John will be keenly interested in
the intimations contained in an Ottawa
despatch and an article from the Halifax
Chronicle which will be found on another
page this morning. These intimations are
to the effect that the C. P. R. has begun
negotiations at Ottawa to secure running
rights over the Intercolonial from St. John
to Halifax, together with other privileges
respecting freight, and that it is also seek-
ing to have the existing mail contract so
altered as to permit the Ottawas to run
to Halifax only.

Our own advisers from Ottawa are to
the effect that something of the nature indi-
cated in the foregoing is afoot but that
nothing definite has yet been arranged.
One despatch suggests that the ministers
are not likely to consent to any change
which will leave out St. John as a port
of call, whatever may be done with re-
spect to the use of the Intercolonial. This
would mean, if anything, that all the mail
steamers would take and leave both mails
and passengers at Halifax, and use this
port for freight—for a time at least.
What any such agreement would result in
the end for this port must for the present
be a matter of conjecture, and one fears
in St. John that conjecture may not be
of a particularly cheerful nature.

St. John, it is certain, will regard these
questions with uneasiness pending definite
information from Ottawa as to the nature
of the privileges sought by the C. P. R.
and the intentions of the government
with respect to them. We are unable to
believe at this time that New Brunswick's
representatives at Ottawa would consent
to any arrangement which would result
now or hereafter in diverting from the
port of St. John any business to which it
may be entitled by reason of its fortunate
geographical location or the sacrifices it
has made to equip the harbor for the
handling of the traffic.

The Ottawa despatch and the somewhat
confident article of the Chronicle, while
both are indefinite and inconclusive, why
should afford sufficient reason why this
city should bestir itself to the extent of
immediately seeking specific information
from the Dominion capital, and making
strong representations there if the interests
of the port. We shall hope for prompt
official assurances that there is no occasion
for uneasiness, and that at least some of
the statements put forward by the Chroni-
cle are without warrant. Nothing, how-
ever, it to be lost by being vigilant.

A REMARKABLE TEST

Scientific experiment continually re-
veals new marvels. In connection with the
development of railway traffic, each year
witnesses some new application of sci-
entific principles to the greater effectiveness
of machinery and improved facilities for
making and testing the same. This state-
ment is well illustrated by the following
extract from an article in an American
journal:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has a new
testing plant at Altoona (Pa.), an interest-
ing feature of which is an apparatus for
testing locomotives running at full speed
indoors. Visitors at this plant can thus
see locomotives running at full speed with-
out travelling an inch, with apparatus for
keeping an exact record of their pulling
power, fuel consumption and every other
element of efficiency and economy. Al-
though the plant was built at great ex-
pense, officials of the motive power de-
partment are confident that as a result of
the careful study now made possible the
road will reap advantages far greater than
the cost of the venture. Data obtained
from these—the amount of coal burned
for the whole locomotive, the amount per
square foot of grate, the evaporation
weight of any given length of time, the
weight of the cylinders and sparks that go
up the smokestack, the boiler pressure,
the number of gallons of water required,
the friction of the mechanism—these are
only a few of the things that are ascer-
tained at the locomotive testing plant. In
fact, there is nothing about a locomotive
that cannot be found out here. The test
has the advantages of a road trial, and
none of the interruptions, inconsistencies
and irregularity."

In order to secure all possible infor-
mation on the subject of the best and most
economical type of locomotive, the railway

company has purchased nine locomotives
of various types, including one from
France. To the scientific mind it seems
truly marvellous that such a test as
above described can be made indoors. The
following is a technical explanation in
brief of the method employed:

"When it is put in place to be tested
in the new plant, the locomotive rests on
supporting wheels, and the drawbar is at-
tached to a stationary dynamometer with
scales that weigh and register the draw-
bar pull. As fast as the locomotive works,
the supporting wheels revolve under it, so
that it does not move an inch forward.
The axles of the supporting wheels ex-
tend to receive absorption brakes. The
work consists in overcoming the frictional
resistance of the supporting wheels and
the brakes, the resulting force exerted at
the drawbar measured by the dynamo-
meter. These absorption brakes are a most
essential part of the apparatus. The brake
is keyed to the axle of the supporting
wheel. It consists of revolving discs
against which copper diaphragms are
forced by water pressure. It is in over-
coming the resistance between the discs
and the diaphragms that the locomotive
does its work."

CHILD LABOR

A child labor bill has been introduced
into the United States senate which, says
a despatch, is designed to make it un-
lawful for an interstate carrier to trans-
port from the state of production into
other state products of a mine or factory
in which children are employed or per-
mitted to work in violation of the child
labor laws of the state in which the factory
or mine is located. This bill does not re-
cognize the child labor laws of the several
states, and seeks to make them effective.
It is based on the idea that nearly all
of the child labor laws, and that they are
largely ineffective and will remain so
as long as they can only be enforced by
local prosecution for their violation. The
bill aims to make state laws effective by
denying to those who violate them the
benefits of interstate transportation.

A bulletin just issued shows that "the
total number of bread winners defined as
those earning money regularly by labor
contributing to the family support, or ap-
preciably assisting in mechanical or agri-
cultural industry, ten to fifteen years of
age, employed in continental United States
according to the census of 1900, was 1,750,
178. By far the most important occupa-
tion for children is that of agricultural
laborers, the number of children ten to
fifteen years so employed being 1,054,446.
This is an occupation not open to most
of the objections ordinarily urged against
child labor. Thus about two-thirds of the
total number of child laborers are em-
ployed on the farm, and most of these
children were members of the farmers'
families. The 688,207 children employed in
pursuits not connected with agriculture
are the children employed in trade and
transportation, in manufacturing and
mechanical pursuits, and in domestic
and personal service."

AGAINST SOCIALISM

The Socialists were routed in the Ger-
man elections. A Berlin cable on Sat-
urday said: "The Lokal Anzeiger estimates
the Socialist losses at sixteen seats on
the Reichstag and predicts still greater
losses as an outcome of the second ballot.
The Socialists are losing seats in Sax-
ony." A cable to London declares that
the total loss of the Socialists after the
second ballot would be twenty-five seats.
How hotly contested the election was
may be gathered from the following special
cable to the New York Herald:—

"Both sides were evidently doing their
utmost. Never in the history of German
elections was such active participation
displayed by electors as was the case to-
day. Whether it be the fiery speeches of
the Colonial Director and his colleagues,
the general dissatisfaction with the govern-
ment policy of late years or the deter-
mination of the Socialists to capture an-
other seat and return other candidates
with increased majorities, the fact re-
mains that the percentage of votes re-
corded was higher than it has ever been.
The prediction that the Socialists would
make gains in the house and that the
Emperor and Chancellor Von Buelow
would receive a notable feature of the
election was the perfect order main-
tained while an unusually large vote was
being polled. There was no disturbance
whatsoever even in Berlin, where the
contest was exceptionally keen.

The Socialists though they have lost
ground in the Reichstag, will doubtless
derive some comfort from the fact that
there is an increase in total Socialist
vote throughout the country. This, how-
ever, will not be likely to influence leg-
islation in the new house to any appreci-
able extent.

TRIAL DIVORCES

No little interest was aroused recently
by the suggestion that a way out of the
troubles of married life would be the
adoption of the system of trial marriages.
It cannot be said that the suggestion was
received with any large degree of enthu-
siasm, and now Prof. Kirchwey, dean of
the Columbia Law School, proposes an-
other solution. In an address on "The
Movement for Uniform Divorce Laws,"
before the People's Institute Club, he
said that he did not approve of trial mar-
riages, but endorsed the idea of trial di-
vorces. By these, he meant divorces to
be granted for certain limited terms. If
at the end of the time set the parties
to the divorce were still unconciliated,
the full divorce would be granted. If
judgment might then, according to his view,
the full divorce be granted together again
the full divorce of further attempts at
conciliation made evident.

There is something still to be said in
favor of such marriages being contracted
in the first place as would prove satis-
factory until terminated in the usual way,
and it may be that we shall presently re-
turn to this solution of the difficulty.

HARD ON RAILROADS

Confirmatory of recent statements con-
cerning the reduced earning capacity of
railroads during the past month or so is
the following paragraph quoted from the
New York Journal of Commerce:

"The weather has militated against rail-
road earnings during the last two months.
Since new year many roads have been un-
able to handle traffic expeditiously, and
the extraordinary expenses incurred in clearing
tracks will seriously affect net profits. This
factor is likely to make itself felt some-
what more widely in the coming months
than it has done in the past. The follow-
ing recent advance of a handicap in the
German elections has caused some
little stir and speculation in other Euro-
pean capitals. It is assumed that he will
pursue a vigorous colonial policy and
keep the imperial idea very much to the
fore."

NOTE AND COMMENT

In a note on "Civilization" the New
York Herald pertinently remarks: "Spoke-
man offers \$50,000 for one prize
fight. The principal of a high school out
there receive less than one-tenth of that
sum for a year's hard work."

The triumph of the Kaiser's policy in
the German elections has caused some
little stir and speculation in other Euro-
pean capitals. It is assumed that he will
pursue a vigorous colonial policy and
keep the imperial idea very much to the
fore.

Bradstreet's notes the fact that during
the month of December Canadian banks
shipped over \$1,000,000 in gold to New
York, the fancy money rates ruling there
having made this business very profitable.

THE UNKNOWN CANADA

After a very interesting discussion
in the Senate at Ottawa last week it was
decided to appoint a select committee to
enquire and report as to the value of
that part of the Dominion lying north of
the Saskatchewan watershed, east of the
Rocky Mountains, and west of the Hud-
son Bay, comprising the north part of
the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatche-
wan and the Mackenzie Territory; and
also Ungava, Keewatin and northern
British Columbia. The extent of navigable
waters, rivers, lakes and sea coast is one
of the facts to be learned.

The motion to appoint a committee was
supported by Senators Davis, Casgrain,
Scott, Wilson and Cartwright; but per-
haps the most interesting speaker was
Senator G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Onta-
rio. He is thus reported:

"Senator G. W. Ross said it was most
important to have the knowledge of our
north land increased as soon as possible.
Ontario had sent out exploring parties,
each of which included a geologist, a sur-
veyor, an agricultural expert, and a for-
ester. Each party had a limited area of
the north land of Ontario to cover, and
it had been done between spring and
autumn. The report had had a surprise
to everyone. It had shown unsuspected
resources of minerals, timber, and agricul-
tural stretches. It had reported on the
great agricultural area in the north known
as the Clay Belt, which comprised about
16,000,000 acres.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

"It is announced from Berlin that wire-
less telephones have been perfected and
are being successfully operated for a dis-
tance of twenty-five miles. The inventor
says that the matter of telephoning to
London without wires is only a matter of
a very short time, and that similar com-
munication across the Atlantic will be
quite feasible. The transmission is done
from a tower or mast, such as is used for
wireless telegraphy."

BETTER, NOT WORSE

The New York Commercial states some
facts and makes some comparisons that
are not in line with the views of those
pessimistic persons who assert that the
country is growing worse. The Commer-
cial deals only with New York city, but
maintains that there has been a great
gain in commercial and political morality
during the past twenty-five years. It is
during the past that such a com-
parison as the following may be made:
"Looking back to days before the civil
war we find elections where certain of
our city precincts cast votes, duly count-
ed and returned, in excess of the total
resident population of both sexes and all
ages in that precinct. This is but one
of the election features of those days
which contrast remarkably with the bet-
tered conditions of today. Coming down
to Tweed's day we find an era of corrup-
tion beside which 1907 exhibits a record
rememberable for the position now achieved.
Twenty-five years ago, it may also be
said, our commercial life was held up
to the world's scorn and our shame by
custom house frauds and disgraceful con-
spiracies involving some of the more prom-
inent merchants and mercantile houses
of our city. Such illegality and corrup-
tion would not be possible today, and if
we blush at some of the more reformed ra-
cialities that have been exposed in the

present times, especially in the realms of
high finance, we must be remembered that
to a very large extent the corruption re-
cently exposed was not local or peculiar
to New York city; but was general and
the result of loose ways and standards of
thought and action prevailing throughout
business America. As a whole, our city
has progressed in its commercial and
political morality to a most encouraging
degree, and, we believe, in line for even
greater progress."

W. E. Smith, of Fredericton, Said to
Have Used \$26,000 of N. B.
Telephone Co. Funds

Mr. Blair Investigating Matter at
the Time of His Death—Money
Lost in Stock Speculation—
The Disgraced Official is Also
Treasurer of Anglican Synod.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 28—A great
sensation has been created here by the
announcement that W. E. Smith, for
many years the trusted secretary-treasurer
of the New Brunswick Telephone Com-
pany, is a defaulter to the extent of \$26,
000.

For several days there have been rum-
ors afloat that something had gone wrong
with the telephone company's accounts,
but the matter did not really become
public property until this morning. Since
then scarcely anything else has been talk-
ed about on the streets, and at places
where men congregate.

It is stated, on good authority, that it
was on account of this trouble that Hon.
Mr. Blair, president of the company, vis-
ited the city on Thursday last week.
It would be, perhaps, too much to say
that it had anything to do with his tragic
death, although it is well known that the
defalcation of the secretary-treasurer
caused him a great deal of mental worry
and anxiety during the closing hours of
his life. The impression prevailed that
Mr. Blair came here on business in con-
nection with the telephone merger, but it
is now certain that he really came here
to personally examine the books of the
company and ascertain the actual condi-
tion of affairs. During the three hours
he spent at the telephone office on the
day of his death, in company with J. H.
Barry, K. C., he was engaged in this
work.

Alfred Seely, of St. John, made an
audit of the company's accounts, a short
time ago, and discovered the defalcation.
He immediately reported it, so it is un-
derstood, to Senator Thompson, managing
director of the company.

Smith Suspended.

Shortly after Mr. Blair's arrival here
Mr. Smith was suspended and his real
estate, consisting of a house and lot,
valued at about \$5,000, was needed to the
company, subject to a mortgage. He also
gave a bill of sale of his personal and
household effects. The documents were
immediately recorded at the registry office
and this, of course, strengthened the sus-
picion that something had gone wrong.
Senator Thompson and W. T. White-
head, M. P. P., local directors of the
company, are at present out of town, and
there is nobody here in a position to give
out an official statement. Mr. Barry, the
company's solicitor, when seen by The
Telegraph correspondent, declined to com-
ment on the report that there had been
an embezzlement of the company's funds.
He admitted, however, that Smith had
transferred his property to the com-
pany.

Alfred Seely, when interviewed, declined
to make any statement other than that
his audit of the company's accounts only
extended back to April 30 of last year,
and had been for a purpose. He seemed
at a loss to know how the information
in regard to the matter had reached the
public.

Mr. Smith, in addition to the position
held with the telephone company, was
treasurer of the Anglican Synod of New
Brunswick, and handled a large amount
of money belonging to that organization.
As soon as the church authorities here
heard of the trouble, they were quick to
act. The Rev. Mr. Vroom, of St. John, and
has been engaged today in going over the church ac-
counts. So far as can be learned this
evening, he has not been able to discover
any shortage. Even if his funds are not
just right, the church will lose nothing, as
it is protected by a guarantee bond.

Mr. Smith has been a resident of this
city about twenty years. He has been
prominent in social circles, and has many
influential friends who probably would
have helped him out of trouble, under
ordinary circumstances.

A Startling Proposition

(Hamilton Spectator.)
"If I engage two clerks on January 1,"
said a merchant, "at \$500 a year each,
the understanding that one is to get a raise
of \$100 every year and the other a raise of
\$25 every half year, which will draw the
bigger salary?"

"The one that gets the \$100 yearly raise,
of course."
"Nothing of the sort," that, starting
up, "do you mean to say that, starting
up at \$200, the man getting the \$25
semi-annual raise will draw more salary
than the one getting the \$100 annual
raise?"

"Precisely."
"Boh!"
Then the merchant took paper and pen-
cil, and proved his contention, thus:

	Half Yearly	Yearly
First half year....	\$250	\$500
Second half year....	\$275	\$500
Third half year....	\$300	\$500
Fourth half year....	\$325	\$500
Fifth half year....	\$350	\$500
Sixth half year....	\$375	\$500

Sweetnam!

The tyrant's heel is on thy shore,
Sweetnam!
His help is at thy ruined door,
Sweetnam!
Avenge the earthquake's awful roar,
Command his tanks to leave thy shore
And never come back any more,
Sweetnam! O Sweetnam!

There is one sure rule
For a Wall Street deal,
To both Sage and Fool
It will make appear:
For to each and all
This same rule applies—
What you buy will fall,
What you sell will rise.
See that anxious man
Market lists peruse:
See him closely scan
The Financial News;
On his face a frown,
Sorrow his lip o'er-
What he bought went down,
What he sold went up.
You may have a tip
For a dead-sure thing:
Or a chance to slip
In the instant ring.
Buy when the crowd drops
When the deal is o'er-
What you buy will drop,
What you sell will soar.

TRUSTED OFFICIAL
A BIG DEFAULTER

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Alfred Seely, of St. John, made an
audit of the company's accounts, a short
time ago, and discovered the defalcation.
He immediately reported it, so it is un-
derstood, to Senator Thompson, managing
director of the company.

Smith Suspended.

Shortly after Mr. Blair's arrival here
Mr. Smith was suspended and his real
estate, consisting of a house and lot,
valued at about \$5,000, was needed to the
company, subject to a mortgage. He also
gave a bill of sale of his personal and
household effects. The documents were
immediately recorded at the registry office
and this, of course, strengthened the sus-
picion that something had gone wrong.
Senator Thompson and W. T. White-
head, M. P. P., local directors of the
company, are at present out of town, and
there is nobody here in a position to give
out an official statement. Mr. Barry, the
company's solicitor, when seen by The
Telegraph correspondent, declined to com-
ment on the report that there had been
an embezzlement of the company's funds.
He admitted, however, that Smith had
transferred his property to the com-
pany.

Alfred Seely, when interviewed, declined
to make any statement other than that
his audit of the company's accounts only
extended back to April 30 of last year,
and had been for a purpose. He seemed
at a loss to know how the information
in regard to the matter had reached the
public.

Mr. Smith, in addition to the position
held with the telephone company, was
treasurer of the Anglican Synod of New
Brunswick, and handled a large amount
of money belonging to that organization.
As soon as the church authorities here
heard of the trouble, they were quick to
act. The Rev. Mr. Vroom, of St. John, and
has been engaged today in going over the church ac-
counts. So far as can be learned this
evening, he has not been able to discover
any shortage. Even if his funds are not
just right, the church will lose nothing, as
it is protected by a guarantee bond.

Mr. Smith has been a resident of this
city about twenty years. He has been
prominent in social circles, and has many
influential friends who probably would
have helped him out of trouble, under
ordinary circumstances.

A Startling Proposition

(Hamilton Spectator.)
"If I engage two clerks on January 1,"
said a merchant, "at \$500 a year each,
the understanding that one is to get a raise
of \$100 every year and the other a raise of
\$25 every half year, which will draw the
bigger salary?"

"The one that gets the \$100 yearly raise,
of course."
"Nothing of the sort," that, starting
up, "do you mean to say that, starting
up at \$200, the man getting the \$25
semi-annual raise will draw more salary
than the one getting the \$100 annual
raise?"

"Precisely."
"Boh!"
Then the merchant took paper and pen-
cil, and proved his contention, thus:

	Half Yearly	Yearly
First half year....	\$250	\$500
Second half year....	\$275	\$500
Third half year....	\$300	\$500
Fourth half year....	\$325	\$500
Fifth half year....	\$350	\$500
Sixth half year....	\$375	\$500

Sweetnam!

The tyrant's heel is on thy shore,
Sweetnam!
His help is at thy ruined door,
Sweetnam!
Avenge the earthquake's awful roar,
Command his tanks to leave thy shore
And never come back any more,
Sweetnam