MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE TIMES YIELD RESULTS.

THE EVENING TIMES.

THE WEATHER.
Local showers, but mostly fair and warm today and Friday.

VOL I., NO. 268. ST. DAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. ONE CENT.

WERE TWO YEARS IN CLUTCH OF ICE

Thirty-Seven Members of Zeigler Arctic Expedition

BROUGHT TO SAFETY

They Were Imprisoned In the Ice Since July, 1903, and Were Only Rescued After Six Weeks Battering at Polar Ice Floes.

HONNINGSVAAG, Norway, Aug. 10—The Arctic steamer Tocranva, which went to the relief of the Fiala-Steigler Polar expedition has rescued Anthony Fiala and add the others connected with the expedition, with the exception of one Norwegian sailor, who died from natural causes. The ship America, which took out the expedition, was crushed in the ice early in the winter of 1903-4, and lost with a large part of her coal and provisions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—A cablegram was received at the office of the Zeigler Estate confirming the Associated Press despatch from Honingsvaag and stating that three attempts northward on the part of the expedition were made without success. The scientific work, however, was successfully carried out.

HONNINGSVAAG, Norway, Aug. 10—The thirty-seven members of the expedition who returned to safety are all in good health, despite their privations and trying experiments and their prolonged imprisonment in the Arctic, the expedition having been severed from all communication with the outside world since July, 1903.

Anthony Fial, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the leader of the expedition, in a brief statement says: "The rescue was most timely. By my order the America wintered in Neplitz Bay where, early in the winter of 1903-4 the ship was crushed in the ice and became a total loss, together with big quantities of coal and provisions.

"Supplies of stores left at Franz Josef Land by various relief parties saved us very serious privations.

"Three attempts to reach Highland failed. The scientific work, however, as planned, was successfully carried out by Wm. J. Peters, of the U. S. Geological survey.

"Our rescue was due to the splendid effort of Wm. S. Champ, (secretary of the late Wm. Ziegler) second in command of the relief expedition who owing to the terrible weather failed to reach us last year, and to the untiring zeal of Capt. K. Jeldsen and his Norwegian officers and crew who for six weeks persistently forced their way through solid floes of ice and finally reached us.

"An abundance of stores had been left in the Franz Josef archipelago by the expedition commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi and the Andre relief expedition, so that we did not suffer serious difficulties on that score."

FEAR THE WORST

Two Little Girls Believed To Be Adrift in a Small Boat On Lake Ontario.

BEAMSVILLE, Ont. Aug. 10—(Special)—Two little girls, aged 14 and 10 years, daughters of Ed. O'Connor, of Hamilton, a Grand Trunk conductor, drifted away from Grimsby Park yesterday afternoon in a boat and it is feared they are lost on the lake. They had come to the park on an excursion and were not missed for five hours. Neither can row very well. A strong southwest wind prevailed during the afternoon.

GIRLS DANCE ON CHURCH STEPS

Shocking Effects of Secretly Mixing Drinks

AT CHURCH FAIR

Some Degenerate Put Apple Jack in the Lemonade and the Subsequent Proceedings Scandalized the Deacons.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—According to a Somerville, N. J., despatch to the Herald, applejack, poured into a large milk can filled with lemonade at a church festival, has caused no end of trouble in the hamlet of Annondale, six miles from Somerville.

After drinking freely of the concoction several young men and women performed strange antics at the festival which shocked the staid old men and women of the village and stirred a scandal that will be the town talk of Annondale and all the countryside for many a day.

Just who injected the applejack into the lemonade is a mystery, which the church committee in charge of the festival has been trying to solve ever since the disagreeable affair happened a week ago.

At first there was an attempt to keep the affair quiet, but the fact that several young women of the community of high moral character performed a sort of an impromptu skirt dance on the church steps while others became hysterical, and all from the effects of the mixed drink was more than the church community would stand, so it has been industriously at work trying to run down the culprits who tampered with the lemonade, and it is reported that several arrests will soon be made that will give the community another shock.

SPOTTED FEVER

Dangerous Malady Has Gained a Slight Foothold in Nova Scotia.

MEAT COVE, N. S. Aug. 10—(Special)—Spotted fever, which has been prevalent in Pleasant Bay and Poulet Cove for the past six weeks, has appeared at Lowland Cove and Black Point, in this district. Six cases of a mild type were found by Dr. Cochrane, who came from Neil's Harbor, yesterday. There were four deaths at Pleasant Bay and Poulet Cove, but none here yet.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Despondent Sydney Girl Attempts to End Her Life.

SYDNEY, N. S. Aug. 10—(Special)—A domestic named Susanne Christian, saying with A. E. Wellwood, Dorchester St. attempted to commit suicide last night by taking the contents of a vial of carbolic acid. Despondency resulting from an aggravated sore on her foot is believed to have been the cause of her rash attempt She is still unconscious and may not recover.

A friend thinks that the winds must be great mathematicians because they sigh for ever.

WE SHOULD BE UP-TO-DATE IN OUR SCHOOL STUDIES

Frank White Thinks the Introduction of Manual Training in the City Schools Would Be a Step in the Right Direction and of Vast Benefit To All Pupils.

"How St. John people can do otherwise than take a strong stand favoring the introduction of manual training here, I cannot see." said Frank White to a representative of the Times.

As can be seen by the above statement Mr. White is a strong advocate of manual training and feels that it is and has been wanted in our public schools for a long time. If we had had it long ago certain classes of labor would have been different to what they are today. There are certain trades in which special attention must be given to economy and very often the employes fail to realize that what they are frequently throwsng away—small or insignificant though it may seem—represents dollars and cents. If this waste material as they term it were their own they would not be so ready probably to throw it to one side.

Manual training by teaching economy and thoughtfulness produces better and more capable students, who, when they leave school and go out into the world, will be of vastly more value both to themselves and those by whom they are employed.

Mr. White thinks that one of the great, strong points in favor of manual training is that the student learns by doing; which means that knowledge gained in this way will be very much better remembered than if learned only in theory. With regard to the present curriculum, he think regard to the present curriculum he thinks that while such subjects as Latin, geometery and Algebra are of practical value in some walks of life there are others in which they are not a pressing necessity. He is of opinion that if up to a certain point pupils received what may be termed the necessary training in English and subjects that are of general importance, and will then be guided in their studies along lines parallel with their tastes as to vocation, it would be a step in the right direction.

From a utilitarian point of view, Mr. White thinks that manual training would be a very great help to any student by making him useful about the household or place of business. It gives knowledge of the proper use of tools and enables him to do many things that would add to comfort and convenience.

In conclusion, Mr. White said that since other places in the province and elsewhere have adopted the manual training course, St. John should also be up-to-date in this respect. He treats the matter from the standpoint of a thoroughly practical man, having had about nineteen years' experience in the manufacture of confectionery, and is thus in a position to know the requirements of the business.

EXPECT JAPANESE TERMS WILL BE SUBMITTED SOON

There Will be Little Sparring For Time by the Peace Envoys at Portsmouth---London Times Says the Conferencels Fore-doomed to Failure.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10—In glorious sunshine shortly after 9 o'clock today the peace plenipotentiaries started for the navy yard to hold their second session, at which, according to general belief, Japan might be expected to show her hand to her adversary. Upon the moderation or stiffness of the terms every one here realized will depend the continuance of the war in the far east. In some well informed quarters, however, doubt existed whether the Japanese would today disclose their terms. For some reason the impression exists that Baron Komura was sparring for a little more time. Indeed it has been vaguely intimated that some minors or preliminaries in yesterday's procedure remained to be settled, and that the whole day possibly might be consumed in decision upon these details.

The Japanese envoys gave not the slightest hint of what was to be expected. With all the secrecy observed by Oyama in planning a forward movement against the Russian commander in chief in Manchuria, Baron Komura and his suite have conducted their diplomatic campaign here.

Mr. Witte and his comrades are in the dark. They can only wait and watch for the decisive moment to arrive. It is known, however, that they went to the meeting this morning strongly inclined to believe that for some reason their adversaries would not reveal their position today.

Although intimations have been thrown out from Japanese sources that when the time arrived they would lay down their terms and practically announce that M. Witte must take or reject them as a basis and that the result would practically be decided at the first clash, the Associated Press has the strongest reason to believe that no such summary tactics are to be pursued. While it is undoubtedly to the advantage of the Japanese plenipotentiaries to reduce the chances for diplomatic sparring over the basis of the negotiations to the nearest possible limits, there will still be some room for give and take.

Japan will present her maximum, but she also has her irreducible minimum, and in the first real passage at arms it will be the same with the Russian negotiators to her last line of defence.

Just how this is to be accomplished will constitute the interesting tactics of the conference. It is regarded as certain that the Japanese will ask the Russians to accept or decline the basis of negotiations as a whole. To allow them to proceed by a process of elimination would give the Russians a big advantage, and inevitably prolong the period during which the main question as to whether a basis of settlement could be reached would remain in doubt. M. Witte perfectly realizes this, and when faced with the Japanese conditions he will doubtless ask time for their consideration to ascertain what points come within his instructions. While no time limit will be fixed, M. Witte will doubtless give his reply within 24 hours, probably within a few hours, as upon the main issue, the question of the acceptance of the basis of negotiation, little fencing will be possible. That M. Witte will decline to accept the conditions as a whole may be regarded as a foregone conclusion and in his reply he is expected to point out clearly what points he can and what he points he cannot accept. It will be the Japanese rejoinder to this reply which will probably determine the fate of the negotiations. Japan will then come forward with her minimum and if Russia rejects it the conference will have ended in failure.

Two passages and the issue will be decided. This is understood to be the determination of the Japanese plenipotentiaries. M. Witte has said he expected the issue to be decided in a week. With a basis agreed to, the chance for sparring over details will increase. Every facility has been placed at the disposal of each mission for private consideration of any point.

The hotel guests, as has already been the custom, thronged the verandas even before there was a possibility that the foreigners would appear. It was a few minutes past nine when the Japanese plenipotentiaries, the first of the peace mission to appear, came out of the hotel and at 9.10 in automobiles took their departure for the navy yard.

The Russian plenipotentiaries, M. Witte and Baron de Rosen, accompanied by M. Nabokoff, also left in a motor car. They were preceded by a mail coach, in which were Prince Kudachoff, M. Korostovetz, and M. De Plancon.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries had about ten minutes' start of the Russians when they left the hotel. Baron Komura, Mr. Takahira, and Mr. Sato sat three in a seat. Mr. Delison was beside the chauffeur. The secretaries went ahead, one of them carrying a suit case, which is supposed to have contained the credentials of his chief. He refused to let the bag leave his hands, and twice declined the offer of the porter to put the precious luggage in the automobile.

The Japanese envoys drove into the yard at 9.40 o'clock, and the Russian party followed a few moments later. Both parties went immediately into the conference room in the general stores building.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Following are some observations appearing in the Times from the London Times correspondents latest despatches from Portsmouth: "The Japanese have, with their usual passion for organization, assigned to one of their number since reaching America the duty of talking for all. But that arrangement hardly applies to the conference, since the Japanese chiefs of this extraordinary mission take the most serious view of the obligation of silence. Before he left Tokio Baron Komura sent word to a distinguished journalist:

'You must not be disappointed but you must not expect intelligence. From now on absolute secrecy will be observed.'

"That pledge or warning or perhaps threat has been vigorously observed. Here in Newcastle Baron Komura sees almost nobody and Mr. Takahira's reserve is scarcely less complete.

"The effect of all this, can only be, and is to strengthen the belief that this conference of peace is foredoomed to fail. I meet nobody who is very confident that a treaty will be made. If the Japanese do not talk their friends do, and they say the war ought to go on unless ended by the complete concession to the Japanese demands. When I left England a fortnight ago the idea prevailed that English interests required peace. No, says a high authority here, it is not for the interest of England and Japan to make a premature peace without guarantees for the future. English trade in the east, so far from suffering, has never been so good as during the last eighteen months. The banks have never made so much money.

"As for Japan," continues the same authority, "she has lost men but gained in everything else, especially in financial credit and it would be foolish to stop the war. Peace can only be profitable to her if it crowns the efforts of war. That she can afford to be moderate is certain. There is, however, in Japan a great party which clings to the traditions of chivalry, which considers that Japan ought to lift up her fallen foe, restore her self-esteem and make surrender easy for her. In very high quarters their ideas, whether quixotic or not, prevail,

"It is clear on the other hand, that the Russians here in Portsmouth are in no mood for surrender. Daily their opposition to an indemnity or territorial cession comes out stronger. So does their belief that they have embarked upon useless negotiations. What happened this morning, unimportant as it may seem, confirms these views."

Japan's Alleged Terms

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Ag. 10 — Eijiro Takasugi, professor of English at the Imperial University of Tokio, in an interview following a lengthy conference with Mr. Sato, who has been the spokesman so far for the Japanese peace mission, said that Japan's terms would include the immediate evacuation of Manchuria, the cession of the Island of Sakalin, and an indemnity of one billion dollars. Vladivostok also will be demanded. The indemnity, Mr. Takasugi said, might be reduced if peace can be brought about in no other way.

Mr. Takasugi said: "The Portsmouth conference will end in a treaty of peace."

HARTLEY CASE STILL DRAGS ON

Taken Up In Fredericton Police Court Today and Adjourned

FREDERICTON, N. B. Aug. 10—(Special)—The Hartley assault case was taken up in the police court this morning pursuant to adjournment from last week. Leah Smith and Maud Oldham, domestics employed by A. H. Randolph, gave testimony but nothing of importance was elicited from them. They saw three men run up the hill after the assault but could not identify them. The case has been further adjourned until next Wednesday.

J. F. VanBuskirk returned last evening from a business trip to Queens Co. He reports black ducks very plentiful on the Grand Lake meadows.

Mayor McNally killed a five pound grilse in the salmon pool at Springhill yesterday afternoon.

Steamer Aberdeen arrived from Cole's Island this afternoon with several hundred excursionists on board.

Mr. Mullin returned last evening from Atlantic City where he attended a meeting of the I. O. F. supreme court.

A detachment of Royal Canadian Engineers stationed here are to leave on Monday for Levis, Quebec, to go into camp.

"Do you think that society is improving?"

"Assuredly," answered the bookish man. "In the old days when a man was robbed a pistol was shoved into his face and he was made generally uncomfortable. Now he is permitted to send his money by mail and gets some sort of an engraved receipt for it."—Washington Star.

HE BLAMES THE PRESS

P. J. Mooney Says Papers Are Responsible for Some of the Loch Lomond Troubles.

P. J. Mooney has returned from Boston where he has been looking up men for the water extension at Loch Lomond and when asked as to the success of his journey said he had nothing to say on that score for publication.

Mr. Mooney says that if sufficient men can be procured the work will probably be completed in the specified time.

He thinks the press is to blame for some of the trouble at least, that has arisen, saying that men who threw up the work were interviewed by newspaper men who published their reasons for leaving, among these being that the work was wet, which Mr. Mooney says might have been expected. He left for Loch Lomond this afternoon.

TO ADDRESS THE MINERS

OYSTER BAY, L.I., Aug. 10 — President Roosevelt started at 8 o'clock this forenoon for Wilkesbarre (Pa.), where late this afternoon he will deliver an address to the anthracite coal miners and the members of the Catholic total abstinence union. Tomorrow the president will deliver an address before the Chautauqa Assembly at Chautauqa (N.Y.).

THE ALBANY HORROR

The John G. Myers Co. Estimate Their Loss at $500,000.

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 10—Twenty-four hours have now elapsed since the last body was taken out of the ruins of the Myers' building which collapsed Tuesday morning. The work of rescue has been suspended, and it is thought probable that thirteen will complete the death list. Of those in the hospital all are expected to recover but Miss Helen Donahue, whose back is broken. The remainder of the week will be a period of mourning for Albany. Four victims of the collapsed building were buried today, and great crowds attended the funerals.

The members of the firm of the John G. Myers Co. announce that they will rebuild, and although more than half of the old structure remains, it is likely that it will be torn down and replaced by an entirely new one. The firm now estimate its loss at half a million dollars.

The two daughters of the late John G. Myers, founder of the business, whose husbands, George P. Hilton and H. King Sturdee, are senior partners in the enterprise, have asked that the public benefit subscription be discontinued, saying that they personally would care for all employees and their families.

Bridegroom-elect (purchasing the usual buttonhole)—"I want some flowers."
Florist (sympathetically)—"Yes, sir. A cross or a wreath?"—Punch.

The Times New Reporter

PANIC AT CITY HALL.

The announcement made by Supt. Murdock yesterday that the city is likely to have a water famine next week has filled the city fathers with awsome forebodings. They would pray for rain but for the fact that the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey are believed to be keeping Providence pretty busy this weather, spoiling the aim of the people who throw bombs, and in a general way keeping their reputation a lap ahead of the illustrious virtues of the Mikado.

And it would be no use to pray to the other fellow for moisture.

In this exigency the city fathers are sore troubled. The city engineer declares that if his idea of a big reservoir in the city had been adopted there would be at least one additional day's supply, and the mayor's clerk suggests the organization of bucket brigades such as they had in 1825.

It is recognized that if it were more wind instead of water the city stood in need of, there would be no difficulty. The city fathers could meet every day.

If the new ferry boat were ready, Wun Lung and the Ouangondy might be converted into tank steamers for the time, but that is out of the question.

If the Leak of 1854 could be found and turned into the reservoir, the difficulty would be solved; but it still evades the Sherlock Holmes of the department.

On the whole, it looks now as if nothing but rain can save the city.

Later.

The mayor has not been seen today. It is believed he has gone to Rothesay to get a pump.

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FAVORS ECONOMY.

A Westmorland county man who was in town this morning said he highly approved of Hon. Mr. Emmerson's determination to economize on the I. C. R. Incidentally he added that he wanted to get a job for one of his boys on the line, and that he hoped to persuade Mr. Emmerson to build a way station opposite his farm, where it could be shown that at least four families would be greatly convenienced—and every one of them a supporter of the government. Hon. Mr. Emmerson will be much pleased to know that the people are with him for economy on the government railway.

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STREET CAR INCIDENT.

Mr. Peter Binks got on a street car on Main street last evening to go to Stanley street. After he had traversed Main, Mill, Dock, King, Charlotte, Union, Brussels and City Road, he told the conductor he was in a hurry.

"I am sorry," said the conductor. "If you had told me so at first I would have advised you to walk."

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Aug. 10—(Special)—The peace envoys have settled the language question to their mutual satisfaction. They will speak English in French and Russian in Japanese. The way is now clear for a continuous continuance of the pour parlers and high-balls.

C. N. SKINNER IS NEW GRAND MASTER

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The American Knights Coming on Stmr. Penobscot

THIS AFTERNOON.

Will Parade From the Wharf To Their Hotels--How the Local Knights Will Entertain Their Visitors--A River Trip.

The visiting Knights of Pythias will arrive this afternoon on the steamer Penobscot, and will be met at the wharf by the reception committee of the local knights.

Accompanying the visitors will be a celebrated band, and with it all will form in line and march along Prince William street, up King to King square. On arriving there they will disband and proceed to their various hotels.

This evening the visitors will be entertained at Castle hall, Germain street, and refreshments will be served during the evening.

Tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock the visitors, with their wives, and the local men with their wives, will leave on the May Queen to enjoy a trip up the river. An orchestra, under the leadership of F. C. Jones, will furnish music aboard the steamer, and refreshments will also be served. The return trip will be made about six o'clock in the evening.

Tomorrow evening the local knights will hold a reception in Castle hall, Germain street, for the visiting brethren, and a regular programme will be carried out. Robt. Maxwell, M.P.P., is chairman of the reception committee, and he will deliver an address of welcome to the visitors. Speeches will also be made by G. C. Ramsdell, Past Grand Chancellor Molston, Supreme Representative F. A. Jones, LeBaron Wilson, Grand Chancellor Harry Ganter and others.

Saturday morning and afternoon will be spent by the visitors visiting the many points of interest throughout the city, and in the evening the local knights will assemble at Castle Hall and with the uniform rank headed by the 62nd band, will proceed to the different hotels and escort the visitors to the Calvin Austin, on which they will return home.

He Was Chosen Today by Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

FOR HIGHEST OFFICE

The Grand Lodge Decides to Meet in Sydney Next Year --A Splendid Mass Meeting And a Good List of Speeches.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10 (Special)—At this morning's session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., a large amount of routine work was got through. A notice of motion to reduce the grand secretary's salary was lost. It was decided to meet at Sydney next year.

The election of officers commenced at noon and up to 1 p. m. the following had been elected:—

Grand master, C. N. Skinner, St. John, N. B.

Deputy grand master, Dr. Walker, Truro.

Grand warden, S. W. Rogers, Halifax.

Grand secretary, D. G. Whidden, Antigonish.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9 (Special)—At a mass meeting last night C. B. Allan, P. G. M. of St. John, delivered an address in which he conveyed a message of good will and spoke of the fraternity between the two cities. The only rivalry, he said, was that of trade. Both provinces were working together for their interests and both were necessary for success of their natural destiny.

Past Grand Sire Pinkerton, of Massachusetts, was then called upon,, the audience standing while the band played the Star Spangled Banner. His oration was on Oddfellowship, its history, its reverses and successes and its aims, and was a most brilliant effort. His references to Canada and the invisible dividing line between the two great nations was loudly applauded. C. N. Skinner, of St. John, then delivered an address and made a good impression on a large assembly.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

EVERETT, Wn., Aug. 10 — Deputy U. S. Marshal Grimman, acting under directions of United States District Attorney Frye, of Seattle, is here investigating the telegraphers' strike, as it affects interstate commerce and particularly government business. Mr. Frye is acting under instructions from Attorney General Moody. Two important government messages have been delayed. The operators here disavow responsibility for the delay.

BROTHER AND SISTER ARE UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS

Former St. John Family Became Separated and for Sixty-three Years Its Members Lost All Trace of Each Other---Now They Are Again United and Happy.

MONCTON, Aug. 9—After a lapse of sixty-three years and after they had lost all trace of each other William Starkey and Mrs. Mary E. Donovan, brother and sister, met in Moncton a few days ago. The story of the family separation and the reunion of brother and sister after two-thirds of a century reads like a romance. Some sixty three years or more ago William Starkey emigrated with his family from St. John, N. B. to Philadelphia. The family consisted of five boys and three girls, the boys being William, who has been a well-known resident of Moncton for many years, John, Harry, Thomas and Robert Starkey, some of whom are doubtless still remembered by many St. John people. A year after removing to Philadelphia, the Starkey family returned to St. John, but one or two of the boys and girls remained in the United States. Among these was Bessie Starkey, then about fourteen years of age. She remained in Philadelphia some years and finally married D. J. Donovan, a railway man employed as pattern-maker and draughtsman. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Donovan emigrated to the south and Mrs. Donovan lost all trace of her family. First going to Memphis, Tenn., Mr. and Mrs. Donovan shortly after went to Jackson, Tenn., where they were living when the war between the north and the south broke out. Mrs. Donovan recalls many exciting incidents in connection with that exciting struggle. They were in Jackson when South Carolina fired her first gun for the south. The Confederates held full charge there for about a year, then the federals or "Yankees" as the southerners designated them, took possession of that part of the country. After the federals came in Mrs. Donovan went back to Memphis with her husband, but in a short time after the family emigrated to the city of Rome in Georgia. The Donovans wandered from place to place for some little time in consequence of Mr. Donovan's employment, but eventually found their way to MacComb, Miss., where the family has resided for the past thirty years.

The story of how Mrs. Donovan got trace of her family is very interesting.

During a visit of Miss Donovan to New Orleans some years ago, she chanced to meet a St. John man who was able to give her some information about her relatives. The St. John man knew of Wm. Starkey but was not quite sure of his address. He, however, advised Miss Donovan to write to her uncle and upon returning home she did so. The letter was addressed to St. John and after being in circulation five years eventually reached the hands of William Starkey in Moncton After this letters were exchanged between brothers and sisters throughout Canada and the United States. Mrs. Donovan had entirely lost sight of all her brothers and sisters and during the few years since their whereabouts has been discovered there has been a pleasant interchange of letters. About ten years ago a visit from John Starkey, one of Mrs. Donovan's brothers living in Chicago, was looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, but upon the very day that he was expected to arrive in Moncton Mrs. Donovan eceived word of his death.

Since getting trace of the family letters have passed regularly between the long-lost sister and the brothers and sisters in Canada and the States, and this summer Mrs. Donovan, for the first time in sixty-three years, had the pleasure of meeting one of her family connections. W. C. Hunter, superintendent of the New Brunswick railway, who is married to a daughter of William Starkey, visited New Orleans in company with his wife to attend the air-brake convention. It was on this trip that Mrs. Donovan and her niece, Mrs. Hunter, met, and a trip to her former home in New Brunswick was arranged by Mrs. Donovan. Accordingly she arrived here on Thursday last, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lizzie Donovan. Needless to say that the meeting between brother and sister after such a long separation was most affecting and touching. Mrs. Donovan and her daughter are now at the home of William Starkey in this city and on account of the yellow fever scourge in New Orleans, about 105 miles distant from MacComb, they will remain in the province until autumn. Mrs. Donovan intends visiting St. John, the scene of her childhood, before returning south. When but ten years of age Mrs. Donovan paid a visit to the "Bend," and it is unnecessary to say she was unable to recognize the straggling village of that day in the prosperous city of today.

The members of the Starkey family living, besides Mrs. Donovan and William, are Robert, in Boston, and Harry, in Worcester, Mass. William Starkey is engaged in the repair and construction of bridges with the New Brunswick Railway and Coal Co. The family came from Ireland, but lived in St. John many years, where they are still well remembered.