ACTIVE GANG IN NORTH END

Gray's Shoe Store. on Main Street, Entered — Rubbers and Boots Removed by Thieves.

It is evident that certain individuals in the North End, who figured in petty robberies in that section of the city some time ago, and who operated rather extensively, are again exerting themselves to relive the merchants of some of their stock.

It was brought to light yesterday that during Monday evening of this week a daring break was made in Gray's shoe store, Main street, and that the culprits succeeded in getting away with a large quantity of merchandise. The presence of a dog in the building probably prevented the thieves from carrying their work further and making off with some ready cash, but as it is the shoe concern is minus a case of rubbers and several loosely filled articles of footwear, which were easily accessable from the section of the store where the break was made.

Articles were first noticed missing yesterday morning when the establishment at 397 Main street was opened and on investigation it was learned that the goods had been secured by forcing an entrance in the rear. A large window in the rear was broken. As a protection iron bars were stretched across the window frame from the interior of the building, but the thieves did not attempt to squeeze through through them, presumable on account of the watchfulness of a dog which was in the store.

By reaching the hands through the bars the case of rubbers along with a quantity of summer footwear which had been piled loosely on a shelf, was stolen from the place.

The police have been informed of the matter and the officers at the North End station are keeping a sharp watch for the guilty parties

An attempt to rob another business house of the North End, one night recently, was unsuccessful, as the thieves were scared away while forcing an entrance.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE SUMS UP EVIDENCE

(Continued from page 1)

The plaintiff claims payment for services to the company. As a director Mr. Stewart would have no claim for payment for his services, and had already received 110 shares of stock for his services, and he had never done one thing in the way of securing the charter for the company. His final claim for monies paid was $298.61.

It was shown, Mr. Teed argued, that the money from the McNally notes which had been given to Stewart in cash was not needed to pay bills in September but it was taken by Stewart and used for other purposes than on the road. There had been a mysterious man mentioned, his name was John K. Graham, and there was a receipt to show that Stewart had paid him $52. "What was this man paid for?" asked Mr. Teed. "We have never been able to find out or do we know of any one who has ever heard of this man other than our friend Stewart."

The breach of contract was the one large claim of the plaintiff. The plaintiff had claimed certain profits. There was no evidence to show the grounds for damages. The defendants had been induced to enter a contract with Stewart by the latter's fraud and misrepresentations. The latter had led Pinder to believe that "John P. Donworth" to finance the road and produced that famous letter to substantiate his claim.

Mr. Teed dwelt some time upon this remarkable document and called upon the jury to notice the signature as written there. He had no hesitancy in stating that that letter was written by Stewart, and others were of the same opinion and had so stated upon the stand. This was only one of the methods Stewart had tried in an endeavor to defraud Pinder. When on the witness stand Stewart had sworn that he was not sure whether the signature was that of John P. Donworth, although the latter had been connected with Stewart in business for years and he knew his hand writing. "If you will notice, gentlemen," said Mr. Teed, "the 'J' as written in the 'Donworth' letter is exactly the same as the 'J' as signed by Stewart in his own signature."

Mr. Teed also argued that O'Keefe was never to have put up the money and again Stewart was attempting to defraud the company.

Mr. Teed also took occasion to show the jury that when D. King Hazen was recalled he did not deny that the statement had been made in the presence of directors that the contract must go to Stewart or there would be no securities. Stewart's note of $32,500 was given as a pretense that he had the other securities.

Stewart had stated that he had lost the contract and bonds while at Pinder's house and had even intimated that the latter had stolen them, which was absurd in every way as there could be no object for Pinder to want to take the papers. The contract had been rescinded at a meeting held in November and this action was the result of the directors' discovery that Stewart did not have the securities and had obtained the contract by false misrepresentation.

Evidence to the cost of the road was of no great importance in this case and had no bearing whatsoever upon it.

"There was a remarkable thing in this case in the manner in which the plaintiff came to this court. He had stated that he and Pinder were in partnership to defraud the governments, the latter to do the lying and Stewart to do the rest. He alleged that Pinder made $100,000 profit and he asks in his claim for $72,000 or in other words, he wants a share of the plunder which he declared Pinder obtained.

Mr. Pinder had shown that there was a great deal of difficulty in building the road and that he had made no money and finally had to have the C. P. R. take over the completion of the road.

The different witnesses had contradicted Stewarts' testimony, Gilman, Pinder, Guthrie and others having testified directly opposite to Stewart. Then there was the mysterious John K. Graham, whom nobody has ever heard of.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

PROSPERITY HAS COME TO THE DOMINION UNDER WISE ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page 1)

The debate on the address was resumed this afternoon by A. K. MacLean (Halifax). Mr. MacLean commended the government on its announced policy of bringing down the public estimates early in the session. He thought that a bad practice had prevailed in the past of voting vast sums of money in the last hours of the session and that this had resulted in 'needless waste and unproductive expenditure.' There had been too many appropriations for parochial and partizan demands rather than for the welfare of the country.

Referring to Premier Borden's remarks on the issue of the senate, Mr. MacLean suggested that if there was a conflict between people and the senate this would be a good time to have it settled. At any rate the premier was doing nothing to fulfil his pre-election pledge of senate reform. He remarked on the fact that the naval bill was not again before parliament.

The government, he said, was in duty bound to draft a permanent policy. It had repealed the Naval Service Act and was in honor bound to replace it with something else.

It was useless to say that the senate had been a deterrent to the government's legislation.

Mr. MacLean said that he had no desire to exaggerate the depressed trade conditions. It might be that the existing conditions would have a good effect in inducing the people of Canada to indulge in less speculation and to return to sound economic laws. Apparently the prime minister was depressed by the situation but he had done nothing to better it. The government might at least have promised a partial remission of the duties on food and on the things going into the manufacture of food.

Mr. MacLean expressed the opinion that the departmental commission which has been appointed to inquire into the high cost of living will not be able to make a report of any value. Turning to the question of expenditure, he said that for the first nine months of the fiscal year the government had spent $27,000,000 more than was spent during the corresponding period of the previous year. During the year the Minister of Finance had borrowed no less than $53,000,000. It was only fair to say, however, that there had been a refunding of debt to the tmount of $10,000,000. A serious feature of the operation of the minister in the money market was that he had seriously affected the borrowing power of Canadian enterprises.

In closing he declared the speech from the throne had been a disappointment in every respect.

The abandonment of the naval and highway bills of last session would astonish the country. No promise had been made to introduce legislation designed to improve existing conditions. There was nothing but empty, stain, and ghoulish threats to suspend the business of the country until death would give them a majority in the upper house. The government had demonstrated that it was a weak ministry quite incapable of attending to the affairs of the country.

Hon. Mr. White.

Hon. Mr. White in opening drew attention to the fact that of the seven new members elected since last parliament six sit on the government side of the house. Mr. MacLean had accused the government of cowardice in regard to the naval question. Mr. White simply desired to say that if the naval bill of last session had been allowed to become law there would now be three powerful ships under construction and ready to take their place in the line of empire defence in 1916. The aid to have been granted under this bill would have been practical and effective and was so regarded in Canada and throughout the world. It would have helped materially to bring about the desired cessation of armaments. Mr. White asked what was the use of re-introducing the measure. It would have met with the same fate. "We do not propose to plow in the sand or winnow shaff. We have to wait the slow process of time and mortality." (laughter.)

Mr. White announced that the estimates for the coming fiscal year were printed and would be introduced as soon as the debate was completed. He noted that Liberals had challenged no item in the estimates passed last session. They had asked for more. Even the honorable member for Halifax wanted more.

Prosperity Under Good Government.

Mr. White then proceeded to give a series of figures contrasting expenditures under the old government and the present. He pointed out that in 1908, the Liberal expenditure was $112,000,000, and in 1912, the year in which the new government adopted the Liberal estimates, they had increased to $137,000,000. In four years the expenditure had grown by $25,000,000. The Liberals apparently thought that because they had ceased to govern Canada, Canada had ceased to grow.

Canadian revenues and trade had expanded greatly since the Borden government came. Two years ago the revenues were $136,000,000, this year they would be $170,000,000. The year before the Laurier government was defeated the trade of Canada was $750,000,000. Last year it had touched one billion dollars and this year, despite the financial stringency, the trade of the Dominion would exceed the billion mark by one hundred million dollars. Mr. White next took up the subject of borrowing in recent years. In literature sent out from Liberal headquarters it was stated that the government had been vastly increasing the debt, while the boast was made that the Liberals had reduced the debt. In 1909 alone, the net debt increased $46,000,000. During the thirteen months from December, 1907, to Jan. 1909, a period of money stringency, his predecessor, Hon. Mr. Fielding, had borrowed the staggering sum of $100,000,000, and of this amount $80,000,000 was borrowed in the seven months between June, 1908, and Jan. 1909. Yet in the face of this fact, Mr. Fielding, as editor of the Montreal Daily Telegraph, had attacked the government for its recent borrowings. This editorial had been cabled to England and appeared in the London Chronicle under the caption of "Frenzied Finance in Canada." This was written by a man who in thirteen months borrowed no less than $100,000,000.

Cutting Canada's Debt.

The net debt of Canada, continued Mr. White, on October 11, 1911, the day when we came into power, was $321,000,000. The net debt on December 31, 1913, was $303,000,000, or $18,000,000 less than when this government took office. (Loud Conservative cheers). Mr. White added that at the end of the fiscal year 1914, the net debt would be less than three years ago.

Mr. White continuing said that in addition to the direct debt added by the Liberals, then introduced a system of indirect debt. The Liberals had introduced the principle of guaranteeing bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific.

During the past year he had invested $22,000,000 in Grand Trunk Pacific bonds in order to save loss to the treasury owing to "grotesque Liberal legislation. This was where the surplus bonds had gone."

When he had considered the fact that the National Transcontinental instead of costing $60,000,000 as estimated, had cost over $200,000,000, and when he considered the borowing of his predecessors he could not help but think that Satan reproving sin would be consistency itself compared with the ex-finance minister.

The present year, he said, had been an exceptional one. He had had to take care of estimates of $205,000,000. There was $12,000,000 subsidies of the Grand Trunk Pacific had to be paid, and in addition he had bought Grand Trunk Pacific bonds at par worth $22,000,000.

Sir Wilfrid, speaking at Montreal recently, continued the Finance Minister, had said that there was now unemployment in Canada for the first time since 1896. Yet the Labor Gazette of January, 1908, published reports from its correspondents showing conditions far worse than were found today.

"I said at Montreal that the financial crisis had been reached and passed," said Mr. White. "Money is now easier, the bank rate is down, and is likely to come down further, that will at once alleviate the situation. Our revenues will show some decline, but the revenues of 1908 showed a decline of over ten million. With good crops in 1908 improvement came and Canada went ahead in the years following.

"History will repeat itself. All that is required is confidence and the prospect of a good harvest. Rational optimism is now the only motto for a Canadian at this stage in our career."

The Fiscal Chameleon.

Mr. White twitted Sir Wilfrid on his many changes of fiscal policy. He was a regular fiscal chameleon. He had been everything by turn and nothing very long. At Hamilton he had proclaimed the gospel of free food, but had qualified it by saying, "I give it to you at this moment." He did not refer to it as strongly in the House on Monday.

It meant placing eggs, butter, live stock and all the other farm products on the free list. It would affect 6,985 manufacturing establishments with a capacity of $133,000,000, employes to the number of 52,000, wages each year of $14,000,000, and with an output valued at $245,000,000. It was very evident that he had not gone very deeply into the question before making his speech at Hamilton.

The cost of living had also been raised by the Liberal leader. Its importance was recognized by all, but it must be remembered that this phenomena was world-wide. Almost every country in the world had been investigating it and the Massachusetts' Commission had fixed as the main causes of the change the increased output of gold, the drain of population from the land to the cities, the exhaustion of natural resources, uneconomic methods of production and distribution, the general advance in the standard of living and wasteful extravagance. This same commission had expressed the opinion that tariffs, trusts and conditions were not active causes in increasing the cost of living. In Canada, production had not kept pace with consumption, there had been more waste than in the past and there had also been a higher standard of living generally.

THE COBEQUID WAS OUT OF HER COURSE

Capt. Howson Says a Misjudgment on His Part Put Him Three Miles Off His Course.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20.—"I want it understood that I was steering and altered my course to bring me about three or four miles south of Trinity Light. I was not steering up to sight the ledge. I only thought to get up that far to see the light and I hoped to see the Forchu light, and the Lurcher light, and therefore did not alter my course too soon to sight the Lurcher.

"A misjudgment on my part in regard to the distance put me three or four miles off the course. Just as I altered my course a moment later I saw combers breaking over the reef."

Captain Howson, R. N. R., who was in command of the steamer Cobequid when she grounded on Trinity Ledges on the way to St. John on last Tuesday morning made this statement at the conclusion of his evidence at the enquiry into the disaster yesterday afternoon.

Captain Howson said that the only lights seen after entering the bay were Seal Island and Blond Rock. He did not see a light on Trinity bar. When the ship struck the ledge it put the gimble in the compass out of commission.

"Did you have a book showing the lights?" asked the commissioner.

"I had the ordinary book of lights."

"It was not a local one?"

"No."

"When did you see the buoy on Trinity Ledge first?"

"Just after daylight, about eight o'clock, I guess."

Captain Howson was briefly examined on many other points such as what was done to attract attention of passing steamers, to save the passengers in the event that the worst came to the worst, whether the life boats could have been properly manned and whether they were ready to be lowered, whether the passengers were given every consideration, and what was done to get in touch with other steamers after the wireless gave away.

At the resumption of the enquiry this morning Chief Officer Kirby was recalled at the request of H. Mellish, counsel for Captain Howson.

The enquiry was closed at noon with a brief statement and explanation from Captain Howson in which he said that the marine apparatus was tried during the night prior to the accident and at six o'clock on the following morning. Neither the Lurcher bell nor any other bell was heard. These conditions were explained by the fact that the weather conditions were very unfavorable.

Captain Howson said that he expected to see the Forchu buoy off Yarmouth between the squalls. Six degrees leeway had been allowed on the course mapped out to sight this buoy. "Had I known the Lurcher was not in her position," said the captain, "I would have gone on the outside. I did not ask Cape Sable whether the Lurcher was in position but took it for granted she was at her station." Captain Howson said that in changing his course he thought it would be possible to see the Forchu lights.

THE BRITISH ISLES SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Miss Lyle V. Kennedy in Instructive Lecture in Germain Street Institute —Fine Programme.

The Germain Street Institute, the new building erected by the Germain Street Baptist Church, was shown to good advantage to a large number last evening when the first entertainment which has been held in the institute since the formal dedication, was conducted under the auspices of the "Willing Workers" of the church.

The entertainment last evening included literary and musical numbers which were highly appreciated. The feature of the programme was a nicely prepared lecture by Miss L V. Kennedy, teacher in Victoria school, on the "British Isles." Several beautiful views, illustrating the remarks of the speaker, added much to the lecture.

Miss Kennedy was a member of the party of teachers which last summer toured the British Isles, and her lecture proved exceptionally interesting.

Considering separately England, Ireland and Scotland, Miss Kennedy described the respective countries and told of the many historic and picturesque spots, giving her hearers an excellent description. The views, illustrating the lecture, were photographed by the speaker herself.

The other contributors to the evening's programme were: Quartette, George Cooper, Mr. Rye, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Loggie; violin solo, Mrs. Thomas Dean; vocal duet, Misses Williams; vocal solo, Hugh Walker. Rev. F. S. Porter presided. Mrs. Porter played the piano accompaniments. Refreshments were served in the parlors by a committe from the "Willing Workers."

LORD STRATHCONA, HIGH COMMISSIONER, DIED THIS MORNING

Continued from page one.

of both mind and body marked him out for promotion. He became factor of the company and ultimately returned to Montreal as its resident governor, being the last person to hold that post prior to the surrender of the sovereignity of the company in favor of the newly created Dominion of Canada. It was this circumstance—the transfer of the Northwest to the control of Canada and the troubles which it occasioned—that first brought Donald Smith largely before the eyes of the Canadian public. At the most critical moment of the Red River rebellion of 1869, he was sent by the government of the Dominion on a special commission to Fort Garry in the hope that his wide experience and his well known tact might enable him to allay the disturbance which the agitation of Louis Riel had excited The hope was not disappointed. The quiet courage and firm confidence of the commissioner succeeded in preventing the trouble from assuming the appearance of a general outbreak. Donald Smith's services were recognized by a special message of thanks from the Governor General in Council.

For some years after this Smith devoted himself chiefly to political life. He became a member of the first Executive Council of the Northwest Territory in 1870, and after the formation of the Province of Manitoba was elected to the legislature as member for winnipeg and St. John, which seat he held until his retirement from the provincial arena in 1884. But long before this date he had already appeared in Dominion politics as a moderate Conservative. He was elected to the House of Commons for Selkirk in 1871 and 1879, and he sat for West Montreal throughout the Conservative regime from 1877 to 1896.

During the period from 1880 to 1886 Donald Smith was prominently before the public as one of the promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The road was built in defiance of the failures of the past and was carried to completion by the energy and unfailing confidence of a group of men of whom Donald Smith was the leading figure. It was to him that fell in 1886 the historic honor of spiking down the last rail that connected the Atlantic with the Pacific. His services in the making of the railroad were rewarded by the dignity of Knighthood in the same year.

From this time forth Sir Donald Smith was one of the most prominent men in Canada. As a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as president of the Bank of Montreal, his name stood high in the financial affairs of the country. But he achieved a wider and nobler reputation by the generous uses to which he put the large and increasing fortune which his own merits had earned. In conjunction with Sir George Stephen, presently Lord Mount Stephen, he founded the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal, an institution beautifully situated on the side of Mount Royal, and second to none on the continent. Sir Donald also founded the Royal Victoria College for women, while from this time on he figured as a generous benefactor to McGill University.

In 1896 Sir Donald retired from Parliamentary life and was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London. At the same time (1897) he received his elevation to the peerage as Baron Strathcona and Mountroyal, a title which recalls at once the heather-clad hills of Scotland and the noble prospect of the St. Lawrence. Lord Strathcona's term of office as High Commissioner marked the crowning period of his career. He appeared no longer as a Canadian only, but as one of the leading statesmen of the Empire. The duties of his office were admirably filled. On great public occasions his fine presence, the honorable dignity of his age and the measured flow of his temperate but forceful oratory, made him a conspicuous figure among the celebrities of the capital.

Lord Strathcona's natural sympathy with the cause of learning brought him high honors from universities both inside and outside of the British Empire. He was made a Doctor of laws of Cambridge, Yale, Glasgow, Toronto, Laval and Manchester Universities. From Oxford and Dublin he received the degree of D. C. L., he was chancellor of the University of Aberdeen and McGill, while his long connection and untiring services on behalf of the latter institution fill an honored page in its annals. In addition to his properties at Glencoe, N. B., at Pictou, N. S., he possessed a magnificent residence on Dorchester street in Montreal, which it was his custom, during his absence in England, to place at the disposal of the Governor General of Canada.

Lord Strathcona married Isabelle Sophia, daughter of Richard Hardisty, Esq, who emulated her husband's philanthropy by a gift of $100,000 to McGill University for the erection of a new wing of the Medical Building.

Lord Strathcona passes away after a life of active and untiring effort, leaving behind him a nation of sorrowing friends and not an enemy.

Before hearing the news of his death the following official bulletin has been issued from Government House:

"In view of the grave news concerning Lord Strathcona, their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught feel that they can best interpret public sentiment by postponing the date of the state ball from January 21 to January 29, as a tribute of respect to the distinguished personality of the High Commissioner.

IMMIGRATION AGENT AT M'ADAM IS DEAD

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 20.—Word has been received here of the death at Hebron Sanatorium near Portland, Maine, of Andrew Mowatt, Dominion immigration agent at McAdam, after an illness of tuberculosis.

Up to several years ago Mr. Mowatt had conducted City Camp Hotel at McAdam, his appointment to the position of immigration officer having followed the change of government. He had proven a popular and efficient officer, until he became so ill that he had to go to the Maine institution for treatment.

Besides his widow, who has lately been ill, too, and had to undergo an operation recently at the Chipman Memorial Hospital at St. Stephen, the deceased is survived by four children, two boys and two girls. It is understood that his remains will be brought to Woodstock for interment.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20—R. A. Bonnar, counsel for Percy Hagel, lawyer held in custody in connection with the escape of Kratchenko made strenuous objections in police court today to the refusal of the authorities to permit him to interview his client. He announced the intention to institute habeas corpus proceedings if nothing else availed. He has had no conference with Hagel since the latter's arrest on Sunday. Hagel and others charged with complicity were formally remanded until Thursday without pleading.

BORN.

IRVINE—At Millidgeville, on the 18th inst., to the wife of F. G. Irvine, a son, Arthur Joseph.

DIED.

WARING—At Vaucouver on the fourteenth inst., Edna Winnifred Waring, aged twenty-one, daughter of Horace L. Waring.
Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Wm. L. Waring, January 22nd.

Joints Quit Aching Nerviline Drives Soreness Away

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Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy.

A marvelous pain reliever.

Not an ordinary liniment—just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief I had given up hoping for. I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously.

(Signed) C. PARKS,
Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 50c., small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

IMPERIAL THEATRE

Famous Players Co. Today and Tomorrow

DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS CECELIA LOFTUS IN.

"A Lady of Quality"

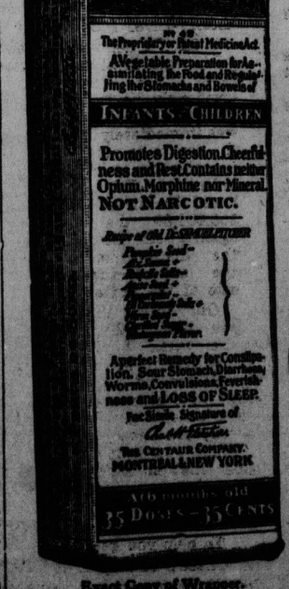
Photo-Play of Eighty Minutes Duration.
Story by Frances Hodgson Buonett.

CECELIA LOFTUS, whose winsome cleverness and rare skill have won her the enviable distinction of a prominent place among the popular stars of the day at a surprisingly young age, endows the motion picture by her first appearance before the camera with a new charm and glory. The subject, from the pen of a famous authoress, is an idyllic blending of the romance, beauty and daring of the days of knighthood. In the impersonation of Clorinda, a gay hoyden whose spirit and he art are broken by Sir John Oxon, a beau ideal of London Town, Miss Loftus renders a delicate and appealing portrayal. The play is a brilliant reproduction of the warmth and color of a picturesque period.

FIVE-REEL DRAMA CHARMINGLY SET IN ORCHESTRAL MUSICALE.

THE CABARET BOYS, : Vaudeville Novelty

GERTRUDE ASHE, : : Soprano Numbers



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The comedy differs from anything so far rendered and pleased immensely.—Telegraph.
"A Woman's Way" adds to list of successes.—Times-Star.
"A Woman's Way" is a delightful play.—Globe.

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