

CONSUL WILRICH ON ST. JOHN'S GROWTH

Reports to Washington Its Enormous Increase in Export Business

Calls it "Canada's Winter Port," and Gives Statistics of Last Ten Years—Yale Decides That the Old Way of Spelling is Good Enough—Cuba the Paradise of Grafters—The Dreadnought Proves She is the Fastest Battleship in the World.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, Oct. 10.—The latest publication of United States consular reports contains the following official announcement: Consul G. Wilrich reports that St. John, New Brunswick, is rapidly raising in importance as a winter port. The volume of its trade is growing fast. The consul writes: "St. John has become the chief port of the Dominion of Canada for its trans-Atlantic business during the winter months when the St. Lawrence River is closed to navigation. In 1895 the export trade of the port amounted to \$3,000,000, while in 1905-06 it reached \$23,615,000. Of this amount Canada furnished products valued at \$14,941,277, of which \$12,921,740 were sent to the United Kingdom and \$2,019,537 to South Africa. "The value of the export of American goods was \$9,010,784, of which \$8,094,661 went to the United Kingdom and \$946,123 to South Africa. "The export of goods from the United States via St. John to the United Kingdom consisted of the following principal articles: Cattle, 13,308; sheep, 1,575; meat, 52,190 packages; grain, 306,367 bushels; lard, 201,944 packages, and flour, 145,407 packages. "The United States merchandise exported through this port to South Africa consisted of most machinery, agricultural implements, flour, lard and poultry. The total shipments of grain in 1895-96 amounted to 272,910 bushels, while in 1905-06 the shipments reached 1,009,000 bushels."

Cuba, the Grafters' Paradise. A special correspondent to the Sun from Havana shows the Cuban republic in anything but an enviable light. The correspondent writes: "Cuban patriotism is a cave-dweller. It is here, but it never comes to light, never raises its voice, never attempts to exert its feeble influence. Should it have straggled down Prado at any time since Cuba became a nominal republic it would have been kidnapped by some one of the many bands of grafters that between them have torn Cuba so wide open as to make a hole that only Uncle Sam could fill. Pirates had captured the ship of state, had battered the hatch down upon the helpless passengers and were cheerfully engaged in scuttling the craft when American warships steamed up and drove them off. The ship is very low in the water but a good crew is aboard now and it is hoped she may be safely towed into port. What port she will make does not appear. "Amid all the political chieftains that have been wrecking Cuba, Thomas Estrada Palma presents a curious figure. He is practically the only man among the hordes of Cuban politicians against whom you will not hear the most shocking charges. Any Moderate will tell you that every Liberal in a million would be a better man than any one of the grafters who have ever fallen into the hands of such an unprincipled lot of paltry politicians as have been buffeting poor Cuba on every side. Graft has made a Tammany chief think his life a ghastly failure. It is no use trying to single out the grafters. The situation has been like the novelist's accounts of ticklish jobs for which the captain calls for volunteers. All hands volunteer. So they have in Cuba and because one set of volunteers was accepted and another set turned down Secretary Taft now sits in the chair of Weyler, Wood and Palma trying to see how Cuba can be saved along heretofore without any of those dangerous volunteers."

Yale Will Stick to Old Spelling. Yale will not adopt simplified spelling according to a statement made by President Hoadley. "I do not intend to make use of the new system and I am not an advocate of it," said he. "I think the burden of proof lies with the advocates of the movement, not with those who refuse to be drawn into the reform ranks. I see, as yet, no reason to adopt it."

Dreadnought the Fastest Battleship. A cable from London says the battleship Dreadnought has completed her full power trials under war conditions. They are known to have been highly successful, but the official details are withheld. It is unofficially stated that she steamed eight hours at an average speed of 21.5 knots. Her maximum speed was 27.4 knots. She is the first battleship ever built. Her performance is regarded as a great triumph for turbine engines.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail reports sensational developments at the International Wireless Telegraph Conference. He says that Great Britain is practically isolated. There is a split among the British delegates, while both Japan and France have deserted her. Only Italy has given any indication of support to the British opposition to Germany's proposal for an interchange of communication by all systems. It is stated that the delegates representing the British post office regard Great Britain's

of workmen or working men of equal ability and intellect. It was rumored here throughout the day that the strikers are laying in a supply of ammunition in Ottawa and Montreal. The progress of the strike now halts until the coroner's inquest, which opens at 10 o'clock in the evening. At the conference in Ottawa this morning an agreement was reached on procedure on the warrants already issued and for further aid to make arrests until the coroner's jury has returned its verdict. Crown Prosecutor Guerin will arrive in the morning, possibly as an adviser to the coroner through the inquest. A technical illegality having voided the warrants against the seven men who appeared in Hull today, the Attorney General and Albert McLean, new warden of the prison, will not be served until after the inquest. All seven returned to Buckingham in the course of the day. It was stated today that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Lemoine, a legal adviser of the union. The same report and hoped that they would go ahead and arrest him. "I am not afraid," he said, "of the law."

ABSCONDING AGENT CAUSES FAILURE OF BIG BANKING HOUSE. J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, Assign With About \$4,000,000 Liabilities—Their Havana Representative Fled, With Wife and Family in His Own Steamer, Owing Them \$1,000,000.

New York, Oct. 10.—The assignment of J. M. Ceballos Co., bankers and merchants, with liabilities between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, was announced today in a statement by the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. The statement declares that the failure was due to the defalcation and absconding of Manuel Silveira, of Silveira & Co., Havana agents of the New York Company. Silveira's defalcation is alleged to amount to about \$1,000,000. He sailed from Havana on October 2, ostensibly for New York city to consult with the members of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. Counsel for the assignees said today that Silveira, instead of coming to New York, had left on his own steamer, the Comandina, for parts unknown, accompanied by his wife and children and that every effort is being made to locate him.

The members of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. are M. Ceballos, John S. Flake and Anderson C. Wilson. J. M. Ceballos & Co. was established about fifty years ago and has large interests in Cuba, chiefly in the development of railroads and sugar plantations. It operates a line of steamers between New York and Spanish ports and has connections in Spain, European centres and Spanish-American cities.

The following statement was given out by Sullivan & Cromwell, announcing the assignment: Messrs. J. M. Ceballos & Co., bankers of New York and Havana, have today made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors to William V. Rowe, of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, with William Nelson Cromwell as counsel to the assignee. The suspension is stated by the firm to be due to the defalcation

of Manuel Silveira of Silveira & Co., bankers and merchants of Havana, who for several years have represented the firm of Ceballos & Co. His deficiency amounts to nearly a million dollars in money, and other property. "Silveira departed from Havana on Tuesday, the second instant, in one of his own steamers named the Comandina, with New York as his ostensible destination. In local publications he announced his intention of going to New York for a vacation of several months and in letters and cables to Mr. Ceballos he declared his purpose of coming to New York personally to present his accounts to the firm and deliver the balances in his own ship. He was expected, in due course, to reach New York on Monday of this week, but failed to appear and it has just developed by cables from Havana that, instead of departing for New York he left on his own ship for parts unknown, accompanied by his wife and children. Every effort is being made to locate the absconder. "Silveira & Co. were one of the largest and best known firms in Havana; were the largest importers of cattle in Cuba and were reputed especially to have made a large fortune immediately after the war. Mr. Rowe, the assignee, immediately took charge of the business.

Kings County I. O. G. T. District Lodge. The Kings County District Lodge, I. O. G. T., will meet at Bloomfield Station, Kings county (N. B.), on Saturday afternoon, October 13, at 2 p. m., and a public meeting in the evening at 8 p. m. A full attendance of all people interested in the carrying on of the temperance work in Kings county is particularly requested.

Dismasted Schooner Brought Safely to Port by Crew. Goldboro, Oct. 10.—The three masted schooner Unique, Captain Murray, bound to Yarmouth with a cargo of coal from Port Hastings, arrived here today totally disabled. After weathering the gale of Sunday last, when off Beaver Harbor about 4 o'clock Monday morning the foremast head gave way, carrying with it the foremast and the foremast stay. After the spars went overboard the captain rigged a sail on the stump of the foremast and a small sail on a jury mast forward and brought his vessel safely into port this afternoon about 5 o'clock. Three days after the disaster two steamers passed quite close to the wreck and although the captain showed signs of distress both steamers passed on without taking any notice of him. There is no insurance on the vessel.

Jeremiah Buckley, of the west end, has been awarded the contract for the heating of the new Church of the Assumption.

NEWFOUNDLAND WILL SAY FAREWELL TO THEIR RECTOR

Government Decides to Enforce Existing Laws Against Americans to the Letter, Notwithstanding the British Surrender of Their Rights—The Islanders in Angry Mood.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 9.—The statements contained in a Washington dispatch received here today to the effect that Newfoundland merchant fishermen controlled the government, had tried to prevent the Americans securing treaty rights and had hampered the British government in assuring the Newfoundlanders, is indignantly denied in official circles. On the contrary, officials declare that the British government strongly upheld every contention advanced by Newfoundlanders a few weeks ago, when it suddenly abandoned the colony and surrendered to the Americans in support of their official claims. The Newfoundlanders, however, are indignant at the British government's letter of July 7, 1906, wherein Mr. Gardner, speaking as the mouthpiece of the state department, said: "The state department believes that Newfoundland has the right to prohibit the entry of American fishermen into its waters, unless they are inhabitants of the United States. Our rights to secure such waters by advertisement in Newfoundland newspapers would undoubtedly be contested by Great Britain."

Mr. Gardner was then warning American fishermen to refrain from visiting men in British waters, Newfoundland having previously passed an act forbidding her citizens to do so. The Newfoundlanders are indignant at the British government's letter, which they regard as a violation of the rights of the Newfoundlanders. The British government has surrendered.

The colonial ministry has decided not to resign office, and it intends to fight the matter out to the bitter end. It will endeavor to regulate the fishing of the local waters of Newfoundland, thereby putting the colonies upon an equality with the American fishermen. It will dispatch the cruisers Florida and Neptune to patrol the fishing areas. All existing colonial laws will be rigidly enforced against the Americans, and for the least offense American vessels will be confiscated instead of fined, as has been the case heretofore. The Newfoundlanders are indignant at the British government's letter, which they regard as a violation of the rights of the Newfoundlanders. The British government has surrendered.

Two resolutions were adopted. They will be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the morning. The first of these resolutions declares the need for increased allowances, as outlined in the Quebec resolutions of 1905. The second resolution declares that the Newfoundlanders are indignant at the British government's letter, which they regard as a violation of the rights of the Newfoundlanders. The British government has surrendered.

Mr. Dicker, in the reply, thanked the people very much for their kindness. He said he could well remember the evening on which he was welcomed to the church as a pastor and referred to the eloquent speech of Rev. John de Souza on that occasion. One great change had taken place since he came to St. Paul's. When he arrived here was a forlorn bachelor. Now he was a married man, with a wife and a number of children. He referred humorously to a couple of accidents which he has met while here and to the fact that he was no longer a bachelor. Mr. Dicker said his residence here was once blessed that he would never forget. The people were so thoughtful and generous. Sometimes he was doubtful whether or not it was best to go, he was in a position to state that the relations were going away to meet conditions of which he knew nothing. Of one thing he was sure—that he would never find a more devoted pastor than the one who was now in charge of St. Paul's. Mr. Dicker referred to the book markers which he has had prepared and said that he hoped they would serve as a reminder of his past. Dr. Walker, who is very pretty, gave Mr. Dicker's portrait painting to him.

Dr. Thomas Walker was called on and, speaking for the congregation, expressed his regret that Mr. Dicker's departure was so sudden. It was thought to say that he held the affection, esteem and regard of every member of the church. Dr. Walker highly praised the rector's work among the poor and said that there was little chance of getting a pastor so good in that respect. In conclusion he said that the best way to show appreciation of Mr. Dicker's work was to follow his advice as given in "The Last Part of His Sermon on Sunday Night." Refreshments were served and ended the evening. Messrs. T. Percy Bourne and A. A. Allison rendered solo vocal acts. The chimes Barker gave a violin and piano solo.

HERE'S THE LATEST BEAR STORY. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 10.—Falling in the path of a huge black bear, maddened by a bullet wound which while severe, caused him only enough pain to make him pause to thoroughly engage it, Emil Patrel, of Shediac, had a thrilling experience in the woods along the Nepequin river, killing the bear which was charging upon him, with the third bullet, almost as it leaped. Patrel, who, with Hal Waldon, returned this morning from a hunting trip, was successful in landing both a moose and a bear, and Waldon also got one of each. The shooting of three of the animals was not accompanied by any unusual incident, but it was in the bringing down the fourth a great black bear, which measured seven feet when standing, that the most thrilling adventure was experienced. Proceeding across the carcass of a moose left in the woods by a hunter, the bear was about seventy-five yards away when Patrel first sighted it, and dropping on his hands and knees, he fired his first bullet. It was afterwards learned, striking the animal on the head. With a cry of pain and rage, the bear turned and made great leaps. Hastily Patrel threw back the lever of his rifle to eject the cartridge, and turning to face the incoming animal, stopped forward to brace himself for an accurate aim. Just as he pulled the trigger his foot slipped, and he fell forward to the ground, the shot going wild while the bear reared even more furious by the rifle's report, continued to charge. Recovering himself as quickly as possible, Patrel sprang to his feet and in time for less than five feet away the bear was rearing in the air in readiness to spring. Almost as the animal leaped Patrel thrust his rifle out, the muzzle almost touching the shaggy chest, and pulled the trigger, sending a heavy bullet crashing into the bear's lungs and sending it to the ground dead.

OPINIONS ON THE PROPOSAL TO GIVE UP GRADE XII

Views of School Superintendent Bridges and Dr. Dole on Mr. Truman's Idea.

Superintendent Bridges of the city schools, takes issue somewhat with the remarks made by the chairman of the board of trustees at the meeting Monday night. Speaking of the proposal to drop grade XII in the High School, said that while course in this province and Nova Scotia is three years, in Ontario there is a nominal fee for tuition, but there is an agitation to do away with this. In Nova Scotia there is a movement on the part of the school board to make the High School course four years.

Grade XII in New Brunswick really takes the place of the fourth year, and the work done is the same as the first year of college. This, he says, bestows a two-fold advantage on the student, he can enter his sophomore year at the university or he can secure his Grammar School certificate and start teaching.

The Provincial Board of Education recommended that grade XII be established in the High Schools of the province, first because they desired to make them as efficient as possible, and secondly, as a saving to the student. The university course, which was three years before the free school system, is now four years. Tuition fees are higher and generally speaking it costs the student more to live. The advantage of the grade XII, in the High School, he said, is therefore great for those who desire to acquire an arts course and whose means are limited, as it shortens the term of their stay at college or the higher education.

The pupil who graduates from grade VIII, which is the ordinary school work, as a rule, he says, will be grounded in the rudiments of an English school system, and will be well fitted for the ordinary duties of life.

Dr. W. P. Dole, when asked in reference to the statement of Chairman Truman regarding the abolition of grade XII, said that it would be as well to let this grade lapse, in view of the fact that exactly the same studies were taken up in the first year at the university. At the same time Dr. Dole expressed his opinion that there was a tendency to overload the curriculum with all technical work should be confined to the university.

KILLED BY TRAIN AT WESTFIELD CROSSING

Theodore Purdy of Hampton, Losses Life; Horse Killed Also; William Langstroth Has Narrow Escape.

A sad tragedy occurred at Westfield Wednesday when Theodore Purdy, a native of Hampton, was hurled to his death by the incoming Montreal and Company train as he drove across the C. P. R. tracks at what is known as Buchanan's crossing. Purdy was engaged in hauling lumber for William Langstroth, who is building a house for C. H. Hutchings at Woolastook. He was driving a double team with a sloven loaded with sheathing and Mr. Langstroth was seated in the team with him, when on crossing the rails just east of Westfield station the train thundered down upon the crossing. Langstroth jumped and escaped, but almost before Purdy was aware of his peril the engine crashed into the team and he was thrown through the air a distance of about forty or fifty feet where he was picked up almost lifeless. As quickly as possible the train was brought to a standstill, only going about its own length, and the trainmen hurried back to the crossing. It seemed to be some time in him, but it was only for a few seconds and he was forever still. The body was buried in a shallow grave at the crossing. The horse was killed. The lifeless form was conveyed back to Westfield station, where it was left in charge of Coroner Ballantyne, who will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased. The body of the horse was buried in a shallow grave at the crossing. The lifeless form was conveyed back to Westfield station, where it was left in charge of Coroner Ballantyne, who will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased.

Several cabinet ministers, provincial and provincial, R. L. Borden and Hamar Greenwood, M. P., were guests of the Canadian Club tonight. The banquet was in this regard altogether unique as it was in every other respect a success. President Plunkett occupied the chair, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to the right of the chairman, and Mr. Whitney to the left.

Mr. Whitney spoke in a patriotic vein and Mr. Gouin, of Quebec, delivered an able address in the same direction, laying particular stress on the necessity for the rights of the provinces being maintained. "We all belonged to one country. We could love our own province better than other provinces but we loved Canada more than all." Mr. Murray (Nova Scotia) said that if Canada was to become a great nation it would be because of having a great people. He could only hope that by clean provincial and municipal government, as we had that we would have all right. Great problems were dealt with by the provinces. Take for instance the question of taxation. If the question of taxation was neglected Canada would not boast of its citizenship.

Mr. Roblin, from Manitoba, said that there was work for the Canadian Club to do. We had in Canada enough of the republic to give us freedom and enough to give us firmness. Canada had all the natural resources and elements to make national greatness. They all rejoiced in the property. The east rejoiced with the west and the west with the east. He spoke of the great development of the west and said that if less than 7,000,000 acres turned out 185,000,000 bushels of grain would be worth 75,000,000. He referred to how thousands of people were pouring into the country from civilized and uncivilized world.

Mr. Peters, of P. E. Island, followed, and Premier McBride, of British Columbia, said that it was never intended that the B. N. A. act was not to be amended. He hoped that the dominion would consider the special position of British Columbia.

Premier Rutherford, of Alberta, said that Ottawa was his old home. The province of Alberta like the other provinces of the west was making great progress. They felt the responsibility of building up a new province. They had organized 130 school districts and paid their teachers higher salaries than any other province of the dominion. They were susceptible of improvement. That was why the provincial premiers were here. Tomorrow he would know what they wanted. They thought the constitution might be a little better than it was, so make it in the future not logical but practical. (Cheers)

MINISTER AS SCOTT ACT INSPECTOR. Sydney, N. S., Oct. 9.—(Special)—Rev. G. W. Schurman, Baptist clergyman, has been appointed Scott Act inspector for the town of North Sydney. Mr. Schurman has been severely criticised the Scott Act inspector and the council for their lethargy in prosecuting liquor dealers, and the council has now placed the matter wholly in his own hands.

FISHERY QUEST. A KNOTTY PRO.

New Brunswick Claims \$200,000 Share of Halifax Award

Provincial Conference Wrestled All Yesterday Afternoon With the Matter, and Finally Concluded That the Dominion is the Proper Party to Protect the Industry—Financial Resolution Submitted to Premier—May Not Get Through Today.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues were presented today with the financial resolutions passed by the provincial conference. These resolutions are as already fully explained. They were adopted without prejudice to any of the provinces in regard to whatever special claims they may have for the consideration of the federal authorities. All the parties are agreed that British Columbia has difficulties to contend with and that it claims for a larger subsidy than that provided at the time it entered the union is worthy of consideration.

What was under consideration all the afternoon was the question of jurisdiction of the fisheries. The dominion government is anxious to have this matter disposed of. There was a general consensus of opinion that the dominion was the proper party to administer the fisheries. The federal authorities have the cruisers and the protective service. It would not pay the provinces to go into this part of the business. Nova Scotia has already arranged this matter with the dominion.

New Brunswick and Quebec are standing by the judgment of the judicial committee of the imperial privy council. What New Brunswick asks for is that the revenues collected for fishery by the dominion between confederation and the Halifax award, which is about \$200,000, should be refunded. It amounted to about \$150,000 a year to that province, or at all ready said, about \$200,000 in all. If this amount were wiped off the date New Brunswick would withdraw all its claims

in regard to the fisheries and other matters, with the exception of the Halifax award fund, which is now vested in the dominion and which, the provinces say, ought to be theirs. What would be satisfactory to the provinces concerned in the Halifax award is that a test case should be submitted to the judicial committee of the imperial privy council for adjudication. That Nova Scotia gets the greater part of the distribution by the dominion of the award and therefore that province has not the same reason to complain of existing conditions.

Anxious to Settle Fishery Question. The fisheries question is even more involved in British Columbia than in the maritime provinces. If this matter is to be finally settled it is not likely that the conference will conclude tomorrow. What has been suggested is that a commission should be appointed to look into the whole matter and prepare a report. This question does not directly concern the financial resolutions, which stand by themselves, but there is no doubt that a final settlement of the fisheries difficulty would be an inducement to the dominion premier and his colleagues to give a satisfactory answer to the demands for increased subsidies.

BUCKINGHAM STRIKE BROKEN UNDER MILITARY PROTECTION

General Feeling is That Trouble Will Start Again as Soon as Troops Are Called Away—Both Sides Agree to a Truce Till Result of Coroner's Inquest.

Buckingham, Que., Oct. 10.—With detachments of infantry and cavalry patrolling both banks of the river for a distance of 100 yards, the McLaren Company this afternoon successfully carried out an attempt to start the logs on their course down stream. The breaking of the strike was accomplished without demonstration of any sort on the part of the strikers. The operations on the river lasting about three hours. Only a few spectators gathered and those displayed but a mild interest in the proceedings.

Tonight at 8:40 o'clock fifty men, half of the 43rd detachment and half of the Foot Guards, entrained on a special for Ottawa. Major Norman in charge. The rest of the original detachment from Ottawa will leave for home tomorrow but it is expected that the squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons will remain over for at least two weeks. So long as there is military protection for the company and its property no trouble is anticipated. There is, however, a well defined feeling that the moment they are withdrawn the situation will again become serious.

Those of more than ordinary experience with strikes and strikers state that they have seldom seen a more determined body of workmen or working men of equal ability and intellect.

It was rumored here throughout the day that the strikers are laying in a supply of ammunition in Ottawa and Montreal. The progress of the strike now halts until the coroner's inquest, which opens at 10 o'clock in the evening. At the conference in Ottawa this morning an agreement was reached on procedure on the warrants already issued and for further aid to make arrests until the coroner's jury has returned its verdict.

Crown Prosecutor Guerin will arrive in the morning, possibly as an adviser to the coroner through the inquest. A technical illegality having voided the warrants against the seven men who appeared in Hull today, the Attorney General and Albert McLean, new warden of the prison, will not be served until after the inquest. All seven returned to Buckingham in the course of the day. It was stated today that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Lemoine, a legal adviser of the union. The same report and hoped that they would go ahead and arrest him. "I am not afraid," he said, "of the law."

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