

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. 12.—The latest publication of United States consular reports contains the following official announcement:
Consul G. Wilrich reports that St. John, New Brunswick, is rapidly rising 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 1895-96 the export trade of the port amounted to \$3,000,000, while in 1905-96 it reached \$23,615,000. Of this amount Canada furnished products valued at \$14,941,277, of which \$3,921,740 were sent to the United Kingdom and \$619,468 to South Africa.
The value of the export of American origin was \$9,010,784, of which \$8,084,661 went to the United Kingdom and \$946,120 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, 1,753; meat, 58,100 packages; grain, 306,367 bushels; iron, 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, and poultry. The total shipments of grain in 1905-96 amounted to 272,910 bushels, while in 1904-5 the shipments reached 67,699 bushels."
Calls This City St. Johns.
It may be said, in passing, that St. John is called St. Johns all through the report. Whether Consul Wilrich is responsible for this or whether it is a result of President Roosevelt's spelling crusade does not appear, but it might be well for some one to take Consul Wilrich aside and gently but firmly impress upon him that it is St. John and not St. Johns. More than half the time the New Brunswick city is spelled St. Johns in American publications.

Yale Will Stick to Old Spelling.
Yale will not adopt simplified spelling according to a statement made by President Hadley. "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 is 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 22.4 knots. She is the fastest 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 supporting 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

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, Owning 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 defection and absconding of Manuel Silveira, of Silveira & Co., Havana agents of the New York Company. Silveira's defection 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 Carmelina, for parts unknown, accompanied by his wife and children and that every effort was being made to locate him.

The members of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. are J. 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 assignment is stated by the firm to be due to the defection

of opposition as foolish, while the admiralty delegates feel bound to adhere to the admiralty's agreements with Marconi. The United States delegates, who were wavering, have now decided to support Germany.

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 strode down the 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 yet appear."
"Amid all the political chicanery 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 is a scoundrel, every Conservative a ruffian, and a scoundrel, except Palma. It appears to be a fact that few states have ever fallen into the hands of such an unprincipled lot of paltry politicians as have been buffeting poor Cuba on every side. Graft would make a Tammany chief in this life a ghastly failure. It is stamped all over the republic's history. It is no use trying to single out the grafts. 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 accepted and another set turned down Secretary Taft now sits in the chair of Weyler, Wood and Palma trying to see how Cuba can carry along heretofore without any of those dangerous volunteers."

Uncle Sam on Guard.
"In this pliant Cuba stands today, patriotism feeble and timid, political plunderers hovering hungrily about the treasury and United States standing guard with drawn sword. Is it any wonder that thoughtful persons are asking themselves what will happen when the sword is sheathed and the United States stands aside? These men and there are many of them who have never raised the black flag of piracy, are inclined to think that Cuba will never be able to stand upright until the sword is sheathed. The wrecked her, are one and all displaced from power. They believe that that day will only come when an enlightened public opinion has been developed, when men who have never joined the robber barons are placed in power, when there shall be in Cuba such a thing as real statesmanship, when the government shall be made worth while, when questions of public money shall be uppermost and a man's title to leadership in Cuba shall be no longer based on his ability to throw out votes cast for the other fellow. Will this day ever really come, if its coming be unaided by others than Cubans? That is the question for statesmen."

Provinces Finally Agree on Demands.
Ottawa, Oct. 9.—It was learned on good authority that the provincial representatives reached an unanimous agreement this afternoon. They have been in conference for two days and have agreed on a number of resolutions which exist between the various provinces in their claims for an increase in the amount to be paid to the British government. They were successful today.
Two resolutions were adopted. They were presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning. The first of these resolutions declares the need for increased allowances, as outlined in the Quebec resolutions of 1902. The second resolution is a demand for a head of population of provinces as shown by the last census figures, an increase in allowance for legislation, and an allowance of twenty cents a head for administration of criminal justice. This is unanimously agreed to, and the provinces are now working out the details of the agreement.
The second resolution declares that, in the event of the provinces of the North American area not being able to give effect to the first resolution, the Canadian parliament should at the next session enact a measure for the temporary relief of the provinces.
The saving clause at the end of the first resolution is the subject of the first of the Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

Premier Whitney does not want to subscribe without some reservation to the Quebec resolution, because he criticized it when Premier Ross laid it on the table of the Ontario house in 1905. However, Hon. Mr. Whitney wants more money from the Dominion, as much as any of the ministers from the smaller provinces. It is for the benefit of Prince Edward Island, which has lost population and would lose money if paid on its present population. The province also has a concession to British Columbia, which claims that the cost of administration of affairs in that province, owing to difficult natural conditions, is far greater than in any other part of Canada, and that owing to the fact that the greater portion of the population is engaged in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries, they contribute through the customs more to the Dominion treasury in proportion to their population, than does any other province. For these reasons, it is claimed, they should have a larger internal allowance than any other province.
Premier Gouin, who is chairman of the conference, has informed Sir Wilfrid that an unanimous agreement has been reached and that the conference would like to lay its resolutions before the federal government tomorrow morning.
W. R. Riddell, K. C., Toronto, has been appointed to the Ontario High Court, in succession to the late Judge Street.

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 Hastings, arrived here today totally dismasted. 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 mainmast and mizzenmast. The vessel was in a perilous position, but the crew managed to bring her safely to 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 in West county is particularly requested.

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 had tried to prevent the Americans securing treaty rights and had hampered the British government in securing such rights, Americans, is indignantly denied in official circles. On the contrary, officials declare that the British government strongly upheld every contention advanced by Newfoundland until a few weeks ago, when it suddenly abandoned the colony and surrendered to the Americans. The support of the official state Congressional Gardner's letter to the Gloucester Board of Trade, 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 its own citizens from engaging in our 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 Americans not to go outside the limits of the can skippers to refrain from stopping in British waters, Newfoundland having previously passed an act forbidding her citizens to do so. The act was then amended to allow Americans vessels. The modus vivendi now nullifies that law, it is argued, and gives Americans the right to stop men outside the limit, which proves that 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 enforce the regulations prohibiting the local use of purse seines, thereby putting the colonies upon an equality with the American fishermen. It will dispatch the cruisers Fox and Neptune to patrol the coast. All existing colonial laws will be rigidly enforced against the Americans, and for the least offence American vessels will be confiscated instead of fined, as formerly. The American fishermen are to be encouraged to occupy the waters, and drift other nets before the Americans arrive, thereby preventing them from enjoying the expected benefits of this arrangement.
The government has received assurances from leading clergymen of various orders for legislation, and an allowance of twenty cents a head for administration of criminal justice. This is unanimously agreed to, and the provinces are now working out the details of the agreement.
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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 only a temporary loss of strength, 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 Patrice 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, rendered even more furious by the rifle's report, continued to charge. Recovering himself as quickly as possible, Patrice sprang to his feet and only in time for less than five feet away the bear was rearing in the air in readiness to spring. Almost as the animal leaped Patrice thrust his rifle out, and pulled the trigger, sending a heavy bullet crashing into the bear's lungs and sending it to the ground dead.

SAY FAREWELL TO THEIR RECTOR

St. Paul's Church Congregation Bid Rev. Mr. Dicker Good-Bye.

St. Paul's Church Congregation bid Rev. Mr. Dicker Good-Bye. The rector of St. Paul's church, Tuesday evening he was tendered a farewell reception by his congregation and a large number were present. Among the clergymen there were Canon Richardson, Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, Rev. G. F. Sovell, G. A. Kurling, E. F. Hand, F. C. McKel and W. B. Stewart.

TWO PRESENTATIONS

Purse From the People and Framed Picture From the Choir—Laudatory Addresses by Clergymen and Others.

Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, the retiring rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, left Wednesday for Toronto where he will take charge of St. Luke's church. Tuesday evening he was tendered a farewell reception by his congregation and a large number were present. Among the clergymen there were Canon Richardson, Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, Rev. G. F. Sovell, G. A. Kurling, E. F. Hand, F. C. McKel and W. B. Stewart.

George B. Hegan then presented to Mr. Dicker a framed picture of St. Paul's church choir. Mr. Hegan said that the relations between the pastor and the choir had always been most harmonious and expressed the hope that the rector would meet with nothing but pleasantness in his new field.
The chairman then presented to Mr. Dicker a well filled purse in an able address of Rev. John de Souza on that occasion. He said that after thirteen years of service Mr. Dicker was highly appreciated. The people felt that these years had been the best of their lives. The pastor's earnestness and sincerity had attracted many. His one aim had been to lead the congregation to live pure, noble lives. The speaker, on behalf of the people, wished Mr. Dicker every comfort and happiness in his new home. In closing, Mr. Schofield said that as a warden he was in a position to state that the relations between the clergyman and the vestrymen had always been the most cordial.

KILLED BY TRAIN AT WESTFIELD CROSSING

Theodore Purdy of Hampton, Loses 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 train. He was picked up by the train as he was crossing the tracks at what is known as Buchanan's crossing. Purdy was engaged in hauling lumber for William Langstroth, who was driving a house for C. H. Hutchings at Woolastook. He was driving a double team with a sloven loaded with sheathing and lumber. The train was on the main track, and when 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 were ordered to get out and see what was the matter. The train was in charge of Conductor John Wade and Thomas McKenna was engineer. In conversation with the conductor and other train hands it was learned that the train was not travelling at a very high rate of speed at the time, and that the whistle was blown distinctly twice. The engineer said that Purdy did not seem to have heard the whistle, and though the emergency brakes were at once applied it was impossible to bring the train to a standstill in time to avoid the accident. One of the horses was killed, while the other escaped without a scratch. The accident occurred about 10:35 a. m., and resulted in bringing the train in about 30 minutes late.

A telephone message received from Westfield at 1:30 o'clock stated that Mr. Purdy leaves a wife and several small children. He was about 30 years of age, and a son of William Purdy, of Hampton, N. B. Oct. 10.—(Special)—Theodore Purdy, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Purdy, Lakeville, married with his wife and three little girls at the end of the Village and Station road. Mrs. Purdy was formerly Miss Boyd. All the family are highly respected and the community is shocked by the report of his death on the Westfield crossing. He had been engaged in hauling for Mr. Langstroth, contractor, in building operations at Westfield for the past few weeks. Engineer McKenna is one of the most experienced drivers on this division of the C. P. R., and is known also as one of the most careful drivers in the company's employ. One of the horses was killed, while the other escaped without a scratch. The accident occurred about 10:35 a. m., and resulted in bringing the train in about 30 minutes late.

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.

OPINIONS ON THE PROPOSAL TO GIVE UP GRADE XII

Views of School Superintendent Bridges and Dr. Dole on Mr. Trueman'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, the High School course in the United States and Ontario is four years. In the province to the south, there are no changes. 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 boards 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 in 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 Principal 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 time of their stay at college or the university.
The doctor, however, expressed himself in favor of the opinion that a great many to whom it is no advantage are taking the higher education.

The pupil who graduates from grade VIII, which is the rule, he says, well grounded in the rudiments of an English education, is well enough fitted for the ordinary duties of life.
Dr. W. P. Dole, when asked in reference to the statement of Chairman Trueman 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 amount of time was 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 and that all technical work should be confined to the university.

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 these 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. The banquet was 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 intelligence.

CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET TO MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN

Visiting Provincial Delegates, Hamar Greenwood and Many Cabinet Officials Present.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Ten prime ministers, several cabinet ministers, Dominion 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.
In reply to the toast of Our Guests, Sir Wilfrid was the first speaker. The Premier referred to previous meetings of the club. He referred to the time when Mr. Chateau was a guest of the club and also Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Chateau preached amity and good will between Canada and the United States and Mr. Carnegie was a gentleman who had amassed millions and believed that it was a shame to die rich.
Sir Richard Cartwright spoke to the club on the Fathers of Confederation.
Referring to the presence of the provincial delegates, he then touched lightly upon the subsidy matter, adding that the constitution was forty years old and was justified from the harmony which it brought and which it has maintained ever since. Without harmony there would be no progress and with it there was progress. The country was prosperous and happy. Harmony was more sincere during the past few years than formerly and for forty years there was no amendment to the constitution. In that regard we were more fortunate than our neighbors. We escaped troubles like the civil war. The Canadian constitution was the work of man and the work of man was not perfect and was 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)

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 to go into this part of the provincial conference. These resolutions are as already fully explained. They were adopted without prejudice to any of the provinces to go into this part of the provincial conference. These resolutions are as already fully explained. They were adopted without prejudice to any of the provinces to go into this part of the provincial conference.

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.
What the provincial premiers are likely to be told by Sir Wilfrid when the conference ends is that their claims will get a favorable consideration from the Dominion premier will have to lay all the facts before the cabinet before giving a final answer.

New Brunswick's Claim.
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 revenue collected for fishery by the Dominion between Confederation and the Halifax award, which is about \$200,000, be refunded. It amounted to about \$15,000 a year to that province, or as already said, about \$200,000 in all. If this amount were wiped off the date New Brunswick would withdraw all its claims.

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