POOR DOCUMENT

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ANOTHER NOTED ALIENIST DECLARES THAW INSANE

Wife's Relatives Are Against Him

Mrs. Thaw's Mother and Brother Eager to Testify Against Stanford White's Murderer—Roosevelt Hot Foot After Harriman—Latter's Support of Hearst Said to Be the Reason.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

New York, Jan. 2.—With the trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White definitely set for this month, both sides are working hard. It developes that Thaw will have only his wife and his own family on his side. Evelyn Nesbit—Thaw's mother and her brother will both do all they can against Thaw. They will testify that Thaw was intolerably cruel to Evelyn Nesbit, and that Stanford White was kind to her, and treated her as a father.

The mother, who is now Mrs. Chas. J. Holman, will come to New York voluntarily today, and came away in tears because Thaw reproached her bitterly for her failure to influence her mother in his favor.

Mrs. Holman's friends declare that Thaw showed decided evidence of an unbalanced mind while living in Paris with Evelyn, whom he later married. They cite, as an instance, an occasion when the young millionaire stripped the artist's model of her wearing apparel, tied her to a bed and then severely whipped her with a great lash. For this offense Mrs. Holman declared she would get even with Thaw if it took her all her life. Her son, Howard Nesbit, Evelyn's younger brother, stands with his mother. Young Howard was a protege of the New York architect, who was paying for the boy's education at the time Thaw killed him on the Madison Square Garden roof.

Second Alienist Says Thaw's Insane.

"The important question is not whether Harry Thaw is sane," today, declared Dr. Charles L. Dana, the noted alienist. "It is simply this—how far can an insane man go in persisting that he has full possession of his mental faculties."

Dr. Dana, with Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, examined the slayer of Stanford White shortly after the roof garden tragedy. "My data is very complete," continued Dr. Dana—"and while the observations were not continued for a great length of time, as I should have desired, they were sufficient to form the basis of a conclusion. It is enough for me to say that I reached a conclusion identical with that of Dr. Hamilton."

Dr. Hamilton says: "Harry K. Thaw is insane and has been insane for years."

Roosevelt After Harriman.

President Roosevelt is going after E. H. Harriman with a big stick. It is all in the line of the governmental crusade against the railroads, but this particular outbreak is supposed to be directly caused by Roosevelt to whom Hariman is peculiarly offensive. As the Sun says banteringly:

"Mr. Harriman has incurred the wrath of our supreme ruler, and the concentrated power of the government is now to be devoted to his proper chastening, not to say, borrowing the speech of the profane, 'his trimming.'

"Animadverting casually to the tender and sympathetic sentiments which inspire us with respect to Mr. Harriman, we have the temerity to allude to the ascribed cause of the wrath of the exalted one. It is all truly set forth by a fearless press, supplemented by copious and veracious discourse.

"Mr. Harriman, at the late election in this state, supported William R. Hearst—and not by prayer and supplication within his private closet, but with insufferable ostentation. When besought by the Hon. Jim Sherman to behave himself like a good Republican and contribute some cash to the support of the ticket, Mr. Harriman used language which was of an indiscretion.

"When importuned by Mr. Sherman he imprecated the Republican party, instituted odious comparisons touching Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hearst and paid a putative Democratic legislature the tribute of his preference and admiration on the exceedingly sensible ground that it could be had chaper."

Harriman, who is president of the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and other lines in the Union Pacific system, and many members of his official staff have been summoned to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission at sessions which will begin in the Federal building here on Friday.

Noted Trust Breaker Engaged.

The attorneys for the government have been engaged in other important proceedings against corporations. One is Frank B. Kellogg, who instituted the suit against the Northern Securities Company several years ago. More recently on behalf of the government he has broken up the paper trust and only a month ago he was retained by the department of justice to conduct the suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. He is regarded at Washington as the most successful lawyer who has been retained by the government in proceedings against corporations.

The investigation will last for many weeks. In the beginning the testimony will centre on the question whether or not the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are naturally competing on parallel lines and whether their joint ownership or control amounts to such a conspiracy in restraint of trade as to come within the prohibtion of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The commission will not rest with answering questions affecting the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. In addition the investigation will go deeply into the financial operations of Mr. Harriman and his party and perhaps, even into the scandal aroused by the method of declaring the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific dividends last August. Particular points of this further investigation have not, however, been determined upon. These, it is said, will depend very much on the nature of the testimony produced in the early investigation.

NEW INSURANCE LAWS IN FORCE

New York Reforms Went Into Effect on the New Year

"BIG THREE" HARD HIT

Cannot Write More Than $150,000,000 in a Year--Companies Must Report on Their Condition--Annual Distribution of Surplus.

New York, Dec. 31—Many of the new Armstrong amendments to the insurance law will go into effect tomorrow. Hereafter none of the "Big Three" can write more than $150,000,000 of new business in any one year. Although the New York Life, until recently at least, had an agency force capable of writing as much as $300,000,000, the company has not written half that amount this year, according to the statement made by an official of the company. All advances to agents, the cause of losses amounting to many hundred thousands of dollars yearly, now must cease. The Equitable discontinued this practice last summer. The New York Life and the Mutual did not do so, however, but, according to "opposition" interests, employed the advances in certain instances to pay the alleged electioneering expenses of agents.

Hereafter the amount of money a company may expend to acquire new business is limited. This section will hit the life insurance agent hard. The total expense must not exceed the loading of the first year's premiums, plus the mortality gains of the first five years. On a rough average, it is estimated that this will mean a shrinkage of between one-fifth and one-fourth of the agent's commission. Hereafter, too, on endowment policies, the law limits the agent to five per cent of the renewal premiums for nine years and on all other policies to 7 1-2 per cent for nine years.

Beginning tomorrow, all the companies must file with the state superintendent of insurance detailed reports of their condition as of Dec. 31. This will be a practical test of the publicity section of the Armstrong law. They also must report the dividends declared, the sums held applicable to deferred dividend policies, the amount of their contingency reserve, their bank balances and profit-and-loss sheets—all in detail. They must furnish lists of securities bought and sold, with the price fluctuating, the profits or losses, and the commissions paid on the transactions. They must account in detail for all legislative expenses and the nature of collateral bonds. Every death claim, resisted or compromised, must be reported, with the reason in every case. From tomorrow, every policy issued must contain the full contract between insurer and insured, to guard against all "trick" policies. Deferred dividend policies cannot be an annual distribution of the surplus, and the policyholder may receive his profits in cash, permit them to accumulate or apply them to additional insurance. The first distribution under this section will be made one year from tomorrow. The name and compensation of every officer or employe receiving a salary of $5,000 or more a year must be furnished hereafter.

The "Big Three" no longer will be able to continue to pile up their contingency or surplus reserves. The new law fixes a sliding scale limitation, and, as the present surpluses of these companies exceed the limitation, from now forward the surplus will be aplicable to dividends for policyholders. Beginning tomorrow the various companies will have five years in which to sell all their holdings of stock. After that they may invest their funds in high-class bonds and real estate loans only. Superintendent Kelsey is considering suggestions from the actuaries of various companies as to modifications or additions to the ordinary life policy, the limited payment life, the endowment policy and the term policy forms, the four standards provided by the Armstrong committee.

The managers of certain British companies declare that no English or Canadian company, as at present constituted, can afford to do business in this state under the new law.

TWO BOTTLES OF BEER SAVED TWO CHILDREN'S LIVES

Were Used to Start a Dry Pump and Drenched Burning Clothes of Three Little Tots, But One Died Later.

Revere, Mass., Jan. 2—Two bottles of beer, which a brave Italian used to start a dry pump, saved the lives of two of the children of Patrick Mulcahy in a tenement house today, but a third, Helen, died later of her burns.

The children, the eldest, Helen, being scarcely six years old, had been left by the mother locked in the kitchen. Matches were within easy reach, and soon the room was on fire. Dominick Cattaldo, the leader of the Italian colony in this town, happened to be passing and, seeing the smoke, broke in the door. He rushed about the blazing room in search of water, but could find none. There was no faucet, and the pump was dry. On the window seat were two bottles of beer, the heads of which Cattaldo knocked off and poured the contents into the pump. Vigorous working of the pump handle soon brought water, and a couple of pailsfull put out the fire. One of the children, Helen, was fearfully burned, and died several hours later at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The other two, while also receiving painful burns, will recover.

The Mistress—I am not quite satisfied with your references.

The applicant—Nayther am I, mum, but they're the best I could get.—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

REXTON WOMAN STRICKEN DEAD

Mrs. John Jardine Passed Away While on a Visit to Moncton

A SUDDEN CALL

Deceased Was About Ready to Take Her Little Ones to Get Their Photographs Taken When She Was Taken Weak and Expired Immediately.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Jardine, wife of John Jardine, the well known lumberman and merchant of Rexton, died very suddenly here about 1 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of her brother-in-law, Hugh Jardine, where she had been visiting with her two young children the past week.

Mrs. Jardine was dressing to go out with her children to have their photographs taken when she was stricken. The children had been got ready and their mother was ready with street attire, except putting on her hat. She complained of feeling weak and laid down on a sofa in the parlor, expiring immediately.

Deceased had been in failing health for the past year but was not considered seriously ill. She had been out daily during her visit here and her death was farthest from the thought of her friends. Her husband, who was here Monday, was notified and arrived here tonight.

Mrs. Jardine was a daughter of William Doherty, of California, here she had a brother, Dr. William Doherty, and two sisters, living. The family formerly lived in Richibucto. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Besides her husband she is survived by two little girls, one fourteen months and another five years old. The body will be taken to Rexton Friday morning and burial takes place upon the arrival of the Kent Northern train. Deecased was a cousin of D. M. Doherty, traveler of St. John.

APPLE RECIPES

Red Apple Sauce—Cut in quarters and remove cores from enough red, tart apples to fill a two-quart stone jar; cover with two cupfuls of sugar, put on a closely-fitting lid and set in a moderate oven without water. Let cook for four hours. They will form sufficient juice to steam, and will be a rich, red all through, and delicious.

Snow—Boil six white, tart apples, and pass the pulp through a sieve; beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff snow, and add to the apples, beating the mixture until like whipped cream; sweeten to taste, and heap upon a dish. Make a custard of the yelks of the eggs and a pint of rich milk, sweeten and flavor, and when very cold pour around the apple snow. Serve with lady fingers or sponge cake.

Jellied—Peel and core tart, firm apples, and put over the fire with just enough water to cover and sufficient white sugar to sweeten. Cook slowly on the back of the range until the apples are tender, but have not lost their shape; lift out with a split spoon and place in a crystal dish. Bring the liquid left from them to a boil (there should be about a pint and a half), and add to it a tablespoonful of gelatine that has been soaked in a very little cold water for half an hour; color pink with fruit juice coloring or that which comes with the gelatine; when cool and nearly ready to set pour over the apples until they are covered, and set the dish on ice until very cold. Serve with a border of whipped cream.

Souffle—Stir into one pint of steamed apple pulp while hot one tablespoonful of butter, half a cupful of sugar, a dash of nutmeg and the well-beaten yelks of three eggs. Let stand until cold, and then beat in the stiffly-whipped whites of six eggs, and turn into a buttered pudding dish; bake one-half hour in a moderate oven, and serve immediately with any preferred pudding sauce.

Frosted—Select six large, well-shaped apples; remove the cores, and stew gently until the skins can be peeled off. Lift to a plate and stuff the hollows left by the cores with chopped dates; dip clarified butter over the apples until all the surface is wet, coat with pounded sugar, and place in a slow oven until the sugar sparkles. This makes a particularly pretty dish.

Omelet—Peel and core four large apples; stew until tender with a bit of lemon peel; beat in two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cupful of sugar and the beaten yelks of two eggs; lastly add the stiffly-beaten whites and turn into a well-buttered baking dish thickly strewn with bread crumbs. Scatter bread crumbs thickly over the top, and bake until brown; sprinkle with sugar and serve at once.

Roly-Poly—Make a biscuit dough with sweet milk and baking powder; roll out quite thin in square shape, and cover with sliced tart apples, brown sugar to sweeten, and a little grated lemon peel; pinch the edges together, forming a long roll; tie in a cloth or pudding bag, wrung out of hot water and floured. Boil two hours, and serve with hot treacle sauce.

Ice Cream—Bake and sift six tart, medium-sized apples; all one cupful sugar, a tablespoonful lemon juice, a pinch of cinnamon, and mix. Scald one pint thin cream with one-half cupful sugar; when cold add the apple mixture and freeze in the usual manner.

Amber Pudding—Stir one teacupful of cornmeal into one quart of boiling water; add one teacupful of molasses, half teaspoonful salt, one quart sliced sweet apples, three pints milk, and mix well; pour into a large buttered pudding dish and bake in a very slow oven for four hours, when the liquid will have evaporated to a clear amber-colored jelly throughout the pudding.

Scotch Tart—Line a square baking tin with a paste made thus: One heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt sifted with one pint of sweet milk. Roll out thin, and cover with tart apples, peeled and cored, and sliced crosswise in half-inch shingles, covering the centre holes of the preceding row. Sprinkle thickly with light-brown sugar, dot with butter, grate nutmeg over, and bake until the apples are tender. Serve with cream, whipped or plain.

Uncle Frank (who has been twenty-four hours in the house)—Have I told you the story of the rat and the bird, Dulcie? Dulcie—Yes; twice!—Punch.

MONEY ORDERS AT CHRISTMAS

Great Increase in Number Sent—Monetary Gift-Giving is Growing in Favor

CHINESE SEND LARGE SUMS

Almost Every Celestial in Canada Sends Money Back to His Old Home--Little Goes to England But Considerable Comes.

The tariff between Canada and other countries is responsible for a vast increase in the number of money orders sent and received by people here, at the Christmas season particularly. So many pretty and useful gifts which might be exchanged were there no tariff are likely to become so hopelessly involved and delayed in the customs that people have been taught by experience that it is better to send the actual money. Originally the only means of sending a remittance in the form of an order payable on demand was through the Post-office, but, owing to the fact that these orders cannot be cashed at all offices, the use of the express money order has become common.

The Express Money Order System.

Originally the express companies were satisfied to carry the actual cash from one person to another; this involved much risk, extra labor, and consequently higher rates. Gradually, however, it dawned upon them that it would be safer, cheaper, and more convenient for everybody concerned, if, instead of requiring the remitter to put his money into an envelope and seal it, the agent would take the money and give the remitter an order on the express agent at destination, to pay the money to the payee out of funds which had accumulated in like manner at the destination office. The same object was service to so many people, and at such small cost.

Service is Widespread.

The express companies claim that, by reason of their large number of agencies throughout Canada, and by their connections with the express companies of the United States, they are able to give the public a service that no other institution, not even the government itself, has been able to give. The express companies are represented at every railroad station in Canada and the United States—at hundreds of places where there are no banks, nor even post-offices, and they thus serve thousands of people who otherwise would not be served at all. In the larger towns and cities the express companies have appointed druggists and storekeepers branch agents in convenient localities, both in the business and residental districts, where the public may be served at all hours of handling it were made from time to time, decreasing the cost and increasing the effectiveness, till now the express money order system has become one of the greatest public conveniences ever devised, and today there is no other system for transmitting money that gives more satisfactory attained; the money was transmitted from the remitter to the payee, but under conditions which were much more satisfactory to the customer and to the express company. Starting thus in a small way, the convenience of the plan soon realized, and the business increased, and, as it increased, improvements in the methods of the day; where one may buy a money order or get one cashed at times when it would be impossible to get accommodation anywhere else. The convenience to the public in purchasing and cashing money orders is not the only benefit derived from the express companies' system.

One feature that appeals to those who have had the experience is the facility with which a refund may be obtained when an express order is lost. Application for refund may be made through any express agent in Canada and the United States. The applications are dealt with promptly, and refund will be made to the remitter or the amount paid to the payee, without extra charge, at any express office. Thus, if an order is issued in Toronto, and is lost by the remitter, or goes astray in the mails (or falls into the wrong persons' hands) the remitter may apply for a refund at Toronto, or, if he be in some other part of the country, he may apply to an express agent wherever he is, and it will be arranged, and, if he is traveling, the amount may be paid to him through an express agent at still another part of the country, or, if he prefers, payment will be made to the original payee, whever he may be.

Holiday Business.

During the Christmas season, although the total volume of business may not be greatly increased, it is changed in character, for whereas during the rest of the year remittances are largely of a business nature, around Christmas but few of this nature are made, for the country storekeepers are too busy, and payments are arranged to fall due after the new year, consequently the bulk of the money sent is practically for what may be called holiday purposes. Many an old mother has her heart gladdened by receiving the little piece of stamped paper, and the loving words accompanying it, from absent children, and many a child also has the season brightened by a remittance from the old folks at home. The money order has supplanted to a great extent the old-fashioned hamper, and, although there is not, perhaps, the same sentiment attached to a cash transaction, the same results are, after all, attained.

Chinese Good Customers.

Curiously enough, the Chinese are, as a class, the greatest remitters of money by this means. The statement was made by a prominent official of the Dominion Express Company that he did not believe there was a single Chinese in the country who did not remit more or less regularly through this channel. "Wherever we have an agent and a chink settler in the same town our instructions are to cultivate him, for we know that, sooner or later, he will be sending money," said he. "From Canada alone the Chinese remit at least $500,000 (Chinese silver dollars) every month. It is all, or nearly all, sent via Hong Kong to what are called 'People's Agents' there, with instructions sent by letter as to whom payments are to be made in the various districts of China proper. We also send considerable amounts to Yokohama. In fact, as you will remember, we sent The Star's Japanese Famine Fund there."

Poles, Russians, and Italians also remit considerable sums of money to their relatives in the Old Land during December. It is very rare indeed for any foreigners in Canada to receive money. The stream is almost invariably in the other direction. On the other hand, there is considerably more money sent out in this form from England to Canada than vice versa.—Toronto Star.

SMITH CAPTURED 184 IN NORTON

Lecturer Gives a Breezy Description of His Campaign in Kings County

STIRS THEM UP

Says He Told Temperance People They Did Wrong in Compromising a Liquor Case--Quotes Magistrate Kay's Description of Him as a Little-Brained Fanatic.

(By Tennyson Smith.)

Tennyson Smith's campaign in Norton was concluded on Tuesday night and the Good Templar Lodge, which invited the lecturer, is delighted with the results. On Sunday, as already reported in The Telegraph, 104 pledges were signed, on Monday 56, and on Tuesday 24, making a total of 184, and these included many hard drinkers. The audience heartily cheered the people as they went forward to the pledge table to sign. It is expected that many new members will be received into the lodge on Friday evening.

Tennyson Smith wore his regalia on Monday evening and said he was proud to be a member of the Good Templar Order, and that as deputy grand chief templar in England, he had had the privilege of helping to increase the membership of the lodges in the United Kingdom, and that when he was in New Zealand the membership in new lodges which he instituted, or which were instituted as the outcome of his campaigns comprised one-third of the whole membership of the colony, as was shown by the official report presented to grand lodge just before he left the country.

Some amusement was caused in one meeting at which Mr. Smith was asked to introduce himself to the audience, as no chairman had been arranged. He told the audience of this suggestion and said that he never introduced himself before, but that he had no difficulty in doing so now as Magistrate Kay, of Moncton, had given a description of him and he begged to introduce himself to the audience as "an irresponsible, little-brained Carry Nation tramp fanatic." In a few moments he had his audience in roars of laughter by his humor, and anon melted to tears by his pathos, or held spellbound by his dramatic presentation of incidents which he related so graphically as to make the scenes live again before the minds of his hearers.

John McAuley, of Millstream, a member of the municipal council who presided at the meeting on Tuesday night, said that the council needed something more than the mere votes of the people they needed their moral support if they were to effectually enforce the Scott Act, and he urged that a delegation should attend the court to represent the churches, another to represent the Sabbath schools, and another to represent the temperance people. He said the liquor men were organized and were represented in force, and the people who wanted the Scott act enforced ought to be in evidence too, and back up the officials who were desirous of doing their duty.

A question was asked Tennyson Smith in reference to a recent case in Norton where a man was charged with selling liquor and promised that if the charge were not pressed against him that in future he would not sell again, and it was stated that some of the temperance people had signed a request that he should be let off, and Mr. Smith was asked to give his opinion as to the wisdom of this action.

Mr. Smith said it was always difficult to judge of any specific case unless one were acquainted with all the circumstances, but that speaking on general lines he should say that it was not justifiable, for it would tend to lead other men who desired to sell liquor to think that they might sell with impunity, and then if discovered all they would have to do would be to promise not to break the law again and they would be forgiven. He said such treatment was not suggested for other law breakers where there would be far more justification for it, and he instanced what he termed the shameful action of a magistrate recently who committed a mere boy to jail for stealing candy, and the boy was not only not forgiven, but was not even given the chance of retrieving his character by being sent to a reformatory.

With reference to the fact that the liquor seller in question had a wife and children for whom those who wished him to have another chance sympathized, Mr. Smith asked what about the wives and children of the men whom this liquor seller supplied with drink, a remark which elicited a round of applause from the audience.

The Scott Act inspector, who was present, said that the case had now been taken up to the county court, and he could say that he should therefore press for a conviction. Several other people spoke on the subject, and the matter was closed by Mr. Smith saying that he was sure everyone would believe that whether the action of the temperance people was wise or not they had acted from a good motive.

Probably the most striking evidence of the real intearest which the campaign has awakened in the public mind was given on the last night of the series. This being the special night a charge was made as usual for admission, and at the close of Tennyson Smith's lecture the chairman made an appeal for the funds of the Good Templars, who he said built a hall and had also just purchased an organ which had been put in the building this week. The taking at Mr. Tennyson Smith's meetings had practically covered the expenses of the campaign but the lodge needed funds to carry on this kind of work, and the chairman asked who would contribute. Tennyson Smith took up the appeal and in a very short time $28 had been voluntarily handed up to the platform, almost entirely in dollar bills, and doubtless many others would have been prepared to subscribe if they had known an appeal was going to made. The committee which had undertaken the campaign was greatly encouraged by this result of the meetings, and a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Harmer, carried by the meeting and formally presented to Mr. Smith, who in response expressed his pleasure at the earnestness of the temperance workers in Norton and his gratification at the results, and said he realized the importance of carrying on work in these small places as well as in large centres and that he would try as far as possible to make arrangements to visit such places wherever the temperance people and the churches gave evidence of an earnest desire to have the work done and were prepared to make some sacrifices to secure it. Several deputations from other places have waited upon the lecturer to see if he could be secured for their town.

THIRTY OUT OF THIRTY-FIVE DEAD IN WRECK CREMATED

CURRIE ELECTED IN RESTIGOUCHE

Government Candidate Has 127 Majority, With One Poll Missing

SMALL VOTE CAST

Many Men in the Lumber Woods—Contest Was Short and Sharp and Opposition Had Great Hopes as Their Strongest Man Was Running.

Campbellton, N. B., Jan. 2—The by-election held in Restigouche county today resulted in a victory for the government candidate, William Currie, by 127 majority with Eldon, a small poll, to hear from.

It was an ideal day for bringing out the voters yet in spite of this the vote was small, owing no doubt to the fact that a large number of men were in the woods. The government forces were well organized and in fact the campaign was pushed with vigor on both sides and everything passed off very quietly.

One of the surprising features of the vote to the government supporters was the vote in Durham, where the opposition candidate polled a majority of 33 over his opponent, but in all the other polls the vote went just about as it was expected.

Mr. Currie stood at the polls in town, while Mr. LaBillois was in Dalhousie during the day. The opposition forces here said they felt confident of success, and it was not until the last return arrived that they despaired of victory. They are somewhat crestfallen over the result, as they realized fully that they had the strongest candidate they could possibly have placed in the field.

The following are the returns received at this writing (11 o'clock p. m.) with the exception of Eldon parish, which will probably increase Currie's majority slightly:

	Currie.	Stewart.
Campbellton	357	241
Dalhousie	127	233
Durham	181	214
Colborne	111	94
Balmoral	165	55
Maple Green	59	63
Flatlands	43	16
Totals	1,043	916

Dalhousie, January 3 — (Special)—Returns from Eldon, the last poll to hear from in the Restigouche elections give Mr. Currie, government candidate, 31 votes against 39 for Mr. Stewart, the opposition candidate. This makes the total vote: Currie, 1074; Stewart, 955, giving Mr. Currie a majority of 119.

Discussing the result of the contest in Restigouche, J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., leader of the local opposition, said Wednesday that he was well pleased with what the returns from the county showed. "It is a great turn over from the general election" he said, "when the opposition were defeated by a large majority. We contested the county without spending one cent in bribery, and we had against us the army of government forces. We made a good fight, and the result shows a great change of sentiment on the North Shore."

In the general election of 1905, the returns were: LaBillois (govt.), 1,572; McLatchey (govt.), 1,337; Mott (opp.), 676.

HALIFAX OFFICER DROWNED WHILE SKATING ON LAKE

Major Odevaine, Chief of Ordnance, Lost His Life Tuesday Evening—Body Recovered.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 2.—Major F. J. Odevaine, chief ordnance officer, was drowned last evening in Williams Lake. The deceased left home yesterday after lunch to go skating in company with Captain French. They went to the lake, arriving there about half past two. Owing to the recent heavy rains the ice was not over strong and after skating about the lower end for a while Captain French decided that he would take no risk and made up his mind to return home.

Major Odevaine considered the ice safe and stated he would skate until dark. Captain French and the deceased parted about 5 o'clock and when French left, Odevaine started to skate up the lake. At 8 o'clock Major Odevaine had not returned home, his wife became anxious as to his whereabouts and made inquiries. She learned that he had been left skating by Captain French, and it was stated to her that there was no occasion for alarm. At 9 o'clock her husband had not returned and she reported the matter to the officers' mess, R. A. Park. It was decided to institute a searching party and a squad of men in charge of Major Langford, was sent across the arm to find the missing men. They searched about the shores of the lake for over an hour, but it was a fruitless task.

It was thought that he may have become lost in the woods, but a search of the country surrounding was likewise of no avail.

At last it was suggested to run a punt across the ice. In the middle of the lake they found a large hole in the ice and with the aid of an eel spear they located the body of the man, and shortly before midnight the body was brought to the surface.

The deceased was a native of Ireland. He came to this station as a captain in the Royal Artillery and on the dominion government taking over the garrison, he was appointed chief ordnance officer and promoted to the rank of major.

Mrs. H. Wathen, wife of the late Harry Wathen, and H. Wathen, his father, take this mode of tendering their thanks to many friends for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of their loved one, especially for their very great kindness during his illness.

Fifty-five Others Injured in the Crash

Terrible Head-on Collision on Rock Island Railway Result of Operator Disobeying Orders—All the Victims Mexicans But Three—Gas Tanks Bursted and Maimed Roasted Alive.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 2—Thirty-five persons, all Mexicans but three were killed, fifty-five persons were injured and the bodies of thirty Mexicans were incinerated early today in a head-on collision of two passenger trains of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway near Volland. The wreck occurred while both trains were running slowly on a curve in a cut where the grade was steep.

All the killed were in the southbound train except a tramp who was on the baggage car of the northbound train. This tramp and a workman accompanying a gang of 32 Mexicans were the only Americans killed, so far as known, although a passenger says that a woman and a child were burned in a tourist car.

There were 32 Mexicans and seven Americans, composing a gang of railway workers, in the smoking car of the southbound train. Of these thirty Mexicans were burned in the wreckage and two died later.

Most of the injuries were due to the setting of the emergency brakes. Most every passenger in the southbound train was thrown to the car floor by the quick setting of the brakes. The northbound train was running ten miles an hour upgrade. The Mexicans were pinioned under the seats and the doors were jammed so they could not get out. In the chair car also many passengers were held down by the seats.

Roasted to Death.

The train caught fire from the gas tanks, which were broken. The passengers in the rear cars escaped in nightclothes and dressed in the mud beside the tracks. Then came the cries for help among the Mexicans in the smoking car and the people pinioned fast in the chair car. Every man and nearly every woman on the train tried to rescue the unfortunates, but the flames soon became too hot to permit of approaching the car.

The injured were removed from the chair cars with less difficulty and apparently all were rescued alive from these cars. However, some of the passengers declare that a woman and a little girl were burned in a chair car.

William Gane, conductor of the southbound train, has a broken collarbone and is much bruised about the face. He said:

"The train was just pulling clear of the Volland yards and was traveling about thirty miles an hour. I dropped into the front seat of the smoker and dozed.

"There were 32 Mexicans sitting two in a seat back of me, also Al Link, an interpreter, a foreman and five paid fares. I was awakened by the setting of the brakes. I jumped head first out the window and struck on my shoulder.

"When I turned and looked at the train I saw flames leaping fifty feet high from the smoker."

The foremost tourist sleeping car of the southbound train also burned but all the occupants escaped serious injury.

John Lyons, nineteen years old, telegraph operator at Volland, who let the southbound train get by his station, where it was to pass the northbound train, tonight gave the following statement before being taken to jail.

Operator's Statement.

"I had been awake all night and was sober. About 4 or 5 o'clock this morning the dispatcher gave me four orders; one was for the southbound train to meet two trains at Volland instead of at Alta Vista, as previously arranged. The southbound train headed into a switch and let one train pass, backed out of the switch and headed down the main line without waiting for the other train. I thought it was going to stop to take water, as trains have been doing, but instead it went by at about ten miles an hour. The southbound train was at 'danger' according to the lever in the office, but the train did not stop, and I ran out with my lantern, but with two swings across the track it went out. I then ran to the pump house, grabbing the pumper's lantern, waved it a few times and it also went out. I also called the pumper, telling him what had happened. I went back and told the dispatcher that the southbound train was by and we waited to see if it was going to come back and hit the northbound. I told the dispatcher that I was coming to Topeka and was trying to get there when arrested."

Orders had been sent to Lyons who was instructed to hold No. 29 here. He failed to give the order to 29 and the latter train went by, meeting No. 30 a few miles west of Volland. Lyons fled before the wreck occurred, after first forecasting the impending catastrophe.

Five minutes before the trains met he wired as follows: "No. 29 has gone and I have gone also." Then he left his key. Even with this dispatch in hand there was no possible way of preventing the wreck.

BRITISH SYSTEM BETTER SAY VISITING SCHOOL TEACHERS

London, Dec. 30.—Members of the Moseley commission, who have arrived at Liverpool, said much was to be learned from Canada and the United States in the art of imparting knowledge, but Britain in many respects possessed a better system in the matter of buildings America possessed the advantage.

Want 1400 More Policemen.

New York, Jan. 3.—An increase of 1,400 men, a radical reorganization of the detective bureau, which he describes as "seriously defective," and complete divorce of the police department from all election work are among the recommendations made by Police Commissioner Bingham in his annual report, made public today. The department now has 8,817 men available for active duty.