EVIDENCE IN LOWELL V. GRAY IS CONCLUDED

Plaintiff And Defendant Both On Stand At Hearing In Circuit Court Yesterday — No New Evidence.

HON. J. D. HAZEN BEGINS ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

1—Lowell.... ... ...

The case of Mr. James Lowell, M. P. P., vs. Dr. J. H. Gray, Fairville, was resumed yesterday morning in the circuit court. The examination of witnesses was conducted in the afternoon and Hon. J. D. Hazen was addressing the jury when the court adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock. The witnesses examined were Mr. James Lowell, M. P. P., the plaintiff, Mr. Charles Masson, Mr. James Mills, and the defendant, Dr. J. H. Gray.

At the morning session Mr. Lowell was cross-examined by Mr. Hazen. The agreement between the highway board of the Parish of Lancaster and the street railway was gone into. Witness said that at election times candidates came in for a lot of abuse and "hot shot." They were usually subjected to severe slander but he had never heard of a slander suit arising therefrom.

To Dr. Currey witness stated that he had broughht a successful suit against Mr. Fox, of Fairville, for slander. He signed the agreement with the street railway.

Charles Masson, the next witness, told of the conversation in his father's shop. Witness had said that Mr. Lowell had made a good deal with the street railway and Dr. Gray replied, "Yse, he was bought and sold by the railway."

James Mills corroborated the testimony of the last witness regarding the conversation with the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hazen witness said he did not mention this conversation outside the shop. He understood from the conversation that Mr. Lowell was not a fit man for the Legislature on highway board.

Afternoon Session.

The case was resumed at 2.30 p. m. While waiting for one of the jurymen to appear Dr. Currey had the words "bribed and paid" in the declaration, amended to read "bought and paid."

Dr. Gray, the defendant, was the only witness called by Mr. Hazen for the defence. Witness said he had practiced his profession in Fairville for twenty-one years. He was present in Mr. Masson's shop on the day referred to by the previous witness. The matter of lighting the bridge was discussed. Charles Masson claimed that Lowell deserved the credit for the lights, but witness said the ladies deserved the credit. The placing of the gates at the Fairville crossing was also talked over, and witness stated Mr. Lowell had but little to do with the matter. The extension of the street railway through Carleton was also discussed.

Dr. Currey at this point objected to the manner in which witness was giving his evidence, and asked him to state what was said.

Dr. Gray said he stated to those in the shop that he thought the street railway was improperly located. It cost much money and was inconvenient to the public. Mills took little part in the conversation, but Masson talked in a general way. Witness did not remember his words, but he rather agreed with him.

Asked as to what was said about Mr. Lowell, witness replied that he said Lowell was not fair in the location of the railway. He referred to the times he had to drive another way in winter because the men devoted their time to cleaning out the street railway instead of the roads.

Then he stated that "like enough, half of them, meaning the county council, were bribed." Masson replied that Lowell wasn't bribed. Witness answered, "he thought he might have been." Many of the council traveled on passes. Lowell was as likely to be bribed as any of them, though he could not prove it. Nothing was said about Lowell being a member of the Legislature.

Legal Argument.

Asked if all his statements were made about Lowell as a councillor, Dr. Currey objected to the question, and a long legal argument ensued.

His Honor said he would rule the question out if the plaintiff was claiming substantial damages, but would allow it if punitive damages were claimed.

The question was finally allowed.

The witness replied that he intended the words to refer to Mr. Lowell as a member of the county council and said nothing at all during the conversation with regard to him as a member of the Legislature. He had been in the habit of dropping in the shop and discussing politics and other matters. He knew the politics of both men. He denied the statement attributed to him by Mr. Masson who swore that he had stated that "Lowell was bought and bribed by the street railway company."

Cross-Examined by Dr. Currey

Cross-examined by Dr. Currey, witness stated he knew the provincial elections were coming on and that Mr. Lowell was a candidate. He had discussed the political campaign with Messrs. Masson and Mills but did not do so that day. The highway board had decided on the course of the railway. Witness was aware that no franchise could be given to extend the road without the authority of the Legislature. He knew the railway had to pay $850 a year for removing the snow. There had been a fight over the amount, and Mr. Lowell was a member when the bill came before the House.

The witness could not say what would be the use of bribing a councillor when the Legislature provided the grant. He did not intend in his conversation to draw a distinction between Mr. Lowell and the other councillors. In witness' mind the street railway was the briber. At the time of the extension Mr. Lowell was a member of the Legislature as well as a councillor and a member of the highway board. He thought if he accepted a bribe as a councillor he would likely be dishonest in his other office.

Witness did not think of the distinction between Mr. Lowell's position as a councillor and member of the legislature until after the suit was started. He understood that the placing of the gates at the crossing was done on the instigation of Mr. Lowell acting in his official capacity as warden of the county. He did not know whether the placing of the lights on the bridge was due to the instigation of Mr. Lowell or Mr. McKeown or both.

Re-examined by Mr. Hazen witness stated he neither directly or inferentially suggested during the conversation that Mr. Lowell had been bribed as a member of the legislature.

Mr. Hazen's Address.

This concluded Dr. Gray's evidence and Mr. Hazen then commenced his address to the jury. He referred to the election of 1908 out of which the charges arose and stated the action would never have been brought had it not been for the warm political feeling existing at the time. Men would often hastily say things that they would not put in print and if action were to be brought against all who made reflections upon the past records of candidates the courts would have to be greatly increased and such cases would occupy a large part of the time.

Such statements were always made in the heat of the moment and if every public man was so thin skinned as to feel them, actions would be very common. The case should be viewed from a practical stand point. Mr. Lowell was in the habit of flying into a passion on the floors of the House when anything was said against him. Such a man would be better engaged in some other work.

In the newspapers on both sides of politics unfair charges were made every day, but such actions should not be encouraged in the courts, especially as in this case where not one cent's worth of injury had been received. Dr. Gray knew that Messrs. Mills and Masson were on the other side of politics the time of his conversation with them. Mr. Mills never said a word about it until Mr. Lowell asked him, and Masson only told it to one or two personal friends. The words did not injure his reputation or cause him to lose a single cent. There was no evidence of malice in the words spoken among friends. It would have been an easy matter to have bought witnesses to prove injuries received if such had been the case.

A Trivial Affair.

The defendant was entitled to a verdict not only on account of the trivial nature of the action but because the plantiff had failed to prove his case. Mr. Lowell it was charged was accused of taking bribes as a member of the legislature, not as a councillor or member of the Highway Board. Dr. Gray had sworn he uttered no such defamatory words. He was an honorable man and a good citizen and his statement must be considered.

When Dr. Gray stated that the majority of them might have been bribed he must have meant the Highway Board and not the legislature, and was referring to what was done in 1906 when Mr. Lowell was a member of the Highway Board and County Council.

Mr. Hazen had not concluded his address when the court adjourned at 5 p. m., to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

House for Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement in the auction column of the Freehold residence owned by Mr. T. B. Hanington, which will be sold by Auctioneer F. L. Potts on Thursday morning at 12 o'clock. The property is situated at No. 7 Paddock street, in one of the best residential districts, has all modern improvements, and will be sold without reserve on easy terms.

Friends Out in Thousands, But No Official Welcome for Cook

Continued from Page 1.

There was an anxious wait at Quarantine while the tugs bobbed nervously about, the newspaper men on board them shouting broken queries through megaphones at the black sides of the Oscar II, high above them. Dr. Cook lowered a signed statement in a pail to The Associated Press and resumed his tense walk up and down inside the landward rail.

Mrs. Cook Arrives.

A speck in the distance began to assume dimensions. Presently it was recognizable as the tug bearing Mrs. Cook and her two daughters. Quickly the tug came alongside and, while the heavy swell was running ground her fenders against the plates of the Oscar, Dr. Cook clambered nimbly down a Jacob's ladder and with no concern for the cameras trained on him, made a rush for his wife. For the moment, he even missed the children, who stood a few feet away, until his wife silently led him to them. Then, as he lifted his youngest daughter to his shoulder, the silent, watching crowd that lined the rails of the Oscar broke into a storm of cheers.

It had been arranged that the excursion steamer Grand Republic carrying Dr. Cook's friends and club mates from Brooklyn and New York and John R. Bradley, his backer, should keep far enough in the background to give him a few moments of first privacy with his family. But soon there followed a second transfer from the tug to the Grand Republic. As Dr. Cook set foot aboard, Miss Ida Lehman, daughter of an old Brooklyn friend, threw a wreath of roses about his neck, greeted him as a hero and proclaimed him a "Gentleman of Bushwick." Bushwick is the name of Dr. Cook's home section of Brooklyn.

The Hero's Lot.

Dr. Cook looked it. Brown, positive, patient, he endures the business of being a hero with courtesy but no enthusiasm. As he stood beside Bradley, his backer, the contrast was apparent. Bradley looked the typical man about town, barbered, tailored, polished, immaculate and indifferent. Cook, a little ill at ease, smiled continually in an honest way as a man wholly sure of himself but not so certain of the impression he was making. It was a good impression though, for the crowd liked his simplicity which seemed to carry conviction.

"Are you going to stick by Dr. Cook?" Bradley was asked.

"Why, of course; what do you think," he answered with amusement.

Mrs. Cook, at her husband's elbow, had her first taste of the publicity she has hitherto shunned and took it placidly.

Because of Dr. Cook's early transfer from the Oscar II, the Grand Republic found herself ahead of the schedule mapped out by the reception committee, so instead of making straight for Brooklyn as had been planned, she steamed first up the North River to Spuyten Duyvil and then backward over the same course, around the Battery and up the East River, until it was time to turn for her landing in Brooklyn.

City Not There.

On shore the really formidable part of the day for Dr. Cook still awaited him. After the first rush of welcome aboard the Grand Republic he had been able to find comparative seclusion in the pilot house. From that vantage-point he could see the streets of Brooklyn, black with thousands of persons and long files of automobiles ready and he knew that a reception had been planned for him this afternoon at the Bushwick Club and that an ordeal awaited **him. As** he stepped ashore it was noticeable that no representative of the nation, the state or the city, was here to greet him. Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn had welcomed him on the Grand Republic for that Borough, but the city of New York sent no official representative. But sincere and enthusiastic to the point of tumultuousness, his welcome may be best described as a neighborly affair devoid of official significance, so he stepped out onto the balcony and bowed twice. Appeased the crowd grew silent but showed no disposition to withdraw.

After an hour's rest, during which Dr. and Mrs. Cook were entertained at luncheon by a women's committee, the clubhouse doors were thrown open and a public reception given.

Brooklyn Reception.

Brooklyn's reception to Dr. Cook had all the elements of a riot except violence. From the moment the Grand Republic tied up at her landing until the explorer left the Bushwick Club tonight for the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the surging crowds taxed the capacity of the police and more than once got out of control. Along the five miles of avenues through which the explorer passed, the mounted police were continually fighting a way for Dr. Cook's automobile when they were not stemming the massed thousands who seemed to have only one object—to break loose and embrace Dr. Cook.

As the Grand Republic steamed up to her dock the whistle of every craft within sight was tied down and a din that drowned out the brass bands had a run of fully five minutes. The crowd was hustled off the ship and Dr. Cook, surrounded by eight militiamen of the 47th Regiment, came up the gangway. The police threw a cordon around the party and pushed them through to the automobile in which Mrs. Cook and the children were waiting. A huge motor truck, loaded with a brass band, pulled out ahead and Cook's automobile followed. More than five hundred other motor cars, every one aflutter with bunting, fell into line and the procession, more than two miles long, moved to the Bushwick Club.

Everybody Turned Out.

It was as if everybody in Brooklyn had turned out to greet Cook. It was just at the noon hour and thousands of school children lined the streets shouting one word in chorus—"Cook!"

Trolley traffic was paralyzed, business was entirely suspended; there was only one person of importance in Brooklyn at that hour, Dr. Cook.

Around the Bushwick Club the police had kept the main roadway clear, but every adjoining street was choked long before the head of the procession arrived. It was a terrible jam through which to clear a lane to the clubhouse. First one section of the crowd would charge down the street toward the club and by the time the police had it under control again, another wedge had shoved forward. There was a full hour's tussle before Cook's automobile came in sight. That quieted the people and they seemed content to wait.

As the car drew up to the club, a group of Cook's friends, headed by John R. Bradley, surrounded the machine and Dr. Cook, Mrs. Cook and the children stepped out while the crowd whooped, cheered and whistled. Dr. Cook bowed and went into the house, but the people were not satisfied. They still yelled for Cook and cried "speech, speech." If Cook had chosen to make one he could not have been heard above the roar of the multitude.

Cook at New York—The Explorer Leaving the Ship at Copenhagen.

Cook at New York—Mrs. Cook and Children Who Were the First to Greet the Returning Explorer.

TWO SAILORS FACE CHARGE OF STEALING BOOTS FROM STORE

Suspected Of Taking Footwear From J. M. Humphrey's—Boots Recovered — Smart Work By Local Force.

Strolling out of the police station after 7 o'clock last evening, Deputy Chief Jenkins and Detective Killen returned in less than an hour with two sailors who were arrested on suspicion of stealing two pairs of boots from the door of J. M. Humphrey & Co.'s store, 12 King street. The men give their names as Charles Healy, aged thirty-four, Scotland, and Thomas Pearce, aged thirty-nine, Ireland. The boots were recovered.

The boots were knee length, and valued at $3 per pair. They had been packed in a box and addressed to C. W. Hoyt of White's Cove, Queens county. When the store was being closed after 6 o'clock it was discovered that the box had disappeared, and the police were at once notified.

When the officers started out to work on the case they had little to start upon, but their suspicions were aroused by the actions of the two sailors whom they saw in Market Square and after some inquiry, Healy and Pearce were placed under arrest.

The officers were also able to locate the missing footwear, and though the police did not divulge where it was found, the fact that the men each had $1.25 in even money in their possession would indicate that the boots had been pawned.

JUDGMENT IN CLARK CASE YESTERDAY

Chief Justice Barker Decides that Gift of Rev. J. A. Clark to His Daughter Hannah Was Invalid.

OTHER SUITS HEARD IN EQUITY COURT

The September sitting of the Supreme Court in Equity opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the equity court room, Pugsley building, His Honor Chief Justice Barker presiding.

In the case of Robert Stackhouse, at the last session of the court, Mr. C. S. Hanington moved to have the referee's report confirmed, the committee discharged and commission paid to the committee. An order was made accordingly, the committee to be paid 5 per cent. on a sum over $4,000 costs, as between attorney and client and taxed costs. The committee was discharged.

In the case of Wapskegen Lumber Co. vs. Wentworth, tried in Fredericton, his honor said he would not deliver judgment, as the case had been settled.

The Clark Case.

In the case of Clark vs. Clark, involving the construction of the will of the late Rev. John A. Clark, a lengthy judgment was read.

This was a case which arose out of the interpretation of the will of Rev. John A. Clark, who died in April, 1907. Besides the widow, he left three children, viz:—Hannah Gertrude, Jean Spurr and Percy Sutherland.

Eleven months before his death, Rev. Mr. Clark made a will, in which he said after making certain bequests: "All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, only such personal property as may be found in my private cash box or in any box in the vaults in the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, and which I had already given to my daughter, Hannah Gertrude to meet the immediate personal necessities of her and her sister Jean, I give in trust to my executors to supply all net income to the support and maintenance of my children and their step-mother so long as she remains my widow."

Personal Estate $30,000

After the death of Mr. Clark, on opening the boxes referred to, it was found that the value of the personal estate was more than $30,000, and Hannah Gertrude claimed it as her own. She, however, died and made a will in which she gave it all to her sister, Jean Spurr. The latter claimed absolute right to all the property which consisted of shares in banks, dividend warrants, promissory notes, bank books, stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., a very large percentage of the securities being in the name of Hannah Gertrude Clark, and Rev. John A. Clark, and the whole of it being in an envelope and addressed to Rev. John Clark and Hannah Gertrude Clark.

At the hearing of the case, J. Sutton Clark, the surviving executor of Rev. John A. Clark's will, said that Rev. Mr. Clark had told him that he had given all the property to Hannah Gertrude Clark, and on the strength of that statement and the fact that J. Sutton Clark had said that Rev. Mr. Clark intended all the property in the boxes for his daughters, Dr. A. O. Earle and Mr. James A. Belyea, K. C., who appeared for Jean Spurr Clark, contended that their client was entitled to all of the personal estate.

Mr. D. Mullin, K. C., and Mr. John A. Barry, appeared for Percy Sutherland Clark and cited numerous authorities to show that Rev. Mr. Clark had not made a valid gift of the property in the boxes to his daughter, Hannah Gertrude Clark, because there had been no delivery and because he had, subsequent to the alleged gift, derived the income from the boxes.

The Judgment.

Chief Justice Barker in giving judgment yesterday decided that, except a mortgage which had been assigned by Rev. John A. Clark to Hannah Gertrude Clark, during his life time and a bankbook for about $3,000 which was in the names of Rev. John A. Clark and Hannah Gertrude Clark payable to surivvor, and a further sum of $73, that the personal property in the boxes reverted. His Honor having found that a valid gift by Rev. John A. Clark had not been made to Hannah Gertrude Clark.

His Honor delivered judgment in the case of Smith et al. vs. Robertson, involving the construction of a will. Mr. B. S. Smith appeared for the trustees. Mr. M. G. Teed, K.C., for the widow and Mr. W. A. Ewing, K.C., for the children.

A motion was made by Mr. D. Mullin, K.C., and an order granted to sell certain lands in Kings county en bloc in the case of Margery Quinn vs. Martha E. Saffrey and twelve others. This case had previously been before the court.

Mr. H. A. Powell, K.C., moved to confirm the referee's report in the case of James Gordon of Rexton, Kent county. The motion was granted.

Foreclosure Suit.

An order for foreclosure in the case of Dr. Allen O. Earle and Mr. William A. Ewing, trustees under the will of Charles Lawton, deceased, vs. Mary F. Harrison, was moved by Mr. J. Roy Campbell, and the motion was granted and an order for the sale of the premises made.

The case of the Attorney General vs. the St. John Lumber Company was again laid over until the next court.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, K.C., representing the plaintiff in the case of Michael Welsh vs. James Love, read a bill setting forth a dispute concerning the settlement of a partnership agreement. Mr. A. B. Connell, K. C., for the defendant, read an answer to the bill.

The parties have been carrying on a general store in partnership at Glassville, Carleton county, but the partnership has been dissolved and the parties cannot agree upon a settlement.

Counsel for both parties agreed that the matter should be left to a reference for an accounting.

Adjournment was made at this point until the afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Carvell announced that he was prepared to go on with the case as his witnesses were present.

Mr. Connell was not ready and after some discussion His Honor advised the parties to endeavor to settle the matter out of court, and, if not, to bring it up at the equity sitting in Fredericton.

BOARD OF HEALTH JOINS IN WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION

Local Authorities Sending Out Pamphlets Showing How To Prevent Spread Of The Disease—Working In Co-operation With Canadian Association — Special Booklet Being Prepared For Distribution—Circular To Medical Men Mailed Yesterday.

The local Board of Health in the city and county of St. John has joined in the crusade against the dread disease of tuberculosis. In sending out notices to the medical men in their jurisdiction the Board of Health is but carrying out the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. One step farther, however, is being taken in the publication and distribution of literature bearing on the prevention of the spread of consumption.

The New Legislation.

The circulars to the medical men were mailed yesterday and contain the act of the Legislature as follows:

Whereas, the Provincial Board of Health, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution recommending that tuberculosis be placed in the list of contagious diseases to be reported to the local board of health.

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be a contagious disease and dangerous to the public health: It shall be the duty of every physician who knows or believes that any person to whom he has been called is suffering from tuberculosis, to immediately report the name and address of such person to the local board of health; it shall be the duty of the local board of health to prepare and supply to families in which such disease appears suitable literature and instructions as to proper sanitation in such cases; but it shall not be necessary to quarantine and placard the houses in which said disease is as in other cases.

The Literature Sent Out.

The literature prepared by the local board consists of three pamphlets bearing the titles, "The Hygiene of the Sick Room in Tuberculosis Cases," "How to Avoid or Prevent Consumption," and "Consumption and School Rooms." The subject matter is based on extracts from pamphlets published by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa. In a very concise way, practical suggestions for the preservation of health and the avoidance of consumption are given, and it is anticipated that the distribution will have very beneficial results.

A fourth pamphlet on "How to Prevent Consumption" has been supplied to the local board by the Ottawa board and will be sent out with the local publications. This latter pamphlet is issued by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and contains much valuable matter. After some general information and statistics concerning tuberculosis, instructions are given for the conduct of consumptive persons. Particular stress is laid upon the dangers of expectoration.

Precautions.

The general precautions to be observed are of public interest:

Live as much as possible in the open air.

All rooms occupied by consumptive persons should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible. Fresh air light, and sunshine are most important preventives of consumption. It is not safe for a healthy person to share a bedroom with a consumptive.

No chimney should ever be blocked up, and windows should be kept open.

Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are important, both for the prevention and for the cure of consumption.

Wet dusters must be used to wipe up the dust on the floor, furniture, woodwork, &c., and must afterwards be boiled. Tea leaves used on the floor should afterwards be burnt. Do not chase dust about or stir it up.

Milk, especially that used for children and invalids, should be boiled or sterilized. Meat should be well cooked.

A room which has been occupied by a consumptive should not be used again until it has been thoroughly cleansed. In the event of a death from consumption, advice may be sought from the local sanitary authority.

A Valuable Booklet.

The booklet entitled "The Hygiene of the Sick Room In Tuberculosis Cases" has been prepared mainly for distribution in homes where a case has been reported. The medical men will be supplied with the literature and are expected to take this pamphlet particularly into homes where the dread disease has found a victim. Minute directions are given for the care of the patient and the necessary precautions for preventing the infection of others in the home.

In The Schools.

The pamphlet in "How to Avoid and Prevent Consumption" is destined for distribution among the public and gives general directions how to avoid contracting the white plague. The instructions are applicable to every day life and every one who fears consumption and wishes to take simple precautionary measures should secure this booklet from the Board of Health. When a new supply of pamphlets has been secured, the sub-inspectors will probably take this booklet into every home while making their usual rounds.

The pamphlet on "Consumption and School Rooms" will be placed in the hands of school trustees and teachers throughout the county and city. Directions are given for ventilation, disinfection etc.

In all the pamphlets the formulae are given for preparing disinfectants from chloride of lime, carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate.

In addition to the literature described above, the local board is also having prepared a special booklet for all in homes of consumptives, giving more detailed information than is given in any of the four already printed.

It is expected that the different boards throughout the province will follow the lead of the St. John board in this important matter.

MORE SETTLERS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK MAY FOLLOW VISIT HERE

T. C. Cossar, Wealthy Scotchman, In The City Impressed With Conditions—Attended Meeting British Association.

"What impressed me most strongly on my journey throughout Canada, was the apparent emptiness of the country," was the remark of Mr. T. C. Cossar, a wealthy young Scotchman, who arrived in St. John yesterday en route home after attending the meeting of the British Association at Winnipeg. Mr. Cossar made the trip through to the Pacific coast and speaks in very flattering terms of the treatment accorded the visitors wherever they went in the west. The spirit of rivalry and aggressiveness, he said, was very noticeable. Every town claimed that it was the best. Optimism and enthusiasm was in the air. In Edmonton, the Premier of Alberta made the suggestion that the second next meeting of the association be held in Edmonton and he promised to show the members a metropolitan city in those eight short years. "This," added Mr. Cossar, "is the true spirit of the west."

Interested In Immigration.

Having seen what he characterizes as the "emptiness of Canada," Mr. Cossar is hopeful of inducing a number of Scotchmen to emigrate to this country. He is interested in many social reform movements and societies for the relief of the unemployed in Glasgow and says that the conditions in the Old Country are worse than ever. At present 60,000 men stand idle in Glasgow and a large percentage of these would make good settlers for New Brunswick or any other province.

Mr. Cossar believes that if the farmers of the province who require help would contribute towards paying the passage money that many good men would come to the province. Stringent laws providing for punishment of breach of contract would prevent the newcomers leaving the farmer who paid his way.

Scotch Best Settlers.

"In the west," said Mr. Cossar, "this plan is worked out, and it is found that Scotchmen do not break contracts while others often do. It is no secret that the Scotch make fine settlers and often rise to responsible positions. Nearly every bank manager I met in the west was a Scotchman."

Mr. Cossar was conferring with Mr. A. B. Wilmot, superintendent of immigration yesterday and is hopeful of sending some Scotch boys to New Brunswick. Forty boys are continually in training at a market gardening school at Stirling and Mr. Cossar believes that he can induce some of these lads to emigrate to New Brunswick. At Dumfries, there is a school of a similar kind and as Mr. Cossar is also interested in this, he plans to send as many of the graduates to Canada as can be placed in good positions.

Mr. Wilmot is lending every assistance possible to the Glasgow visitor, and today will accompany Mr. Cossar on a trip to Fredericton by steamer. Good results in the way of increased immigration to New Brunswick are expected to follow Mr. Cossar's visit here.

R. M. SMITH CHOSEN NEW PRESIDENT OF SEAMEN'S MISSION

At a meeting of the members of the Seamen's Mission Society last evening Mr. R. M. Smith was elected president to succeed the late Mr. H. C. Tilley, his term of office to expire April 30. Mr. R. T. Hayes was chosen fourth vice president and Mr. L. P. D. Tilley member of the board of management. There was a large attendance.

You Need More Money

Let your windows make it for you. They can do it for you if you will let them.

W. O. STAPLES,

Card Writer and Window Decorator, 102 Prince Wm. St. 'Phone 2311.

Royal

Cape Breton City Weighted Do comed by M Lion's Share is, To Set Ap

Continued from Page 1.

Amid the cheers of thousands music of many bands, the shri of innumerable whistles, and the tering of hundreds of twined A can and British flags, Comm Peary on board his battered Roosevelt, steamed slowly into ney Harbor at one o'clock this noon.

Welcoming Flotilla.

Behind and on all sides of hi attendant flotilla hovered. On the C. M. Winch were Mayor ardson, the civic officials and wives, on the Pawnee a party invited guests, on the Douglas Thomas, the officials of the Coal pany and on the Iona the news correspondents. At the side polar ship flitted the little Tam O'Shanter, proudly bear crowd of wildly excited children with flowers for the returned er. In addition, a swarm of crafts dotted the surface of th bor.

Everything a Wealth of Bunt

Everywhere, big and little, st ed under a wealth of bunting. Roosevelt had a string of flags each of her three masts. At th floated a Union flag, at the ma ensign of the Peary Arctic while from the mizzen, stream starry banner. As she neare dock, the screams of the little sels subsided and a with a hor swering roar broke the fog of the polar ship.

The Roosevelt swung her nose around and lay alongsi wharf. Peary stood on the deck. He was dressed in a blue suit, white shirt and yachting Beside him stood U. S. Consu E. Kehl. In the backgroun his wife and children, Profess

Peary at Sydney—Helen Kel Ione Richardson and Gladys Who Greeted the Explorer

Millan, Colonel Borup and Upon the bridge stood stalw tain Bartlett, roaring out c as the ship scraped the wha bers.

The Disembarking.

Robert E. Peary, Jr., ju the gang plank and made f defying all orders of pr Mrs. Peary followed, assist the steps by young Borup came the great explorer him ing graciously in all directio Mary Peary, Professor McM Goodsell followed. No soo the hero of the day touched he was presented with a flowers by a bevy of small gi

When the commander through the dock gateway seen by the multitude, packe tier in a human terrace up th hind, a mighty cheer went

Hands were outstretche sides and the Arcs expl great difficulty in getting h the gaily plumed [illegible] him. As he passed [illegible] with flowers by hundreds children.

Deluged With Flowe

Into the carriage, the managed to climb and sat t piles of bouquets while from ster one he carried aloft in streamed a small American the meantime the cheering up and continued, rolling house to boathouse, and winding water front.

After many minutes of carriage reached the Sydn packed by enthusiastic cr flagged from basement to

"Peary, Peary," shouted th

Finally in reply, the exp and bowed acknowledgeme

"Speech, speech," roared ple crowding close to the wheels.

Peary's Reply.

"People of Sydney, I th was all that was audible clamor of enthusiasm for a tes. On behalf of the City Mayor Richardson read the address:

"Commander Robt. E. Pear