POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS OVER EASTERN ONTARIO

Boy Blown from Bridge and Eight People Reported Drowned

Chatham and Hamilton Suffered Severely---Houses Unroofed, Trees and Wires Down and Streets Filled With Debris---Communication Cut Off and Reports Meagre---Detroit Struck by Gale With Rain and Much Damage Resulted.

Detroit, Mich., June 8—Eastern Ontario was swept by a terrific wind and rain storm this afternoon, and all wire communication between this city and Canadian points east of Chatham, about sixty miles from here, was cut off. Chatham suffered severely from the storm, which unroofed houses, blew down trees, felled wires and filled the streets with debris, but no one was seriously hurt.

A torrential rainstorm, accompanied by a forty-mile wind, swept Detroit just before 6 o'clock this evening. Trees were felled all over the city, causing severe damage to wires and putting several hundred telephones out of commission and stopping several street car lines by broken trolley wires. Unconfirmed reports of loss of life on the river were current tonight. One of these reports was that eight lives were lost on the river near Wolfe, a resort on the Canadian shore, a mile above the head of Belleisle; another was that a child had been picked up by the wind and swept off the Belleisle bridge.

Long distance telephone service east of Chatham is cut off and both telegraph companies report that the prospects of reaching Canadian points tonight were very poor.

Reports from the eastern part of the state tell of a severe storm with considerable property damage, but no loss of life.

St. Thomas Suffered Severely.

London, Ont., June 8.—(Special)St. Thomas has lost nearly all of the magnificent avenue of trees on Wellington street. Telegraph and telephone lines were put out of business. The cyclone struck southeasterly across the western peninsula villages of Rodney, West Lorne, Dutton, Sheddon, Iona and Fingall being in the storm track.

Eeverything movable went up in the air. The wires along the M. C. R. from Ridgetown to St. Thomas were blown across the track in places.

The M. C. shops were unroofed, the paint shop was struck by lightning and part of the roof blown off. Trinity church building was damaged. Between Sheddon and St. Thomas a man had his skull crushed on the road by a falling tree. He is in a critical state.

Hotels Unroofed.

Rodney had a cyclone which blew the roofs off the Binder hotel and Patterson house. The walls of G. R. Witton's store gave way and the chimneys fell. Trees a foot thick were snapped off like pipe stems.

Three houses in Rodney are reported blown down. At Aylmer a $4,000 barn, built on the arch principle, was blown down and entirely destroyed.

The storm in Chatham was terrific, destroying a number of houses and blowing down the steeple of the Park street Methodist church.

Wires are all down east of Windsor.

The tornado lasted fifteen minutes, starting about 1.25 p. m., and at the end of that time the maple trees, the growth of years, were decimated in all parts of the city. The storm came up the valley of the river, doing much damage along the banks, and expending itself on the city. Rain, hail and wind were mingled in such fierceness it was impossible to see across the street.

A number of fishermen on Lake Huron had a fierce tussle with the gale and reached shore with great difficulty. Maxwell church, Plympton, was struck by lightning, which tore a hole in the roof. Alex. Bowles was moving a frame house from Sarnia to the country by the London road. The storm lifted it in to the ditch near the Perch bridge.

The S. S. City of Toledo was caught in the storm near Courtright and tied up at St. Clair, where she was several times wrenched from her moorings. Electric services were utterly demoralized.

The Bowsley axe works had the floor riddled with holes and gaps. The trees in Tecumseh Park, Victoria Park, William and other streets, were torn to pieces. One of the peaks was knocked off the Central school, the bricks penetrating the roof; skylights were blown off the collegiate and window smashing was general. The smoke stacks of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, Chaplin wheel works, Drader's saw mill, Chatham Motor Car Company were levelled.

Barns and livery stables were destroyed. The weight scales near the Tecumseh house were ripped up, and the steel flag pole on Harrison hall was bent over. Telephone and electric light poles were lifted and, with their wires, hurled to the ground. Fleming & Tilson's ice house was raised some inches off its foundations, and the roof of the Opera House suffered severely.

Fortunately, no lives were lost. The damage is estimated at many thousands of dollars.

Sarnia Hard Hit.

Sarnia received the full brunt of the storm, and while no loss of life occurred, it suffered great material damage. I. W. F. Lawrence & Sons' new lumber mill had 1,500 square feet of roofing blown off and destroyed with the shafting and belts.

A new house on Davis street was lifted off its foundations and toppled over. Richard Lynch's house, on Wellington street, was badly smashed, and Louis Starr, who was within, had his arm cut by flying glass. Chimneys on Russel and Queen streets were blown off. Lightning along the wires sent fire to Lucas' bake shop, but the flames were extinguished.

Great Damage at Chatham, Ont.

Detroit, Mich., June 8—A News special from Chatham (Ont.), says:

Thousands of dollars damage was done by the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over this city at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. Houses and buildings all over the city were twisted out of plumb by the wind, chimneys were torn down, the streets blockaded with felled trees and other debris and general havoc was played. So far as known, however, no one was seriously injured. At the Collegiate Institute the wind tore the skylights from the building, throwing the girl pupils into a panic.

The long-distance lines out of the city are out of order and it is impossible to learn the damage done by the storm in the country hereabouts.

Cyclone at Hamilton.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 8—A terrific wind and rain storm swept over the country between Hamilton and Niagara Falls (Ont.), late this afternoon. All direct communication between the city and Hamilton and Toronto was cut off for several hours. It was reported that the wind storm reached the proportions of a cyclone around the race track at Hamilton. The horses were parading past the stand for the second race when the storm came up. They were sent back to the paddock and everybody sought shelter.

The skies were overcast with heavy black clouds and the wind tore over the course at the rate of seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. Many of the crowd ran to the infield, where they laid flat upon the ground to avoid being struck by flying debris. The rain fell in torrents. It was all over in twenty minutes and racing was resumed. Wire communication is crippled, but so far as known no lives were lost.

LOST A CHANCE TO MAKE $300,000

Scottish Co-operation Society Dropped an Option on 100,000 Acres of Western Land That Afterwards Brought $3 Advance Per Acre.

Montreal, June 11.—The Star's London corespondent cables: The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society whose recent option on 100,000 acres of land from the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, created a stir in co-operative circles here, has decided that it would be unwise to recommend to the membership the adoption of this part of the report. Their objection was the possible inconvenience of locking up so much money. Moreover they feared a possible depreciation of values in western land.

Upon that fear a curious sequel is that the Saskatchewan land, upon which the co-operatives held an option at $7 per acre, has since sold at $10. The directors are however so impressed with the importance of being in on the ground floor in the Winnipeg wheat market that they decided to establish immediately a wheat handling depot at Winnipeg and are despatching expert wheat buyers at the end of July, to purchase for them on the Winnipeg wheat market.

THOMAS McDONALD OF ST. JOHN? ARRESTED AT LAWRENCE, MASS

Lawrence, June 10—Thomas McDonald, claiming to come from St. John (N. B.), was arrested today, charged with attacking Isabelle Kapelson, five years old, dauger of Elias Kapelson, a clothing dealer at 141 Essex street.

The police claim he kept the child in a room in an Essex street lodging house all night. A physician said she had been seriously injured.

At the lodging house McDonald said that the child's parents did not care for her porperly, and so much sympathy did he arouse that the proprietor bought the child a hat.

SYDNEY RAILS AROUND THE HORN TO SEATTLE

Sydney, N. S., June 10—(Special)—The steamer Boveric left Sydney yesterday for Seattle (Wash.) via Cape Horn with 6,000 tons of rails which will be transhipped to British Columbia for use on J. J. Hill's railway. This is the first cargo of Sydney rails ever shipped by water.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are the best remedy for a deranged stomach. They are a safe and gentle laxative; a reliable cure for obstinate Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache and all disorders arising from a weak Digestion, sluggish Liver or clogged Bowels. Beecham's Pills

Give Quick Relief

and are a world-famous medicine for the cure of these prevalent complaints. Their dose is a trifle; their work—a duty. For your health's sake, insist on Beecham's Pills. They do more for your body than any other remedy. Known and used by hundreds of thousands all over the globe.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA

Fourth Letter on the Subject from Rev. W. J. Armitage--What the Church of England Has Done to Reach Common Ground.

(Letter No. IV.)

To the Editor of The Telegraph:—

Sir,—It was a comforting thought to the late Canon Liddon that all good men are praying for Christian union. The promoters of the appeal for united prayer at Whitsuntide, while profoundly believing in the power of prayer from the Godward side, expressed at the same time a hope that the solemn acts of devotion would create and nourish "dispositions" which would do much to end needless embitterment concerning differences of judgment and creed.

This desire for united prayer is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. For unity of spirit must come first if there is to be any real unity of organization.

Then there must be practical agreement upon certain essential principles and liberty to disagree upon matters of minor importance, upon the lines of the truly Catholic maxim, In necessariis, unitas; in non necessariis, libertas; in omnibus, prudentia et caritas.

It is generally understood that the principles laid down by the committees of the three churches proposing to form a united church and to mould into one Presbyterianism, Methodism and Congregationalism, are acceptable to the vast majority of the members of the churches represented in the conference.

Are they such as to shut out the Church of England, the Lutherans, the Baptists, and other Christian communions? Surely not.

Is there anything in the four principles laid down by the Lambeth conference which would stand in the way of reunion between Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists and Anglicans? The late Hugh Price Hughes, a militant leader in what is known as English non-conformity thought not.

The eminent Presbyterian leader, Professor Lindsay, the most learned of living historians on the reformation period, says "No."

Is the "Historic Episcopate," then, a stumbling-block in the way of reunion? It should not be so, it need not be so. It ought to be a unifying principle. It has proved itself to be such in more than one period of the history of the Church of Christ.

Professor Lindsay, while he accepts it, is afraid that as a term it lends itself to ambiguity. There are few terms, however, of which this would not be equally true. And we have to remember that there are "High" Presbyterians, with strong views on the ministry (I do not use the term in an offensive sense), just as there are High Anglicans. But I submit that the term "Historic Episcopate" is used in the broadest possible sense. The president of the Lambeth conference, which accepted it and sent it forth as one of the terms of union, was Archbishop Benson, who laid it down as a maxim that a Christian should ask "first not how much he can win from his opponents, but how much he can without treason surrender to his opponents."

There are many different shades of opinion in the Church of England in regard to the question of the episcopates, and its relation to the Christian ministry on the one hand, and to church government on the other. This is natural enough in a church which, to use Phillips Brooks' graphic phrase is the "roomiest" in Christendom, or as the Spectator stated "the most comprehensive religious body in the world, the only body which could at the same time contain a Pusey, a Maurice, a Stanley, and a Simeon."

And yet, although there is large liberty and great diversity of opinion, there is no school of thought in the church in which loose ideas in regard to the ministry prevail. Indeed no church can afford to be indifferent in this matter. Even worldly societies are careful about the character and due appointment of their officers. But this attitude is not inconsistent with the wildest of tolerance and charity, or with any type of churchmanship.

"All who speak truth to me commissioned are;

"All who love God are in my church embraced.

"Not that I have no sense of preference—

"None deeper!—but I rather love to draw—

"Even here, on earth, on toward the future law—

"And heaven's fine etiquette, where 'Who?' and 'Whence?'

"May not be asked; and at the Wedding Feast,

"North shall sit down with South, and West with East."

The heart may be moved by the most lofty of sentiments, and yet sanctified common-sense should rule the judgment and it will ever be the highest wisdom to ask every candidate for the ministry: "Do you trust that you are moved by the Holy Ghost," and "truly called * * * according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ and the due order" of this church?

It ought to be noticed that in the Lambeth proposals no mention is made of "apostolical succession" or for that matter of any theory in regard to the episcopate. Its acceptance is sought on "historic" grounds. The bishops do not say so, but it is quite possible that they agree with Hugh Price Hughes in regard to episcopacy as a system of church government, "History has demonstrated that it is the best." In any case their attitude is entirely consistent with the best traditions of the Church of England. It was certainly that of the Elizabethan divines. It was the Puritans of that period who took what are called "High Church" views. The saintly Keble, who was a consistent upholder of High Anglican views, is constrained to confess that while the Puritans claimed "exclusive apostolic prerogative" for their "elders and deacons," "it is enough" for the Anglican divines "to show that the government by archbishops and bishops is ancient and allowable; they never venture to urge its exclusive claims, or to connect the succession with the validity of the holy Sacraments." Dr. Gibson, Bishop of Gloucester, who is recognized by High Churchmen as a leader in their schools of thought and one of the most recent writers on the articles, in discussing the actual terms of the article concerning episcopacy, says that the only claim made is "that it is an allowable form of church government and leaves the question open whether it is the only one." The church, Dr. Gibson says, requires from her own ministers episcopal ordination, thus treating the subject "entirely from a practical point of view, pronouncing on it not as an abstract theological question, but only as it concerns herself."

It is not my purpose to enter at this time the vexed field of controversy. I am not discussing the doctrinal aspect of the theory of "apostolical succession" which is without official sanction in the church; nor am I treating the episcopate as a devolution from the apostolate, as some hold, or as an evolution from the presbyterate, as others contend. Harnack claims that the office of the bishop was from the beginning distinct from that of the presbyter, an opinion which must meet the fierce fire of criticism from many quarters, but which may, after all, ultimately prevail. But for my present purpose that is neither here nor there. It is the practical side of the question alone with which I have to do in these letters.

My one aim is to awaken a wider interest in the important subject of church union, to call to the attention of the leaders of public opinion in the churches which have already taken action, the wisdom of seeking the interest and co-operation of all our Protestant communions, and also to show to our Canadian people that the Church of England has through all the years been praying and working for Christian unity amongst all professing Christians. The advances we have made are surely worthy of the most careful and prayerful consideration. The terms of union which we have suggested are not unfair to any interest in any church, nor do they lay a burden upon the most tender conscience. We have put aside for the sake of union much that is very near and dear to our hearts, for there are millions attached to our church system in all its parts and who are in entire agreement with John Wesley's words: "I believe the Church of England comes nearer the scriptural plan than any other national church upon the earth."

W. J. ARMITAGE.

Halifax (N. S.), June 6, 1906.

CHURCH UNION

A Methodist Contribution on This Great Question.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir: Undoubtedly thousands of your readers have studied with deep interest the admirable letters of the Rev. Mr. Armitage which have appeared in The Telegraph, as well as Dr. Fotheringham's reply. But an observing man cannot help feeling somewhat astonished that our Episcopal friends should have so little real grasp of the question on which they sometimes write in so friendly a manner. "The Free Churches," as the Nonconformist bodies are now generally called, cannot possibly be brought to look at this great question from the standpoint of the Rev. Mr. Armitage. The reason can be easily given. It is because his standpoint is most decidedly unhistoric on the fourth article of the Lambeth conference of 1888, and is so declared by some of the leading men of his own church. To any advances made by them to us on this ground then, Dr. Fotheringham's letter is an effective and conclusive reply.

But the thing that most astonishes us is this, that Mr. Armitage should seem to be unacquainted with the great discussions going on in England regarding this question and the position that has been definitely arrived at. Canon Hensley Henson, than whom no clergyman in the old country commands a wider hearing, wrote a great article to the London Christian World on the question of re-union last November, and some of his very plain words are worthy of being pondered by the people of Canada who may be interested in this subject. Here we find the point of view generally taken by our Episcopalian friends clearly explained and shown to be untenable. The crux of the whole question is simple; the ministers of the Free Churches are not treated as equals by their Anglican brethren, and until this is done it will be entirely useless making advances to us on this line. Last year that great English Churchman, Earl Nelson, wrote a book on "Home Reunion" which Canon Henson reviews in the article to which I refer, and which explains the position generally taken.

Dr. Fairbain, of Manchester College, Oxford, replied to the fraternal advances of the Archbishop of York by stipulating, as a preliminary condition, that Nonconformists shall be frankly treated as equals. But in Earl Nelson's book he is, the canon tells us, "roundly assured that 'such sentiments exhibit the very acme of that spirit of selfishness with which so many of the Free Churchmen seem to be so hopelessly tainted, and which is the direct outcome and moving cause of perpetual division, and is directly opposed to the whole idea of unity and brotherly love.'" On this pronouncement of Lord Nelson's Canon Henson remarks, "he shrinks instinctively from any attempt to move beyond fraternal phrase-making, and nervously uplifts his fetish of 'apostolic succession' whenever there really seems some slight prospect of a practical negotiation." Canon Henson goes on to say "the fatal effect of the emphasis placed by the Lambeth conference on the doctorine (theory) of 'apostolic succession' is clearly shown, for the Nonconformists were certainly right in understanding the ambiguous expression 'historic episcopate' as implying that doctrine."

And now we come to the very idea that we would like to clearly present to the mind of Mr. Armitage and others of our well-meaning Episcopal friends. Canon Henson says: "I think that amid much that is very discouraging the clear emergence of the really insurmountable obstacle to 'Reunion' is highly advantageous. Among thoughtful Anglicans the necessity of speaking out clearly on the doctrine of apostolic succession is becoming evident. The domestic difficulties of the English Church are directly connected with this doctrine. Happily this perception of the truly schismatic tendency of the doctrine of apostolic succession coincides with the discovery that it is as unhistoric as it is uncharitable. Apostolic succession is to be repudated primarily in the interest of our own self-respect. We reject it because it is demonstrably untrue, and not merely because it is a barrier to that fellowship with our fellow Christians who are non-Episcopalians. The latter is a circumstance of great importance, but it could never be pleaded against clear perception of the Divine will. It is because I perceive that apostolic succession is rapidly disappearing among educated Anglicans that I allow myself to hope that the prospects of reunion are not as black as they are sometimes represented."

Surely, sir, these words of so great and good a man as Canon Henson—who, I see, is already spoken of in connection with a bishopric—should have great weight "among educated Anglicans." But the canon does not stand alone in the views he holds. He quotes in his article from no less a man than Dr. Rashdall, whom he describes as "one of the most influential and certainly one of the most able teachers of that great university which gave birth to the Oxford movement," and he writes with no obscurity on this point. "I believe," says Dr. Rashdall, "that the doctrine of the apostolic succession is one which it is right to preach against, because it is an obstacle to Christian unity and Christian charity. I do not mean to say that individuals who hold, and the notions that are founded on it, are necessarily wanting in personal charity towards the members and ministers of non-Episcopal churches. But it cannot be denied that ecclesiastical divisions promote breaches of Christian charity, that the prevalence of this doctrine among us is one great cause of the hostility of Nonconformists to our church, and that it hinders friendly intercourse with the Scotch and foreign Protestant churches." And furthes than this in the matter of authority for his statement Canon Henson goes, for he says: "Nothing is more certain than that the mass of the English laity hold in contempt the doctrine of apostolic succession, which has been disproved by the most respected of the English bishops, and is known to be disallowed by the ablest of the clergy, always accepting the members of the Sacerdotalist Faction."

Now here is the statement of some of the greatest and most prominent men of the church to which the Rev. Mr. Armitage belongs; "educated Anglicans" and "the most respected of the English bishops." And when we hear these men speak of the "historic episcopate" as an "ambiguous expression," but clearly "implying that doctrine of apostolic succession," which they also speak of as a "fetish," and as a doctrine "to be repudiated primarily in the interest of our own self-respect," and "because it is demonstrably untrue," we see how "thoughtful Anglicans" stand squarely on the side of Nonconformists in this matter. Therefore when the Rev. Mr. Armitage tells us that "the general synod of the church in Canada accepted the four articles of the Lambeth conference, and set them forth as a basis of negotiation," and when on reading them we find that the fourth is this "fetish" of "the historic episcopate," we are not surprised that the ultimate result should be that, or similar to that, indicated by Dr. Fotheringham. But we do feel surprised that in the face of the above testimony on the worthlessness of the "fetish," Mr. Armitage should ask: "Why were the conferences not held? Was there a note of discord from any quarter? Was not everything undertaken in the best possible Christian spirit, and in good faith?" Ah, yes, but we are asked to accept a "fetish" in "the historic episcopate," a thing declared by "educated Anglicans" to be "as unhistoric as it is uncharitable," and a doctrine "which it is right to preach against, because it is demonstrably untrue, and an obstacle to Christian unity and Christian charity." Perhaps even Mr. Armitage can begin to see by this time why more conferences were not held.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the liberality and enterprise you have shown in inducing a gentleman like Rev. Mr. Armitage by his letters in your widely circulated paper, to help forward the good cause of the reunion of the churches, and believing the discussion will clear the air and contribute to the desired consummation,

I am, yours respectfully,
METHODICUS.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN DIED LAST NIGHT

Was a Notable Figure in Dominion Politics for Many Years and Held Many Important Posts.

Quebec, June 11.—(Special)—Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works in the cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Abbott, died at 8.45 this evening.

The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K. C. M. G., C. B., was born in Quebec Aug. 25, 1826, was educated at the seminary in his native city, studied law in Montreal, and was called to the bar in 1850. He was created Q. C. March 30, 1864. He was for some time chief editor of the Melanges Religieux, a newspaper devoted to politics and theology, and published in Montreal. He was afterwards one of the editors of Le Courrier du Canada, a daily paper published in Quebec, and wrote Droit Administratif des Baroisses, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada, in 1862. Mr. Langevin was elected mayor of Quebec in December, 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and been president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected Jan. 2, 1858, member of the provincial parliament by the county of Dorchester, and always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became solicitor-general for lower Canada, with a seat in the cabinet in Sir E. P. Tache's administration, and exchanged the former post for the postmaster-generalship in November, 1866. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the conference in P. E. Island on the question of the confederation of the British North American provinces in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year in order to complete the arrangements.

On the reorganization of the dominion cabinet in 1867 Mr. Langevin was transferred to the position of secretary of state of Canada, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, and registrar-general; and in November, 1869, exchanged this office for that of minister of public works, which he retained until the fall of the Macdonald government in 1873. At the general elections of 1878 he was returned for Three Rivers, which he represented for a long number of years. He was sworn in as postmaster-general of that year. This portfolio he resigned in May, 1879, for that of the ministry of public works. He was made a C. B. when in London completing the arrangements for the organization of the dominion government, and in 1881 had the order of K. C. M. G. conferred upon him. He was minister of public works from 1879 to 1891.

Michael Gallagher's Will

The last will and testament of the late Michael Gallagher was admitted to probate yesterday and letters testamentary were granted to Henry Gallagher and Michael Ryan, the executors named in the will.

The estate is valued at $2,600 real property and $11,400 personal. The will provides for an annuity of $250 per year to Miss Mary A. Gallagher, sister of the deceased, a bequest of $100 to St. Vincent's Orphanage, a bequest of $100 to St. Patrick's Industrial School at Silver Falls, a bequest of $100 to the Mater Misericordiae Home. With the exception of a few small bequests, the residue of the estate goes to Henry Gallagher, brother of the deceased. Clarence H. Ferguson is proctor.

Slight Accident on I. C. R.

Moncton, N. B., June 11—(Special)—A slight accident occurred to the engine on No. 36 train today, near Chatham Junction, detaining the train an hour and a half.

MONTREAL HIGH-ROLLER WAS AN EX-CONVICT

David Hobbs Bagged $200,000 from C. P. R. and Canadian Customs

Arrested at New York Yesterday After Long Search--Had Spent Seven Years in Prison—Bryan Boom Assumes Big Proportions; Insurance Scandals Will Make Democratic Campaign Material—Mave to Remove Jerome Not Taken Seriously—Taft Not a Presidential Candidate.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, June 8—David Hobbs, of Mofitreal, for whom the police of two continents have been looking since last October, is locked up in police headquarters here.

Hobbs is charged with defrauding the Canadian customs and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company out of a large sum, estimated by the Montreal police to amount to $200,000. He held an important place with the Canadian Pacific Railway and was regarded as one of the influential and wealthy men of Montreal.

He was taken to headquarters last night by a secret service detective, who gave the name of Rufus G. Chamberlain, but it is said that Colonel A. Percy Sherwood, chief of the dominion police, made the arrest. At headquarters very little information was to be had, the simple statement being made that Hobbs had been arrested on the charge of forgery and that he would be taken to Montreal as soon as the necessary extradition papers could be obtained.

Lived in Fine Style.

Hobbs lived in fine style in Montreal, entertained lavishly and it was generally accepted that he was a man of large income. Last October, when he mysteriously disappeared, it was charged that he had robbed the customs department and the railway company, and notices were sent to the police of nearly every city in the world offering a reward for his capture. The police then began to look up his past record and found it to be interesting.

He was born in Montrose (Scotland), and after leaving college he was engaged by a ship broker in Dundee, and soon established a business of his own. For several years his prosperity was marked and he was rated a wealthy man. He was arrested in 1893, but made a desperate effort to escape from the police and held several men at bay four hours. He was charged with ship scuttling and forgery. The most serious charge was that of sinking two lighters and destroying property valued at $6,500. He employed expensive counsel and made a hard fight, but was finally sentenced to seven years penal servitude. An accomplice was sentenced to five years.

When he was released from prison he removed to Canada and soon obtained an important post in the service of the Canadian Pacific, where, up to within a few weeks of his disappearance, his duties entailed the passing of entries for goods consigned to the company, and it is charged that by skilful manipulating the invoices he defrauded the customs of large sums.

Efforts to Remove Jerome.

Alleging that District Attorney Jerome has proved himself unfit for the place he occupies, that he has been guilty of malfeasance, that he has persistently neglected to perform the duties enjoined upon him, that he has unjustly and discourteously criticized the judiciary, that he has received contributions for campaign purposes from insurance interests and has wilfully failed to take proper action in connection with the insurance scandals, a committee of five New Yorkers has filed a complaint against Jerome and petitioned Governor Higgins to remove him from office, in which, they declare, "he is a menace."

Signed by Chapman Dwight, former representative Robert Baker, Joseph C. Hurley, Edward P. White and William N. Amory, the complaint accuses the district attorney in bitter terms of false dealing, of general unfitness, of repudiating ante election promises and of malfeasance.

The district attorney, however, is not worrying over the charges, and not much attention is paid to them by anybody else. It is conceded that the petitioners are mostly actuated by personal feeling, and none of them carries weight in the community. Ex-Congressman Baker is a rabid Hearstite, and was considered a joke during his accidental term in Congress, where he was known as "no pass Baker."

Six states have now formally declared for Bryan—Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and South Dakota. The proceedings in the Indiana state convention at Indianapolis last night were riotiously enthusiastic. The Bryan indorsement was given without grudging and in a burst of enthusiasm the counterpart of which has rarely been witnessed in Indiana.

The convention, that thus named him as the choice of the party two years hence, was composed in part of men who either stood aloof in 1896 or fought Bryan openly in their newspapers and on the stump, and it was a noticeable evidence of the great change in sentiment that many of these men vied with the old leaders of the free silver Dmocracy in cheering the name which ten years ago they mentioned only with derision.

The name of the Nebraskan was on the tongue of every speaker and in the mind, apparently, of every delegate. The resolutions indorsing Bryan and referring to the insurance companies are as follows:

Sweeping Resolution.

"The Democracy of Indiana sends greetings across the sea to that wise and conservative statesman, unfaltering patriot and superb leader, William Jennings Bryan, and pledges its vote in convention and the electorate vote of Indiana to him for president in 1908.

"We denounce the appaling system of corruption heretofore practised by the great insurance companies, whereby money entrusted to them for the benefit of widows and orphans has been diverted to the enrichment of favored individuals and to the campaign fund of the Republican party.

"We pledge ourselves to enact a law that shall prevent any such company from transacting new business in the state of Indiana until good faith efforts shall be made to recover the money so corruptly diverted."

"Hurrah for Bryan," is the caption of an editorial published in today's Louisville Courier Journal, in which Henry Waterson comes out as the avowed champion of the Nebraskan and predicts his nomination by the Democrats for the presidency two years hence.

Taft Not a Candidate.

An apparently inspired despatch is published from Washington as follows:

"It can be stated on the highest authority that Secretary of War Taft will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1908. Regarding his acceptance of President Roosevelt's offer of appointment on the bench of the supreme court to succeed Justice Brown, it can be said that he is not hesitating on account of any presidential aspirations, but because he is anxious to remain at the head of the war department, possibly throughout the present administration, or at least until the affairs of the Philippines have been settled to his satisfaction. Mr. Taft will not make a final answer to the president in regard to the justiceship until December."

The Cunard Leviathan.

The Cunard Steamship Company's Lusitania, which, with her sister ship, the Mauritania, under construction on the Tyne, are called by the Glasgow Tribune the "twin children of panic" was launched from the Clyde bankyard yesterday. The Tribune's allusion to panic refers to the alarm that seized English shipowners three or four years ago that the Americans were going to gobble up the transcontinental passenger traffic, the government coming to the assistance of the Cunard Line, as the champion of British shipping interests and subsidizing it to enable it to build two steamships which should be world beaters.

The Lusitania and the Mauritania have been built with the expectation that they, with their turbine engines, will make the run across the ocean in four days to which end they have been made exceedingly strong, besides being arranged for every possible convenience.

There was great rivalry between the English and Scotch builders as to which should complete their work first. The Scots appear to have won.

OPENING OF RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL NEXT FRIDAY

Hopewell Hill, N. B., June 11—There will be a formal opening at the Consolidated school at Riverside, Albert county, on Friday, June 15th, when the members of the provincial government and leading educationists are expected to be present. As the train of the Salisbury and Harvey Railway, does not leave Salisbury until 3.15 p. m., visitors travelling by rail will require to go on Thursday. The steamer Wilfrid C. may be employed for conveyance of visitors from Moncton.

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