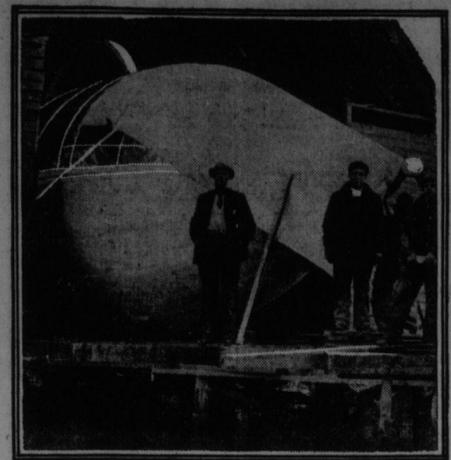


This Man Proposes To Fly To Europe



DR. A. C. ALBERTSON'S AIRSHIP IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The day of laughing at airship inventors has passed. So probably we'd better not laugh at Dr. Albert C. Albertson, a wealthy physician in New York, who is solemnly promising a wonderful exhibition with an airship he is now building.

PLAN TO BOOM HORTICULTURE

Agriculture Committee in Session at Fredericton Discusses Industry—Messrs Hubbard and Turney Speak.

Fredericton, N. B., Mar. 16.—The corporations committee met this morning, Mr. Slipp in the chair, and took up the bill to incorporate the Hartland and Miramichi Railway Company. A provision of the bill to give the company power to dam the Gobeac stream for power purposes so that the railway could be run by either steam or electricity, met with opposition from F. E. Sayre on behalf of Sayre and Holly, who claimed that if the stream was dammed it would be impossible for the company to get logs to their mill thereon, and Mr. F. R. Taylor of St. John on behalf of the New Brunswick Railway Co. in so much as it would interfere with their selling stamper to that company.

Mr. L. M. Hayward of Hartland appeared for the promoters of the bill. The committee after considering the matter in private, referred the bill back to the promoters to be re-drafted, omitting the power clauses. The bill relating to the International Railway was taken up. The bill was agreed to with amendments making it necessary to have approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council before the road is leased and another making the interest on bonds guaranteed by the province a priority payment before interest on the third mortgage bonds which it is now proposed to issue.

The agricultural committee this morning met and spent some time discussing apple growing and fruit raising in the province generally. Mr. A. C. Turney, provincial horticulturist, delivered an address with information to fruit growers, and with suggestions as to improvements which might be made. W. W. Hubbard, secretary for agriculture, was also heard on the same subject. A number of resolutions were adopted, one recommending to the department the advisability of taking over supervision of a number of old orchards and demonstrating what could be done with them when intelligently managed according to modern methods. Another recommendation was that permanent displays of fruits, grains and vegetables be placed on exhibition in prominent centres, and a further recommendation was that a large provincial fruit show, with a three days convention of fruit growers of the province be held at St. John in November.

Chairman Dickson suggested that something be done to urge setting forth within and without the province the possibility, by exhibits, the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the province, which work was as important as attracting sportsmen and tourists.

Dead in Maine. Waterville, Me., March 16.—Frederick Pooler, 68 years old, wealthy and prominent, who came here from St. George, N. B., is dead. He served as selectman when Waterville was a town, and later, after it became a city, acted as alderman and filled all the city offices except mayor. He made his money in the grocery and carpentry business. He married Sarah Pooler, but no relative. He was a life-long democrat.

FRUITFUL LANDS OF CHEWING GUM

Mr. Boatman, in New York, Tells of British Honduras' Products—Mahogany Exporting a Big Industry.

New York, March 16.—J. Robert Boatman came yesterday from Belize, the capital of British Honduras, and, according to Mr. Boatman, the biggest town you will strike on the east coast of the continent south of Vera Cruz until you reach South America. Mr. Boatman is an American, and he is in the business of exporting mahogany and chicle. The logs are hauled to the rivers by oxen and then floated down to Belize, for Honduras mahogany, unlike Cuban, will float. Some of the mahogany is brought from places 200 miles in the interior. All the mahogany trees in the neighbourhood of Belize were cut down years ago. "The climate of Belize is what is called by the Spanish the 'vapeur,' and by the English the 'sapidilla,' a fine-looking tree with heavy red wood. When it is tapped a white milky substance exudes. This is evaporated by boiling and the product is shipped by blocks. I have not heard of it being used for anything but to make chewing gum. The chicle industry is one of the biggest in Belize. "The climate of Belize is like that of Kingston, Jamaica, without the cooling effect of the mountains. The trade wind enables people to live there. The maximum temperature is 96 degrees, and it does not go down more than six or seven degrees at night. In winter it gets down to 60 degrees. "There is very little agriculture in the country. The town itself is given up to the exporting business. There are more Scotch in English in the place, a few Germans, a few Americans—in fact Belize is almost as cosmopolitan a place as you'll find anywhere. There are some Turks and Armenians back in the bush, and some of them are very prosperous. The country is healthy. We try to avoid the mosquito, but most of all we have to temperate to keep from harming us if he bites. I remember a big Texan came down there several years ago who insisted upon maintaining his habits of the temperate zone. He said that any mosquito that bit him would be poisoned. Well a mosquito did bite that Texan and it was the end of him. We don't go in much for mosquito netting on the houses, but of course one has to sleep under a mosquito bar. "Food is rather restricted in variety. Rice and plantains are the staples. Potatoes and other vegetables have to be shipped from elsewhere. As for meat, occasionally an ox gets too old to do any more hauling and they bring him down to Belize and slaughter him, and that is the principal article we get in the way of meat. "For amusement there are the golf links, and then we have a gymkhana on national holidays, and on New Year's Day we have horse racing. Some of the residents have summer cottages on the cays ten miles out. "Just now they are starting a new industry—banana growing. The colony is building a narrow gauge railway to the interior. It has been finished for twenty-five miles and taps good agricultural lands. Land is being bought up in small tracts, mostly by English companies, however, own one third of all the land in the colony, or something like 250,000 square miles. There are no settlements in the interior, but the English companies are doing some giving some of its land away to attract settlers. There is practically none of that land under cultivation.

THE VERACITY OF MR. COPP

Enthusiasm a Member for Westmorland in Seeking to Discredit Local Administration Lands Him in Pickle.

Fredericton, March 16.—The audacious—not to say mendacious—Mr. Copp, that whippersnapper from Westmorland, put himself on record the other day as being ready to stoop to any degree of misrepresentation in order to make a possible point against the government, which he so thoroughly hates, because it deprived him of the pickings on the Central Railway, and other choice tidbits. Mr. Copp was speaking on the budget and that four hours' harangue he probably perpetrated more absurdity and a greater amount of vilification than any two or three members would be capable of doing. The particular bit of mendacity which has, possibly, caused most comment was with respect to the work done on the bridges last year, and he spoke with special reference to the county of Albert.

Taking the auditor general's report as a basis for his statement Mr. Copp said that in the county of Albert alone last year a foreman was paid about \$2,400, and he wanted the house to believe that the amount he had to pay to believe, this sum of money, was paid to one man. The facts are that this money was paid in wages to about forty different men who acted as foremen upon the many bridges repaired in that county last season. What an intelligent reader thing of a representative of the people who will stand up in his place in the house and make such misrepresentations. Mr. Copp cannot plead the excuse of ignorance, for the auditor general's report from which he was quoting mentions the names of eighteen different foremen and the report gives the particulars of the amount of wages paid to each. There was no possible excuse for Mr. Copp's representations, as reported in the official record and published in the St. John Telegraph, other than his desire to make a point against the administration of Hon. Mr. Morrissey. But he oversteered the mark and has completely discredited any and all of his utterances in the house for the future. E. J.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE FOR TARIFF REFORM

Names of Several Ladies Socially Prominent Involved in Strange Disappearance—Suit Filed for Divorce.

New York, March 16.—The five elders of the Church of the Redeemer, a fashionable Presbyterian church in Paterson, N. J., are hunting for their pastor, the Rev. B. Canfield Jones, who, it was learned today, has been missing for five weeks. When news of his disappearance became known, it was brought out that his wife had filed suit for divorce in Montreal. It is said that two young women well known in Paterson society are involved. Mr. Jones went to Paterson four years ago from Erie, Pa. He was married a little before he went to Paterson, and for two years the young pastor and his wife lived apparently in happiness. Then Mr. Jones went to Europe for a vacation, and Mrs. Jones remained behind. Soon after his return his wife left Paterson and joined her parents, who had moved to Montreal.

England's Speaker



SPEAKER LOWTHER IN HIS OFFICIAL DUES.

In England they hold to the theory that the speaker of the House of Commons is a presiding officer in fact as well as in name. There the speaker is not the house. All he does is to preside over the deliberations of the lower house of parliament with as much fairness and impartiality as he can command, entirely disregarding the political side of any issue before the house. J. Wm. Lowther, who has just been re-elected speaker of the British House of Commons, has served in parliament for the past 24 years. He was deputy speaker for ten years, and has been unanimously chosen speaker since 1905.

HOPES CANADA WILL REGEDE

Washington Anxious To Avoid Tariff War—Slight Cession Would Check Hostilities—Taff Not Particular.

Washington, March 16.—The failure of President Taft, following the cabinet meeting yesterday to reach a decision relative to the application of the maximum tariff to Canada, has caused the President to postpone his decision until after his return from the Western trip, on which he starts today. The intervening period will be used in a last desperate attempt to secure enough concessions from Canada to save the face of the United States without endangering Canadian interests. Canada could avert a tariff war by offering her intermediate list on a limited list of imports; and so acute is the situation and so serious the consequences, that it is now that hostilities are in sight, that the United States would not be over-particular as to the value of the concessions thus gained. The Canadian attitude has been unreservedly against any concessions whatever, and no word has been received here to indicate that her attitude has changed. Yet the political consequences of a tariff war would be as serious to Laurier as to Taft, and men best informed upon Canadian opinion are saying today that the premier may finally decide that the game of war is not worth the cost. As an instance of how the maximum duties would operate in Canada, the one Canadian number concern which failed to include a tariff clause in its last contracts stands to lose \$1,000,000 on its American business if the highest rates are applied. Hundreds of small concerns, employing from a few dozen to several hundred hands, and depending almost wholly on business with "the States," would be destroyed by a tariff war. The political effect of such disasters would be exceedingly serious for the Dominion government, and Laurier will be placed under strong pressure to make in consequential concessions for he can make no other. President Taft is convinced that he must secure some concessions from Canada or be accused of acting in bad faith toward Germany and France, both of which countries have yielded something to the American demands, and he has no option but to declare war with Canada if the Dominion yields nothing. Neither side is bluffing, for neither side wants nor can afford a fight and neither can dodge the issue much longer. The President will return from the West March 25, leaving him six days in which to proclaim a fight and neither shall be exempted, if agreement is not reached. Canada will retaliate with the imposition of her surtax of 33 1/3 per cent on American goods. The result of such warfare would be disastrous in the last degree.

ARCTIC EXPLORER IS DEAD IN COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen, March 16.—Commodore Haysgard, the Danish Arctic explorer, died today. Commodore Haysgard figured prominently in the functions arranged in honor of Dr. Frederick A. Cook upon his visit to Copenhagen, and he was one of the first to credit the claims of the American explorer. He was one of the speakers at a banquet given on September 4th. Following the rejection of Cook's claims by the University of Copenhagen the Danish explorer declared that though it had not been proven that the American did not reach the North Pole, he could regard Cook thereafter only as an impostor.

RENOVATING RUBBER ORCHARDS

Prominent Horticulturist Gives Some Practical Suggestions Regarding This Important Work.

By A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist. In my old orchard worth renovating is the question uppermost in the minds of many farmers to-day. In reply I would say that if the trees are not more than thirty-five years of age they may be allowed to develop their bearing wood too high, up, and are not too badly broken through disease and neglect, the task of putting them on a profitable condition is comparatively simple. Undoubtedly there are some orchards in the province, which, although they have never received the best of proper treatment. To renovate such orchards proceed as follows:— 1. Remove all dead and broken limbs, taking care to leave as neat and short stubs as possible. Prune, but not too heavily at first, removing enough limbs to admit the entrance of sunshine and a circulation of air to the centre of the tree. Work as far as possible from the outside of the tree. This work may be done in March, or the last two weeks of April. Do not attempt to take out all the wood that should be removed in one year, but content yourself with removing one-third the first year and completing the thinning out operation the second spring. Coat all large wounds and stubs with a heavy white lead paint, which has been added enough green paint to color it. 2. The trunks and main limbs of neglected trees will be covered with moss, bark, and lichen, which furnish a beautiful winter home for insects and spores of fungous diseases. To remove these, the trees should be well scraped. A short-handled fitted into a small hoe, or better still, into a small triangular shovel, makes a very efficient implement for the work. Spraying will be made much more effective when the trunk and main limbs of the trees have been rid of their rough covering, and the surplus limbs thinned out. 3.—Spraying must be systematically and thoroughly undertaken. It will be well to spray first before the growth starts, using the following solution:— Concentrated Lye 1 lb.; lime, 30 lbs.; water 40 gallons. Shake the lime, make up to 40 gallons with water, and then add the lye, straining through a fine mesh before using. This solution will successfully combat the oyster shell scale and help to remove old bark, moss and lichen. Succeeding sprays with Bordeaux mixture and an insecticide should be applied as per spraying instructions given below. Thorough and systematic spraying kept up for a few years will overcome the results of neglect. 4.—In many old neglected orchards the soil is very poor and run down, having been depleted of much of its plant food. We must, therefore, endeavor to build up the fertility of the soil. This is nothing better for this purpose than well rotted barnyard manure. Apply a good top dressing in the spring, and turn under shallow. If the soil is not too thick and tough, it might be worked up with a disc harrow instead of ploughing. 5.—Improve the physical condition of the soil by the adoption of cultivation whenever possible. After the ground has been ploughed in the spring as above recommended, keep cultivated until the first week in July, and then seed down with a leguminous cover crop—either crimson or red clover is used—sow from 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. This should give a good stand by the fall of the year, check the soil growth, and help to hold the snow through the winter. It should be ploughed under in the spring, serving as a green manure crop to improve the physical condition and fertility of the soil. This completes the first season's operations. Repeat next year with modified plan. The first season's work will result in increased vigor of the trees, cleaner, but probably not more fruit. The second season the fruit will show a decided improvement over that of the first year, and in the third year, but not until then you may expect the orchard to be in a good condition and to bear heavily. Remember the results cannot be accomplished in one year only, but there will be improvement each year, if you do the work thoroughly. The treatment outlined above has never failed to bring satisfactory results where properly applied. It is useless to undertake this work unless you are prepared to exercise care, patience and thoroughness in all the operations.

CHINESE USE STEAM TO ROUT FILIPINOS

Little Brown Men Flee From Scalding Vapor On the Deck of a Pacific Liner on Voyage from Manila to Honolulu.

San Francisco, Cal., March 16.—Although the Filipinos, more than three hundred of them, who travelled on the liner Manchuria from Manila to Honolulu fought incessantly with the Chinese and Hindu passengers, they both crew only three times. Early in the voyage they discovered that the Chinese firemen had their dinner all together in a fenced-in space on the main deck. The day after they made the discovery the Filipinos crowded forward and promptly at noon rushed the Chinese firemen as they squatted on the deck to enjoy the midday feast. When the attacking force retired the Chinese firemen were scattered along the deck in a state of hurry and confusion. Some of the Chinese were bleeding from knife wounds and most of them were more or less bruised.

GLADSTONE CARRIAGE, EXPRESS WAGON, RUBBER TIRED CARRIAGE, &c.

I am instructed to sell on Market Square on Saturday next, the 19th inst at 11 o'clock: One Gladstone Carriage, one Large Express Wagon, One Light Rubber Tired Driving Carriage. Will be sold to close an estate. No reserve. F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer. Mar 17

W. J. Crowdon Dead. Fredericton, March 16.—Wm. J. Crowdon, an aged and respected resident of this city, died this morning from general infirmities of old age. He was eighty years of age and a native of England, but resided here since his childhood. The deceased took an active interest in musical circles and was for years a prominent member of the Methodist choir. He is survived by two sons, Ernest, of Anacosta, Montana, and Wesley on the Pacific coast and by one daughter, Mrs. Walter Jennings.

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CHINESE USE STEAM TO ROUT FILIPINOS

Daily Gleaner

OF FREDERICTON. Is on sale in St. John at the office of THE STANDARD, 82 Prince William Street, and the NEWS Stand at the Royal Hotel.

There was another rush the next day and in this engagement the No. 1 Chinese fireman was among the injured. He should have headed to the engineer on watch and told his troubles. The engineer gave him some advice and the next day's rush was the last the little brown men made. A hose had been connected with one of the steam pipes, and with the nozzle of this hose in his hand a Chinese sentinel watched at the entrance to the dinner corral. Another Chinaman stood with his hand on the steam cock. Promptly at noon the Filipinos arrived. As they reached the entrance the steam was turned on. The man with the hose, who had been told not to hurt the brown men, played the scorching vapor on the deck. As the Filipinos were barefooted they noticed it right away and halted. Another Chinese fireman was scattered along the deck in a state of hurry and confusion. The man with the hose sent a fifty foot stream after them. The retreat became a disorderly flight, and the Filipinos never came back.

T. L. Coughlan AUCTIONEER

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer Real Estate, Stock and Bond Broker, Office and Saleroom, No. 56 Fernin St. (Masonic block). Goods and Merchandise received for Auction Sale. Horses and Sales at Rest.

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