POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., JUNE 23, 1906

WHEN?

When is St. John going to put in force the compulsory school act passed at Fredericton last winter?

At Edmundston, Bristol, McAdam, St. Mary's, Gibson and other places the people have adopted the act. It was said that many country districts would scarcely be expected to make education compulsory by their own act. The law was made permissive in order that an impracticable or unpopular piece of legislation might not be made legally binding upon these country districts. It was held, on the other hand, that St. John above all other communities in New Brunswick needed the compulsory law. St. John, as a matter of fact, does need it, and need it badly. Yet St. John does not appear to be at all eager to embrace the opportunity given to it by the Legislature.

It is argued by some that St. John, when—or if—it puts the act in force, will require room for more school children than its school buildings can now accommodate, and that more teachers will be necessary. That is true. Also it is true that there will be a wail from many respected citizens over the proposal to increase taxes. Nevertheless St. John can scarcely hesitate longer to adopt the law and live up to it by providing the machinery for enforcing it, hiring more teachers and providing more room.

It is obviously the duty of the Common Council to move in this matter.

THE DIFFERENCE

John Kean, of Philadelphia, arrested for kidnapping a boy and holding him for ransom, was tried in one hour and immediately sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years. Within twenty-four hours of his arrest he was in the penitentiary beginning his sentence. Kean's crime was a grave one; and it had greatly excited Philadelphians. There was great indignation. No doubt there was a strong public feeling that justice should be swift and heavy-handed. Anyway Kean is blotted out from among men with names, and will be hidden away for well nigh a generation among men who are known by numbers. And it is well.

But murder is the greatest crime of all. Some five years ago Albert T. Patrick was sentenced to death for the murder of an eccentric millionaire of whom comparatively few people had heard. Patrick is a lawyer. He has means, and relatives who are wealthy. He has had the use of the brains of the best criminal lawyers in New York, and he has supplemented their efforts by his own, plotting for legal delays with all the power of a naturally shrewd man living in the shadow of the death chamber. But the other day it was said Patrick's last defence had been swept away; but a few hours later a Supreme Court judge in Ohio had granted a stay which will give the prisoner at least six months more in which to plan to beat the law—before which, in theory, all men are equal.

Great in practice is the difference between the criminal without money and friends and the criminal who has both. One deserves no more than the other, but in one case the wheels revolve with speed and certainty, and in another case they stop or move slowly and with uncertainty.

GRAFT AND BUILDINGS

The Japanese, being at once the most curious and the most progressive people of the age, sent some of their scientific men to San Francisco to report upon conditions following the earthquake shock and the fire. Japan has many earthquakes, and she desired to gain some new ideas from the Americans bearing upon the scientific construction of shock and fire-proof buildings. The Japanese men of science report that "graft" was responsible for most of the damage done in San Francisco—that dishonest building methods caused the buildings to crumble at a shock honest structures would have withstood, and that the sweep of the fire was to be expected under the circumstances. This "discovery" is probably not altogether news to San Franciscans, but the manner in which it is announced will produce a good effect in that it will lead to a more than usually critical inspection of the buildings now in course of erection, by those who are paying for the work.

The obvious moral from the Japanese report is: "Build honestly." But it is not to be supposed a revolution in American methods will follow the pronouncement of these wise men from the East. Some years ago a contractor built a block of tenement houses in New York. They collapsed one day, and the slaughter was great. There was an investigation at which it was proved that the mortar—where any had been used—had been of no strength. The contractor was sent to prison. The building laws were stiffened at the next session of the Legislature. And—graft in building was not checked. Nor will it be in San Francisco. Good mortar may be employed for a time; but the root of the evil is deeper. The reformers will discover that it is difficult to find owners, inspectors, architects, contractors, and laborers in San Francisco, all of whom will unite in building honestly.

It is no simple matter to root up in a short time a system by which many men in many occupations have been accustomed to reap illegitimate profits. "Everybody else is grafting; the man 'on the level' would have no chance in competition," is the discouraging and misleading attitude of thousands in the great cities. It is a fact that San Francisco will be more likely to have a very carnival of graft now than to be sobered by calamity. The dislocation of conditions due to earthquake and fire, the rush, the scarcity of labor, will present opportunities too tempting to be neglected by a community which in ordinary times bred grafters by the thousand. The Japanese revelation will do some good in San Francisco, but not much. But it will be more useful in Japan. That nation will take steps to prevent there the growth of evils the effect of which is so apparent elsewhere.

THE LOCAL CARNAGE

. . . O war, thou son of hell,
Whom angry heavn's do make their minister,
Throw in the frozen bosoms of our part
Hot coals of vengeance!—Let no soldier fly;
He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self love; nor he that loves himself.
—Shaks. 2 Henry VII., Act V., Sec. 2.

Suddenly drawing a fine-edged legal distinction which he had concealed about him, a local legal gentleman smote the 62nd Fusilers Wednesday with fearful effect. What befell the Assyrian who came down like a wolf on the fold was bad enough in all conscience, but the fate of the 62nd was more awful in that there was nothing even left to bury. The civil power is clearly superior to the military. Acting in defence of the personal liberty of two recruits the legal gentleman in question suddenly unmasked his batteries and literally abolished company after company of the devoted Fusiliers. He said that there was:

"No evidence that there is a 62nd Battalion or any other battalion in the city of St. John.

"No evidence of the status of the man Magee.

"No evidence of the status of Mr. Smith."

This is strange if true. Messrs. Smith and Magee had been actually "mentioned in despatches" as having performed prodigies of valor. The community, it would appear, has lately been reading about a regiment of phantoms. For example certain military umpires issued a report the other day dealing with a remarkable engagement fought by these same Fusiliers in attacking and defending the city. No comment was made upon this battle at the time as the smoke had not settled, but it now seems necessary to revert to it in order to meet the assertion that there is no such regiment as that in question. Fairness compels the admission that a portion of the umpires' verdict tends to support the lawyer's remarkable contentions that the Fusiliers have no existence, for we read that "men made prisoners or ordered out of action (as dead) failed to realize that they should at once have withdrawn from the fight; reports sent in by officers commanding detachments in many cases failed to show their post or position at the time."

In other words the dead men and the prisoners went on fighting, and officers who sent in reports supplied no evidence that they were reporting from any particular spot. They may have been at the club, or nowhere at all—as the lawyer asserts.

But when we come to the conduct of the gallant force which defended the city, as reported by the umpires, the lawyer is apparently floored. For we read:

"The officer commanding the white (defending) force neglected to have his wire entanglements marked so as to be seen by the enemy, and they could not therefore be counted on as checking their advance; more use should have been made of the field artillery by pushing it to the front and checking advance of enemy, while efforts should have been made to prevent the junction of the right and left attack of the red force."

This language describes the conduct of no more phantoms but of sure-enough men. The umpires should have known that the commander of the defending force was pursuing the now universally accepted tactics known as "luring 'em on." To have told the enemy about the wire entanglements would have been to defeat his whole purpose. Also, it would have been foolish to have checked them with the field guns, for in that case they might not have reached the wire entanglements at all. Obviously the thing to do was to lure them into the mesh of crossed wires and finish them with the butt, a la Learoyd. Some military men may contest this view, but remembering that the defending force was engaged in disputing an assault in force by men who stopped because of neither death nor capture, the officer behind the wires was clearly the man demanded by circumstances so extraordinary. And how in the face of this evidence a legal gentleman can contend that there is no 62nd Regiment well nigh passes comprehension.

THE STRUGGLE AFAR OFF

In discussing what it terms "the wonderful rising popularity of William J. Bryan," the New York Herald predicts that he will be the next Democratic candidate for the presidency. After reviewing the now generally accepted statements that Bryan will be acceptable to both the conservatives and radicals of the party, the Herald sounds a strong note of tariff reform, saying:

"The really paramount and living issue is one that he has consistently advocated, namely, the revision of the tariff, by which the people are taxed to build up private fortunes. The Republicans have done nothing to reform this abuse.

"It presents an issue on which all Democrats are united—to say nothing of the fact that it appeals to an ever increasing number of thoughtful Republicans. Mr. Bryan is sufficiently progressive to satisfy the most radical of Democrats, and with the return of the conservatives we have the phenomenal rising tide of Democratic sentiment in his favor which promises to make him for the third time the candidate of his party."

Tariff reform may, indeed, be the great issue. The Republicans seem determined to make "Stand Pat" their doctrine. Apparently the Republican wing which desires free raw materials is receiving little encouragement from the national leaders of the party. If this condition continues until next year, and if the Democrats can avoid a disastrous split over Hearst and the extremists who follow him and can unite upon Bryan, the Republicans will find it difficult to select a man who would be at all sure of victory.

AS PORTLAND SEES IT

The Portland (Me.) Advertiser, having made a profound study of the "American invasion" of Canada, comes to these remarkable conclusions:

"This American immigration is concededly the most inspiring and uplifting force which Canada has ever received, and has conveyed a progressive impulse to her that has heretofore been, if not entirely lacking, certainly lacking in vigor and expansive tendency. Canada has always had a closer natural affinity with the United States than with Great Britain, and it is the natural and not the sentimentally proclaimed ties that tell in matters of trade. This sentiment was conspicuous in Western Canada decades ago, and while more intense there now than ever, it is extending its influence to other sections of the dominion rapidly. It is moreover a movement which can neither be checked nor retarded."

It is wonderful how many misstatements a man can crowd into a few sentences if his heart is really in the work. Much of the Advertiser's comment is amusing and more is foolish. If the Advertiser man had noted the recent tone of the leading newspapers of his own country, and read recent speeches by Secretary Root, he would realize that the spirit in which he writes is now adopted only by a few American journals which are not well informed as to the nature of Canadian progress and sentiment. The Americans who have come to Canada are valuable settlers; but they make no impression upon Canada's attitude toward the Empire. A million more will come and will help to develop the country. They will do well and become good Canadians. As a political force exerting an "Americanizing" influence they will be absolutely a negligible quantity. From Nova Scotia to Vancouver runs the conviction that this is Canada's century. The Advertiser will discover later what this feeling means and will see how abundantly it is justified.

ANOTHER WARNING

The evils of American business and social life, the dangers growing out of them and threatening the very foundations of the republic, and the necessity for a return to honest methods, were matters given bold and striking treatment yesterday in an address by Professor Schurman of Cornell University. Here are a few trenchant sentences from his speech, the more striking because they are the words of a leading educationist and not a politician describing conditions to make party capital:

"To get and to have is the motto not only of the market, but of the altar and the hearth." "A waning Christianity and a waxing Mammonism are the twin spectres of our age." "Among the rich and well-to-do business and professional classes 'grafting' has been so common that the very idea of commercialism has become a by-word and a reproach." "Financiers, capitalists, corporations may be the most conspicuous sinners; but equally guilty is the merchant who cheats his customers, or the lawyer who shows his client how to circumvent the laws, or the scholar who glorifies his patron's success in business irrespective of the methods by which that success was achieved or the preacher who transfigures the ruthless oppressor and robber of six days into the exemplary Christian of the seventh." "In a democratic republic, in which every man has a vote, be assured that the rights which convention grants to property will be swept away if the propertied classes become idle, luxurious, selfish, hard-hearted and indifferent to the struggles and toils of less fortunate fellow-citizens."

This language far outruns that of President Roosevelt when he suggested limiting and taxing big fortunes. President Schurman says the possessors of large fortunes are likely to see them confiscated by their fellow-citizens unless there is a change. He points out that an indignant majority might at any time sweep away the laws which now protect vested interests. That would be financial anarchy, confiscation and more—but the will of the majority rules, and the conditions he portrays as now existing in the United States breed discontent and Socialism at a rapid rate. What might happen might be foolish, mad, ruinous to the country—but the fact is, as he points out, it is within the possibilities unless the money-madness and the evils which are born of it are curtailed.

Justice—absolute justice, he declares to be the soul of society and the one remedy for all these evils. The pressing and dangerous economic questions can be settled only by more justice, kindness and honesty. The predatory and brutal pursuit of wealth, he says, must be restrained by laws protecting the weak and equalizing opportunity. "And," he says in conclusion—with no little bluntness for one in his position—"I have little doubt that the gigantic inequalities which the present system of distributing economic goods has brought about—here heartrending poverty and there the opulence of imperial despots—will lead to modifications of that system in the interest of society as a whole."

It is a highly significant thing that such views are expressed by men like Roosevelt and Schurman, whose high station and reputation assure us that they are preaching to a vast congregation. When such men deem it necessary to employ such language as we have quoted, what must be the views of the radicals? It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that the tide of popular discontent in the republic is high and still rising. And this during a period of prosperity. A period of hard times—which some deem probable—might turn discontent into action.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES

Anyone who has observed closely the conditions existing where boys and girls are permitted to work in factories, who has watched the effect upon these minors and has learned something about their health and their morals, will endorse the provisions of a stringent "child labor law" just signed by Gov. Guild of Massachusetts. It is the sort of law to which some employers and some working people object; and objections are not hard to find. But the answer made by Governor Guild and those who support him is that the results of wage slavery upon children in the South, the West and even in some Eastern cities, justify strong preventive measures.

Under the new law whoever employs a minor under the age of sixteen years, and whoever procures or, having under his control a minor under such age, permits such minor to be employed in violation of the act, shall for each offence be punished by a fine of not more than $300, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. Inspectors of factories and public buildings shall visit factories, workshops and mercantile establishments and ascertain whether any minors are so employed, and shall enter complaint in case of violation. A truant officer may apprehend and take to school, without a warrant, any such minor and shall report to the police, district or municipal court or trial justice the evidence, and shall make complaint against whomever the court or trial justice may direct. The officer may require that the age and schooling certificates and lists of minors who are employed in such factories, workshops or mercantile establishments shall be produced for his inspection, a failure to produce being prima facie evidence of guilt.

This, it will be seen, is a sweeping measure. It would be impossible to pass such a law in the southern states at present, yet the South in the end would be far better off industrially, morally and physically if it were to adopt this Massachusetts legislation tomorrow. For the South coins money by sacrificing the bodies and souls of mere children in its factories, and no country can long prosper by that sort of enterprise.

THAT SAWDUST

Passengers arriving by the I. C. R. yesterday reported that the Kennebeccasis at and below Apohaqui was filled with floating sawdust thrown into the river in that vicinity by millmen.

Fishery Commissioner Smith is giving this matter his attention, and it is to be hoped he will produce the evidence necessary to bring these gentlemen up with a sharp turn. They cannot plead that it is hardship to be compelled to pile the sawdust a short distance away from the stream and out of reach of the current even in freshet time.

It is, undoubtedly, easier to dump the waste material into the river, but that is against the law and the practice must be discontinued. Commissioner Smith—if he has not already done so—would do a good day's work if he were to personally inspect some of these mills. There is no attempt to conceal their way of disposing of the sawdust. The evidence is awaiting anyone who cares to go after it. Frequently local witnesses are reticent, fearing to offend friends or neighbors, but this will be no obstacle to Commissioner Smith who knows how to get at the offenders.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The muck-rake is no neglected implement at Ottawa in these days.

* * *

Russia is rebuilding her fleet. When that is done she will have to hire some men who understand how to run it. She has none of her own.

* * *

The Sun suggests it was a senatorship which tugged so hard at Col. Tucker's line. But in that case why did he cut the line?

* * *

The cup of Russian sorrows is running over. Yesterday the women suffragists invaded the Douma and the unhappy deputies fled shrieking to the steppes. This was the last straw.

* * *

Premier Murray's government is returned in Nova Scotia by an immense majority. The Conservatives held only two seats out of thirty-eight. They have apparently won four more, and that isn't many. The result is about what was generally expected.

* * *

All interested in bettering the condition of the children should read Miss Peters' article on playgrounds which appears in another column together with a most encouraging record of the playground movement to date. The fund is now nearing $1,200, and it was opened only three weeks ago today.

* * *

The debate on the Lord's Day bill at Ottawa opened in interesting fashion, and there are many knotty points yet to be argued. If every interest gets the concessions it demands there will be no bill left. And the seekers after permissive amendments are many and strong. The newspaper men, it is determined, are to be allowed to go to work at 8 o'clock any Sunday night they please. Gentlemen hungering after reports of Sunday morning murders and sermons, the M. P.'s think, must go unsatisfied. But they only think it.

* * *

Mr. Jerome, who is fishing in Cape Breton, is much discussed in New York. Several newspapers, the Herald included, declare the Democrats must nominate him for governor of the state. The size of the Hearst menace is indicated by an editorial in the Brooklyn Eagle which urges the party leaders to consult Hearst and strive to win his support for a candidate upon whom the party could unite. Hearst would not support Jerome. To not a few this is a strong recommendation for the district-attorney. They are disposed to "love him for the enemies he has made."

* * *

The British postmaster general is moving in the matter of reduced postage on British publications coming to Canada. Apparently there is a fair chance that the present one-sided arrangement will be changed for the better. When this is done we shall have fewer United States newspapers and magazines and more from the Old Country. Hon. Mr. Buxton is in communication with Ottawa. This should mean a favorable arrangement before long. By such an arrangement both Britain and Canada will benefit, but the former particularly.

* * *

The New York Post says that the fact that one brokerage firm sent out 500 circulars last week telling customers that the market had "turned," and that stocks were a purchase, received but a single reply, and that a refusal, directs attention to Wall Street's various methods of drumming up business. Customers, particularly investors, have become wary of advice of late, assuming that the motive of the giver was to increase his own profits, regardless of the benefits of the recipient. The public has been deceived so often that it has become suspicious of anything that looks like a "tip."

In other words, as the Halifax Echo puts it, "suckers are scarce" just now.

* * *

The large red-faced woman who was acting as chairman, being in some doubt as to what the sixteen ladies who had been talking in chorus for ten minutes were in favor of, rapped sharply on the table and asked:

"What is the sense of this meeting?"

"There ain't any," said the little man who had slipped into the hall unobserved. Then, the door being open, he fled with a demoniac howl of triumph.—Chicago Record-Herald.

In England and in Russia, where the women suffragists are active and feared, they do not permit flippancy like that quoted. In England a cabinet minister suspected of seeing anything humorous about the desire of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts to vote would be mobbed by these sensitive creatures.

* * *

Japan has opened the ports and inland cities of Manchuria to the trade of the world, but Japan is going to dominate that territory commercially. The door is open, but the Japanese live just outside. They intend to reap richly as a result of the war. "The careful detail with which their plans are worked out," says one reviewer, "is shown by the fact that there are at present forty commercial museums in the empire used in various ways to help in the promotion of commerce and manufacture. The frugal, hard-working Japanese laborer and artisan are the foundations upon which the industrial prosperity of the island empire depends. An idea as to the dangerousness of their competition may be gathered from the statement that the average pay in the Japanese cotton mills is but fourteen cents a day. The western nations, with their higher standards of living and the heavy freight charges to which all their Chinese goods are subjected, will find it no easy task to beat the Japanese literally 'on the spot.'"

Grand Falls News.

Grand Falls, June 20—The picnic and celebration held in New Denmark yesterday in commemoration of the thirty-first anniversary of the arrival of the original Danish settlers was attended by several thousand people. A large number drove from Grand Falls and people were present from all parts of the county. The day's festivities concluded with a grand ball in the Emigrant Hall in the evening.

On Monday fire destroyed Nels P. Jensen's residence, barns and outbuildings in Foley Brook, involving a loss exceeding $3,000. There was no insurance. The cause of the fire is not known. The house was almost new and modern in every respect, and was one of the handsomest in the parish of Drummond. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Jensen in the loss he has sustained. The family were absent in Grand Falls when the fire occurred.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer registering 94 degrees in the shade.

Strawberries promise to be an abundant crop this year, and the fruit under the genial sunshine of the past few days is rapidly ripening.

Miss Helen Hallett, of the C. P. R. service, St. John, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. R. Hallett, in town.

Postmaster James J. Kelly, who was taken suddenly ill on Saturday with hemorrhage is very weak from the great loss of blood, and his friends are alarmed over his condition.

Timothy Kelly, who has been visiting friends in Ottawa for the past month, returned home on Saturday.

Frank Price, who started from Moosehead Lake and by portaging reached the headwaters of the St. John, paddled down that stream and arrived at Grand Falls on Monday.

Harcourt Notes.

Harcourt, Jne 21.—The N. B. Teachers' Bureau, this year, is again in charge of H. H. Stuart.

The N. B. T. A. anual convention will meet this year in Chatham between 27th and 29th inst., during sessions of provincial institute.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, meets here on the 27th inst., and a large attendance is expected.

Oswald, son of Thomas Fahey, of Main River, Kent county, arrived here Tuesday evening in care of two comrades of the same place, David Fahey and Joseph MacDermott, and proceeded home yesterday. They came from Greenville (Me.) Several days ago, while working in the woods, near Greenville, Oswald Fahey was caught in a brow of logs. Some of the latter rolled over him twice, breaking one of his legs very badly.

Miss Mabel Harnett, of Port Hamilton, Bermuda, who has spent the last few weeks here with Miss Rubina Dunn, left today for Halifax, whence on Saturday she will sail for home. Last night Miss Dunn gave her friend a farewell party, which was very largely attended by the young people of the village.

Mrs. M. F. Keith returned yesterday from Richibucto, where she was visiting her parents.

Dr. Keith came up from Moncton yesterday to see Mrs. Edward Sherley, who is [illegible]

St. John, N. B., June 23, 1906

NEW SUITS ARRIVE

NEW STYLES NEW PATTERNS

We have had a very large lot of Men's and Boys' suits arrive within the last ten days. Some medium lines, some outing suits, and a number of extra good lines. They are far ahead of anything we have ever shown for style, fit and patterns, really equal to custom tailored suits at double the price.

MEN'S SACK SUITS, $3.75, 5, 6, 7, 7.50, 8, 8.75, 9.50, 10, 11, 12, 13.50, 15 to $20.

MEN'S OUTING SUITS (2 Pieces) - - - $5, $6 and $7.50

BOYS' SUITS, - - - - - - from 90c. to $10

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 199 and 207 Union Street

Home Decorations

Everybody intending to tint or decorate his walls this spring certainly ought to know about

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

the modern sanitary wall covering. It won't rub off like kalsomine, contains no arsenical poisoning like wall-paper, and being porous, lets the walls breathe, which is essential to pure air in a room. It costs little—does much. Sold in packages only. Comes in white and twenty tints. Simply add cold water and it's ready for use.

If your decorator is too busy to do your work, do it yourself. Our free booklet will tell you how. Get ALABASTINE at your hardware or paint dealers. The "little church" on the label of every package.

W.H. THORNE & CO. Ltd., Market Sq., St. John, N. B

SINGER AGENT AND HIS SHORTAGE

Case of J. Sydney Rogers Taken Up in the Police Court

LETTER FROM JOSIAH GLENN THE START

Local Manager Produces Statemant of Shortage Made Out and Signed by Rogers--Thirty-Four Names on It -- Adjourned Until Wednesday Next.

J. Sidney Rogers, the young English representative of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who was arrested a few months ago at the instigation of J. J. McDonald, of the local agency, alleging irregularities, appeared before Judge Ritchie Thursday afternoon, and after about an hour and a half of examination the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Mr. McDonald, local managing salesman for the Singer Company, said that on March 1, 1905, the defendant entered the employ of the company. He produced the agreement, of which paragraph 3 provides "calling on the agent to make returns, and pay over all money collected, daily or weekly as directed."

The witness said that the defendant was supposed to make his report every week. He was so directed. The witness went on to say that the reports kept coming in late, that correspondence was opened, and that the defendant's excuse was that he was so far distant from the post office.

On April 1 the witness said he received a letter of complaint from a customer in the country, and subsequently he went to personally interview Rogers. He met him between Young's Cove and Cumberland Bay.

"I had a letter," said the witness, "from Josiah Glenn, who said he had paid Rogers $10 in October last. I asked Rogers to explain, and he didn't deny that he had received the money, but said he was not short in any other account.

In Minto, on April 19, I asked him to produce all of his promissory notes, and he said he could not, for some were in Young's Cove, and some in Chipman. I told him that I could not return to the city without checking all of his notes, and then he admitted that he had collected money and given notes to those who had paid. He said he was willing to make out a statement as to shortage, and came with me to St. John."

The statement was produced. It bore thirty-four names, and the aggregate was $277. There was the following certificate beneath the list: "I hereby certify that the above statement of my shortage is correct on the above accounts.

(Signed) "J. SIDNEY ROGERS."

The defendant was permitted to put a few questions to the witness.

R. W. Mitchell, assistant managing salesman, was present, but did not give any testimony.

CAUGHT FORTY-FOUR POUND SALMON

A salmon weighing 44 pounds and measuring four feet four inches long was brought to the city yesterday by Walter McGuire, of Seaview. The big fellow was caught off Irishtown in a net and it was a subject of much interest to many people yesterday. It was on exhibition for a time at the warehouse of the St. John Mercantile Company and was afterwards taken to Smith's fish market, Sydney street, where it will undergo a surgical operation to prepare it for the table.

There were some conjectures as to whether or not this was the monster that Col. Tucker hooked. The fish is the largest in memory taken in the bay.

Chinese at Pekin have formed a company with $1,000,000 capital to publish school textbooks to displace those compiled by foreign missionaries or imported from Japan.

HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Interesting Exercises in Which New Brunswick Young Ladies Take Part.

A long series of graduating recitals in elocution and music beginning about the first of the month, was brought to an appropriate close on Wednesday afternoon by the commencement exercises of the college and conservatory. There was a large and brilliant audience, and on the platform were the lieutenant governor; Mr. Laing, the president of the college; the staff and the graduates and prize takers.

After religious exercises, Miss Windsor, the principal, presented her report in which she commented favorably on the work of the past year. Her address was of the highest educational value and was received with great applause. Among those who received diplomas and prizes were:

Miss Marguerite Silver, governor general's medal; Miss Marjorie Brookfield. The medal of L'Alliance Francaise; Miss Louise Manny, Newcastle (N.B.), alma mater prize.

About eight or ten diplomas were given in the college, and a number of prizes.

Mrs. Parker, the dean of residence, gave a very interesting statement concerning the home life of the college, and detailed her methods of government, which are new to Canada and contain many of the foremost principles of sound home administration. The aim is to bring the college home life into line with the best and highest in a cultivated Christian home.

Percy Gordon, the successful and talented director of the conservatory, in a very clever concise speech, gave a review of the work of the year, which had been brought to a close the night before by one of the most brilliant recitals ever given in the conservatory. This was given by Miss Bessie Ferguson, of Newcastle (N. B.), a province from which the conservatory has received not a few of its most talented young musicians. What the Halifax conservatory is doing in the musical line may be judged from the fact that more than fifty of its graduates and pupils have crossed the ocean to study in Leipsig, Berlin and Paris. Three more will leave for Leipsig this summer to continue their studies. Miss Ferguson has been appointed to the staff of the conservatory.

The conservatory graduates for the present year are:

Miss Bessie Ferguson, Newcastle (N.B.)
Miss Nettie Hall, Halifax.
Miss Elizabeth Morrison, Five Islands (N.S.).
Miss Minerva Morrison, Middleton (N.S.).

Several pupils received teachers' certificates.

After the distribution of the diplomas, certificates and prizes, Prof. MacMechan and the lieutenant governor addressed the large assemblage complimenting the board of governors and the staff on the fine record of the past of the college, and its bright prospects for the future.

The president, Mr. Laing, brought the meeting to a close by making some very important announcements for next year. Miss Lilian Hendrie, of Trafalgar Institute, Montreal, will be principal. Harry Dean, of Leipsig, will be director of the conservatory. Miss Edna Ferguson, of the MacDonald Institute, Guelph (Ont.), will take charge of domestic science, and all positions will be filled with teachers of the highest educational rank from the foremost universities at home and abroad.

At Evening Rose a Cooling Breeze

At evening rose a cooling breeze
That whispered to the thirsty trees
Of showers and refreshments sweet,
And kissed the flowers at their feet,
And tossed the roses all about
And winnowed all their fragrence out;
And softly, like a loving hand,
Caressing me, it loosed the band
Of weariness that waiting grows,
And lulled me to a sweet repose.

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