MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

Read Sherlock Holmes on Page 2

THE EVENING TIMES.

Read Want Ads. on Page 8.

VOL. II., NO. 12. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905. ONE CENT.

FROHMAN TALKS OF SIR HENRY IRVING

American Manager Pays Tribute to Great Actor

HE LIKED AMERICA

And Was Looking Forward With Much Enthusiasm to His Coming Tour of the United States and Canada —Was to Play Season of Twenty Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—"Sir Henry Irving was looking forward with much enthusiasm to his coming tour of the United States," said Charles Frohman, his American manager, in speaking of the distinguished English actor tonight. "He liked the Americans," continued Mr. Frohman, "and he had many friends among them. It was Mr. Irving's intention to come to the United States probably two months in advance of the time for the opening of his season in the latter part of next October and just spend the time visiting. His season was to cover a period of 20 playing weeks, extending over a large part of the United States, and was to terminate at the Knickerbocker theatre in New York city. It was to be Mr. Irving's farewell appearance in America, and he wanted the opportunity to make adieux to the American people.

"The news is a great shock to me," continued Mr. Frohman. "I have known Sir Henry Irving very well for a long time, and the last three tours of the United States which he has made have been under my direction. Previous to those tours Sir Henry had made six tours in the United States, the first running back 25 years or more, when he came here under the management of Henry Abbey. In all he has been to the United States nine times. His last visit was during the season of 1903-04, when he opened in the production of Dante at the Broadway theatre in New York city, and afterward played in repertoire in other parts of the country.

"The last time I saw him was at the Garrick Club in London, on the 10th of last July. It was a dinner at which Sir Henry, Henry Watterson, three or four other persons and I were present. Sir Henry then was in excellent spirits. He had just finished a six-weeks London engagement at the Drury Lane theatre, where he had been given the most enthusiastic receptions, the demonstrations in his honor lasting at times as long as 20 minutes. At that time he told us of his plans for the season, saying that he expected to play until Christmas in England and then rest during the holiday season, after which he would resume playing in the provinces and end the season at the Drury Lane theatre. It has been his intention to come to the United States this season, but the attack of illness which he suffered last spring broke up that plan."

Mr. Frohman spoke with much feeling of Sir Henry's great regard and respect for President Roosevelt and the late Secretary Hay, and of his earnest desire to again visit the United States.

MRS. CLOSE BUYS FARM

Settlement of English Pauper Children Will be Located on "Hill" Farm at Nauwigewauk

Mrs. Henry G. Close, of London, England, who has been busy during the past two weeks working up her scheme to bring pauper children out of their overcrowded condition in London, has decided to take the "Hill" farm at Nauwigewauk, Kings county, as suitable for her present need on account of its size, situation, water supply and buildings.

It is intended that these homes shall be presided over by a lady from England who will have necessary helpers, including a Canadian farmer and his wife. The children are to be brought here very young—probably about three or four years of age—and will be supported by English money and educated and trained under Canadian conditions.

It is proposed that the practical work shall begin next spring and that in April or May, at least, eight little ones shall be brought out to their Canadian home.

LOCAL BANDSMEN WILL ESCORT THEM

St. John bandsmen will honor their brother musicians from the Old Country on Monday. The Artillery and City Cornet bands have offered their services and will turn out in full force and escort the Irish Guards from the depot to the rink for the concerts. The parade will be by way of Dock and King streets. The Guards band will arrive here at noon on Monday from Montreal, and the men will live in the three special cars in which they travel. These consist of two sleepers and a commissary car, and they will be switched to a siding in the I. C. R. yard. Last night in Ottawa the band played before a very large audience and intense enthusiasm prevailed. There has been a large advance sale of seats for the concerts on Monday, and the rink will likely be filled to the doors.

EQUITY COURT

Yesterday afternoon in the case of Loggie vs. Montgomery and O'Leary, M. G. Teed, K. C., finished his arguments and G. W. Allen, K. C., followed him. For the plaintiffs Premier Tweedie argued briefly and Attorney General Pugsley also argued and asked that if the judge should find that an injury had been done to the plaintiffs an order for an injunction would have to be made. Judgment was reserved.

FREDERICTON NEWS

(Yesterday's Gleaner).

The blame for the accidents along the Canada Eastern near Cross Creek is being closely fastened to the fact that there has been no section crew at work where the accident occurred for some time past. Today it is stated that Roadmaster Johnston, who has been in charge of the branch, has been discharged by the I. C. R. authorities.

Mrs. John Breen died at her home at Enniskillen last night after a lingering illness.

HOW McCURDY FAMILY FATTENED ON A FLOOD OF GOLD FROM MUTUAL

Father, Son, Son-in-Law, Brother-in-Law, Cousin, All Had Large Salaries—General Public Knew Nothing of Them, Though Golden Stream Has Been Flowing for Half a Century.

NEW YORK LIFE FAMILY TREE

John A. McCall, Pres., ..	$100,000
Darwin P. Kinkaley, son-in-law, Second Vice-Pres., ..	40,000
John C. McCall, Sec., son, ..	14,000
Ballard McCall, son, ...	10,000
Ambrose McCall, brother, ..	9,000
E. E. McCall, brother, ...	10,000
Walter Fitzpatrick, brother-in-law, ...	7,000
Frank Dolan, brother-in-law,	7,500
Albert McClave, son-in-law,	6,000

There are also at least ten other relatives of President McCall who hold minor places that pay them from $1,200 to $2,000 a year each.

MUTUAL LIFE FAMILY TREE.

President Richard C. McCurdy, ...	$150,000
Robert H. McCurdy, son, general manager, salary,	30,000
Robert H. McCurdy, general manager, commissions,	100,000
L. A. Thebaud, son-in-law, commissions, ...	147,000
C. A. Gillette, cousin, connected with Texas agency; commissions, ...	75,800
Ellis J. Moore, brother-in-law,	12,000
P. Stuyvesant Pillot, cousin to brother-in-law, ..	15,000
Family total, ...	$529,800

The family of McCurdy got its fingers into the treasury of the Mutual Life Insurance Company more than half a century ago, and ever since then a stream of money has been trickling steadily into the family's capacious pockets. At first the stream was tiny and modest, but as the millions of money rolled in from policy-holders the McCurdy leak increased in size, until now it is yielding an annual flood of gold.

One of the most remarkable features of this family fortune is the manner in which it has been kept from public knowledge. John D. Rockefeller, with all his aversion to public print and his sealed lips, is an open book in his daily life and transactions compared to the McCurdys. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who never is interviewed, is a voluble gossip alongside of Richard A. McCurdy. The home life of a recluse could not be less known to society reporters than are the affairs of the Morristown family colony of McCurdys. Search of books on noted New Yorkers, examinations of biographies, references to newspaper files all reveal the same story of silence and ignorance concerning their history.

It is one of the astounding things of New York life that a man for many years in an elevated position of public prominence, whose name is advertised in connection with his business from one end of the country to the other, could maintain a barrier of secrecy about his person and his company. That old fiction of eminent respectability guarding the savings of widows and orphans stood around the life insurance managers for generations. The revelations of the past week before the legislative committee stripped away the last shred of that blind belief and leave the McCurdy family naked to public gaze.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company was founded Feb. 1, 1843, by Morris Robinson, who became its first president. The Robinsons were among the aristocrats of old New York. Col. Beverly Robinson had a fine country place near Garrison-on-the-Hudson, but during the Revolutionary war he had to flee to Canada because of his Tory sentiments. His son Morris became cashier of the Bank of the United States, which President Jackson drove out of business because it was absorbing all the money power, just as the small coterie of Wall street financiers and insurance institutions are doing today. After the bank closed Robinson founded the Mutual Life Insurance Company and provided the means for the enormous enrichment of the McCurdy family, which came along later.

Two years ago a tablet to the memory of this old banker was placed on the front of the building at No. 66 Wall street, where his insurance company was first lodged. Richard A. McCurdy, now president of the company, made a speech at the unveiling, which, in view of the recent revelations, is of interest:

"It is a common belief," he said, "that the soldier's way to glory is shorter and more certain than that of any other servant of mankind. But the founders of institutions whose achievements endure from generation to generation ever increasing their contributions to the welfare of humanity and the advancement of civilization, have for our peaceful age a claim no less valid than that of the hero, even of a noble cause, to the recollection of mankind.

"May this tablet, erected in the center of the commercial life of this metropolis to one of the architects of its growing prosperity, long remain an accepted testimonial that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'"

It was just about this time that Mr. McCurdy had his salary as president of Morris Robinson's original company raised to $150,000 per year, and members of his family were drawing hundreds of thousands more from its treasury.

Some years after the formation of the Mutual the first McCurdy became connected with it. He was Robert H. McCurdy, a man of some prominence in New York affairs, who became interested in the life insurance business, and eventually was a leading director in the Mutual. Its business was relatively small in those days, and modern methods and ideas of financiering with banks and trust companies and syndicates had not been devised.

Richard A. McCurdy, his son, was born in New York city in 1835, making him, therefore, seventy years old at present. The son was sent to Harvard, where he was graduated. Then he studied law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1856, when he had just come of age. One of his youthful partners was Lucius Robinson, afterward governor of the state.

Just about the time Henry B. Hyde was leaving the employ of the Mutual to found the Equitable the young lawyer obtained his first hold on the Mutual treasury as a legal representative. In 1860 he was appointed its attorney and five years later he was made vice-president.

Three presidents came and passed away during Mr. McCurdy's long service as vice-president, until finally, in 1885, he became head of the company and the family was installed in power. His presidential salary at first was relatively modest—$30,000 a year—although large enough to cause comments of an investigating committee in 1887. For twenty years now Richard A. McCurdy has been the dominating force in the Mutual Life, ruling it as Henry B. Hyde did the Equitable and as John A. McCall has done the New York Life, with an autocratic one-man power.

The first family connection to enter into the rich pickings of the company was John A. Little, whose sister Richard A. McCurdy had married when he was a young lawyer. Mr. Little was the founder of the agency firm now known as Charles H. Raymond & Co., which controls all the business of Greater New York for the Mutual. Originally the firm was known as Little & Raymond, but after accumulating a large fortune Mr. Little went to Paris to live, and there he died two years ago, leaving an estate valued at $4,000,000.

It was through this agency firm of Raymond & Co. that the McCurdy relatives drained large sums of money. Every policy written in and around New York paid tribute to them, and, the percentages rolled in for years on annual payments of renewals. After Mr. Little's retirement Robert H. McCurdy, son of the president, became the partner of Mr. Raymond, and when he finally obtained a more profitable berth as foreign agent, with percentages from all of Europe, and then later general manager of the company, his place was taken by the next in line, Louis A. Thebaud, who had married Miss Gertrude McCurdy, a sister.

In the mean time another relative, Dr. Elias J. Marsh, brother-in-law of President McCurdy, had become medical examiner of the company, with a large salary. In recent years a more distant connection, Peter Stuyvesant Pillot, a cousin of Mr. Thebaud, was let into the privilege of family profit as a special agent of some kind. Mr. Pillot was at one time rather prominent in society, his own family being classed among the old New Yorkers.

Having secured their enormous incomes from the Mutual, the McCurdy family withdrew itself from the gaze and comment of city people. They made no attempt to enter the ranks of the so-called Four Hundred, or to dazzle Fifth avenue with the size of their houses or the display of their wealth. They kept the secret of the goose that laid golden eggs closely to themselves. The elder McCurdy for a number of years occupied a house at No. 37 Fifth avenue, modest, but comfortable. The son, Robert, lived nearby in Ninth street, although later he built a more elaborate place at No. 29 East Fifty-first street.

Gradually, however, the summer homes erected by the family around Morristown, N. J., became their permanent residences. President McCurdy completed a few years ago a $1,000,000 place in Morristown, erect-

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OIL WELL BORING IS ABANDONED NOW

American Oil Borers Had No Success in Moncton

DOWN 1,600 FEET,

But the Wells Caved in Before They Struck Oil—Experiment Cost $5,000, but They Are Not Discouraged and They Will Try Again Next Year.

MONCTON, Oct. 13—W. R. Townsend, who has been drilling for himself and other New York parties, the test oil well on the J. N. Wilbur farm just west of Moncton, has been obliged to abandon the work on account of bad cave-ins, after reaching a depth of 1600 feet. The search for oil at this point began four months ago and a depth of a thousand feet was reached in the first thirty days. After striking three streams of fresh water a heavy flow of salt water was struck at 410 and 615 feet and a bad cover was reached at 770 feet. After passing a depth of 1000 feet a heavy stratum of 350 feet of fine sandstone was cut through and afterwards the drill passed through about 100 feet of gypsum, quartzite, etc. Samples of this formation were sent to Prof. Schaler, of Harvard University, who notified Mr. Townsend that the carboniferous rocks had not yet been found and the oil sands, if any, would be found at a still greater depth. At a depth of 1600 feet the third cave-in was experienced and it was found impossible to keep the hole open. As it would take a month to get the necessary material to open up and properly case the well, it was decided to abandon the work until next spring. Mr. Townsend had with him in the oil boring four experienced well borers from the oil fields of Pennsylvania and these men left yesterday for home. Mr. Townsend and those associated with him spent about five thousand dollars on the well in question, but it is their intention to return next spring and make a still further search. Next year they intend to put up a still larger fund for carrying on the oil boring in this section. They will bore in the same field and will equip themselves with a better stock of material for the work.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co. are revolutionizing the telephone system in Moncton. A new brick building which is to be used exclusively as an exchange has been erected on Alma St. beside the present exchange, which is in the local manager's house and is being thoroughly equipped with machinery and up-to-date methods in connection with the telephone service. The company have been busy of late running cables through the city and when the work is finished the number of wires on the principal streets will be greatly reduced. The improvements will be in operation but when completed Moncton will probably have an up-to-date telephone system.

John McCleave, of Sydney has purchased from H. F. Hamilton a residence and two lots situated at the corner of Highfield and Fleet streets and intends moving to Moncton from Sydney within a week or two. Mr. McCleave is talking of going into the livery stable business here.

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REV. SANDFORD FINED $100

The Leader of Shiloh Punished for Cruelty to His Son.

LEWISTON, Oct. 13—Rev. Frank W. Sandford of Shiloh was sentenced at the Supreme court Friday to pay a fine of $100 and costs on the charge of cruelty to his son. The court made extended remarks in imposing this sentence. The statutes permit a fine of $100 or a year in jail.

WEDDINGS

Wilson-Worden

A pretty wedding took place in Victoria street Free Baptist church last night, when Hersey Wilson, of Cambridge, Queens county, was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Worden, of Johnston, Queens county.

Rev. David Long conducted the ceremony.

After the wedding the happy couple, accompanied by a number of friends and acquaintances went to the residence of E. D. Starkey, Paradise Row, where they had supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on the Crystal Stream this morning for Cambridge, where they will reside.

Wilmot-Arrowsmith

At Woburn (Mass.), on the 10th of this month, Rev. Dr. W. J. Stewart, formerly of this city, united in marriage Levi Wilmot and Miss Alice May Arrowsmith, both at one time belonging to St. John. The bride and groom have relatives and numerous friends here.

Ward-Cavanaugh

Miss M. A. Cavanaugh, daughter of M. T. Cavanaugh, Brussels street, was married on Sept. 17 to James W. Ward, son of James Ward, of the Ward Hotel, Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will live at 11 Dudley street, Boston.

VENEER MILL FOR ST. JOHN

It is proposed to establish a veneer mill in St. John in the near future for handling the woods grown on the property of the Chemalapa Land Company of Mexico, and to make this city the distributing point for the dominion.

George W. Fowler, M.P., of Sussex, and president of the company, passed through the city yesterday on his way to visit the property.

It is the present intention of the directors to establish a veneer mill in St. John and to make this city a distributing point for Canada. The lumber on the property consists of some twenty-five different varieties of woods, including mahogany and Spanish cedar, and it is the general opinion that there will be a good demand, especially as the supply of Canadian hardwood is growing scarce.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HOLD AN INVESTIGATION

Methods of Life Insurance Companies Doing Business in Canada Should be Made Subject of an Inquiry Under Governmental Warrant.

(Onlooker in New Freeman).

The investigation into the methods of the three great United States insurance companies, while producing a somewhat alarming effect upon the public mind, has not resulted in much that is new to the insurance men of either the United States or Canada. It has been known to insurance men for years that most of the first premiums of the insurance companies of the United States and Canada have gone for commissions and other expenses. It has been known that, owing to the changed methods of the financial world, the largest insurance companies have worked in connection with powerful trusts or syndicates in order to make anything like profitable investments. It has been no secret that in the mutual insurance companies at the meetings of which all policyholders had the right to vote, very few of the latter exercised their rights in this regard, and it has been an open secret that the leading officers of all the great companies were getting princely salaries. Whatever might be thought, from the moral standpoint, of insurance companies contributing to election funds, those who know anything about the methods of politicians on both sides of the line in collecting campaign funds are not surprised to hear that the great companies of the United States had been induced to contribute to the campaign funds of the Republican party, more particularly when the managers of those great companies felt that a change of government in the United States would be detrimental to the interests of all great monetary institutions. The investigation has shown to the public all these things which are known or believed to exist by insurance men in the United States and Canada. It has shown, too, that which perhaps is not unnatural in poor, weak human nature, that the managers of the great United States companies did not hesitate to put a sufficiently advanced value upon their services as the business of their companies increased. Some of the salaries are scandalously high. Dishonestly high might be a better expression. With respect to the commissions, it would not be possible for such figures to have prevailed if the public was sufficiently advanced on the question of insurance to purchase it as they would any other necessary of life. There can be no question, however, that the rate of commission is altogether too great. A very material reduction in the rate of commissions would largely do away with rebating, which insurance men say is a positive evil in the insurance business. The great insurance companies of New York seem to have been managed by men who cannot be open to the charge of not recognizing in their near relations ability of a high and expensive character. Some general managers appear to have been favored with large and profitable territory. Perhaps if five or six general managers were earning among them the commissions earned in some cases by one there would be less disposition on the part of the public to complain, though the aggregated commissions would mean as much expense for the getting of business.

In their desire to make capital against the United States companies and in favor of Canadian companies over the recent disclosures in New York, some Canadian life insurance agents have directed criticism towards Canadian life insurance companies. The result will, undoubtedly, be an investigation by the dominion government into the standing and methods of all insurance companies doing business in Canada, whether British, Canadian or American. The writer has no doubt, considering the size of the Canadian companies, that most, if not all, the scandals that have so far marked the investigation of the New York companies will appear in connection with an investigation of the Canadian companies. This additional fact will also appear—that while the reserves (another name for cash values) on American and other foreign companies doing business in Canada are placed every year in the custody of the dominion government for the protection of Canadian policy-holders, the only government guarantee which investors in Canadian insurance companies have is the small, almost insignificant sum that the Canadian companies are required to deposit with the government in order to do business in Canada. The final outcome of the insurance investigations, both in the United States and in Canada, will be in the better interests of the insurance public. It may result in Canada in the government having to take steps to provide a national system of insurance to be conducted and controlled like any other department of government—the post office system, for instance. If that time comes, when the question of profits can be eliminated from insurance, the public will have gained a great victory and humanity benefited by the present and near future exposures. In the meantime there is no reason why anyone holding a policy in any of the first class or great insurance companies should lose his head and think of giving up his policy. The great business of insurance has received quite a shock, and if none of the great companies did any more business the guaranteed surplus would meet all existing and maturing liabilities.

WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP COMING TO NEW YORK

German Liner Amerika is a Marvel—Carries 16,000 Tons of Cargo and 4,000 Passengers and Crew—Magnificently Fitted Throughout.

HAMBURG, Oct. 13—Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, sailed for New York Wednesday on the company's new steamship Amerika. She had on board her full complement of passengers.

The Amerika, the world's largest ship, was launched on April 20, from the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast. The vessel, which is of about 22,500 tons register and 42,000 tons displacement, is intended for the service between Hamburg and New York. She can carry 16,000 tons of cargo and about 5000 passengers and crew. She is 687 feet long, is 74 feet 6 inches wide and is 53 feet deep.

The Amerika marks the introduction of many innovations in transatlantic travel, some of the new features being a restaurant, where meals will be served a la carte at all hours under the supervision of the Carlton Hotel of London. The ship will have a florist's shop, electric passenger elevator's connecting the decks, a well-equipped gymnasium, stateroom telephone service, a nursery for children, trained nurses for the sick and electric and hydropathic baths. The restaurant is amidship on the sixth deck, and will accommodate about 120 persons. Continental artists were engaged to design a large share of the ship's decorations, and every effort was carried out on a lavish scale. The decorative scheme of the restaurant is in the Renaissance style, with elaborate effects in chased bronze. The walls are paneled in chestnut and mahogany, mounted in bronze, fashioned by famous artists after the style of the latter half of the eighteenth century. At night a number of large crystal electroliers and wall brackets give a soft light.

The skylight is framed in wrought iron and glazed with artistic stained glass, while large, square windows replace the usual circular portholes. The tables have been placed so as to afford accommodation for parties of two, four, six or eight, and at one special banquet table twelve persons can be seated. The chairs are copies of the old Versailles design, with the same pattern of Aubusson tapestry that Marie Antoinette used in the Petit Trianon. The linen, china, etc., have been especially designed to harmonize, and the silver used is the same service that was made for the use of the German emperor when he made his Mediterranean cruise on the Hamburg.

Another splendid apartment is the main dining saloon, which is a hundred feet long and extends the full width of the ship. The room is situated amidships on the main deck, and has accommodations for 400 persons. The walls are of pearl gray, enriched by copies of Bouche's most admired paintings. The furnishings are of the Louis XVI. period. The chairs are upholstered with gold-colored West Indian satin. The carpets and tablecloths are a warm, deep gold color. The wood carvings are a reproduction of those in the Grand Trianon at Versailles. In the centre of the room is a huge dome supported by graceful columns. The electroliers are of beautiful design, while the centre tables are lighted by electric lamps. Bronze garlands are suspended from the dome and further enchance the beauty of the decorations. The favorite haunt of the men passengers — the smoking-room—is arranged in two stories on the upper promenade and boat decks, with a large staircase. Illumination is provided by electric lights placed inside of lanterns. It represents as nearly as possible a great hall or hunting-room of an Elizabethan manor house.

The Amerika has accommodations for a class of passengers to be known as "fourth class." Her crew complement is 520. In the first-class division she will have accommodations for 507, and in the second for 284. One special point to be noted in connection with the steerage passengers is that they will never be berthed below the lower deck. Moreover, they will at certain times of the day have the use of the upper decks aft.

SHE GOES TO THE JUNK HEAP

This is the Fate of the Famous Old Steamer New Brunswick Which for Some Years Ran Between St. John and Boston

Good bye to the old New Brunswick.

This famous old steamer, will be remembered by the traveling public as being on the route between St. John and Boston for quite a number of years. She was then owned by the old International Steamship Company, and was considered a crack boat. Lately, however, she has deteriorated and now the junk heap is to be her final resting place.

Of the New Brunswick and her fate yesterday's Bangor News says:—

For forty-five years the steamer New Brunswick has plied in and around New England waters and now she has come to that end which all ships which survive the perils of the sea finally reach, the junk shop.

Now she lies at McPhee's yard in Boston, while workmen tear out her furnishings, break up her engines and boilers, and secure all the metal they can tear from her timbers. Her smokestack and walking beam will come down in a couple of days, and then the New Brunswick will be towed down the harbor into the lee of some island and set on fire in order that the junk dealers may get her coppering and metal in her hull.

When the New Brunswick left her builders in New York in 1860 she was considered one of the finest steamers afloat, not even the sound liners of the day being superior to her.

She was for many years the crack boat of the International S. S. Co., on the down-east route and has plied on many routes since, having been on the Bangor-Boston route several times as a spare boat. Her last appearance here was in 1892, when she took the place of the Penobscot during a break-down.

Of late years the New Brunswick has had a checkered career. Last year she was furbished up with much paint, brass and bunting and took moonlight excursions out of New York, some of the tropical order, gaining for the boat a rather notorious reputation. During the past summer she has been an excursion boat in Boston harbor, although her thousands of patrons little dreamed that she was so near the junk heap.

The Times New Reporter.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Nothing could give greater pleasure to the public than the news that the civic board of landscape commissioners have turned their attention to the Court Block. It will be delightful in the coming winter days to go over to Indiantown and view the beauties of the spot. The tourists who will come down river on cakes of ice will be equally charmed, and will carry away kodak souvenirs to encourage their friends to visit St. John and see the Court Block. This breathing space would have been beautified years ago but for the scarcity of planks. There was a good crop of planks this year, and if we have an open fall enough will be planted to make a fine showing in the spring.

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A partridge was shot on Thursday on one of the streets of Moncton. These birds are becoming a nuisance. Landlord Barker of the Ben Lomond House says his boarders are so tired of broiled partridge that they are calling for plain pork and pancakes.

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THE CASUS BELLI.

PARIS, Oct. 14—(Special)—It is learned on the highest authority that Lord Lansdowne told Cambon to tell Delcasse that if Kaiser Bill wanted a bout it could be pulled off whenever Bill could get down to weight, and that the Sultan of Morrocco had agreed to act as referee and stakeholder. Kaiser Bill told Delcasse to tell Cambon to tell Lord Lansdowne to go chase himself. This is the first time this story has been given out, and Wolff-Metternich says he has Bill's authority to say that it is the only correct statement of the affair that has been given to the public. Bill is quite mad about it.

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WILL ARREST SIR FRED.

Mr. Jamesey Jones says he is going to have Sir Fred. Borden arrested. Before Sir Fred. promulgated that horrid doctrine of militarism in the schools, Jamesey's boys were as peaceful as pet lambs. They never thought of quarrelling. If they saw another boy walking with his head up and with a springy step they would run to papa and say: "See that bold, bad boy." But now all is changed. Little Willie calls Jamesey, jr., naughty names, and they do dreadful things to each other. Little Willie declares he will be a soldier, and Jamesey, jr., wants to be a pirate. They have wooden swords, and want a gymnasium in the yard, and refuse to play any more with their dolls. Jamesey says they have caught the military spirit from Sir Fred. Borden and he fully expects they will take to throwing their shoulders back and their chests forward, and perhaps learn to use their muscles. If Sir Fred. comes down this way Jamesey, as before stated, will have him arrested. This sort of thing has gone far enough, Jamesey says—and he is determined to put a stop to it.