POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033



# ANDREE'S BODY REPORTED FOUND

## Story of Norwegian Skipper is Not Generally Believed

## MISSING ELEVEN YEARS

### Famous Explorer and Two Companions Started in Balloon for North Pole in 1897, But Their Fate Has Never Been Known.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—A letter received here from the captain of the Danish steamer Inga, dated Labrador, September 10, reports that Captain Chalker, skipper of the schooner Pelops, of Conception Bay, N. F., discovered in Northern Labrador a cross bearing the name "Andree" and that beneath this cross he found a body and a box of documents.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 11.—Captain Jas. Chalker, master of the fishing schooner Pilot of Brigus, Conception Bay, N. F., said tonight that while his vessel was cod fishing in Mugford Bay, northern Labrador, about August 8th or August 10th, he started overland across the cape to Black Duck Bay, three miles distant and came upon a grave surmounted by a cross bearing the inscription "Andre Ansty, Nov. 7, 1897." The lettering was very faint and it was difficult to tell whether the date of the month was Nov. 1 or 7, but he decided to be the latter.

Captain Chalker did not disturb the grave and did not discover any documents and does not know who is buried there. He is positive that the first word was spelled 'Andre" and not, "Andree."

It is thought here that a possible explanation of the grave may lie in fact that fishermen from Notre Dame Bay named Anstey, fish near Cape Mugford every summer, and one of these may have died and been buried there. Against this theory is the well-known fact that Newfoundlanders always endeavor to bring home their dead from the fishing grounds.

The point where the grave was found is about three quarters of a mile form the coast. A Captain Chalker says he can locate it again very easily if required. There was no wreckage or any other objects near the cross. The nearest settlement is twenty miles away.

Captain Jackson, master of the Moravian mission steamer "Harmony" who arrived today from northern Labrador, was unable to throw any light upon the matter Neither he nor Dr. Hutton, who was also on board the mission steamer, having spent three years in charge of the mission hospital in northern Labrador, was aware of the existence of any grave where Chalker found one.

The expedition to discover the North Pole, organized by Professor S. A. Andree, a Swedish explorer, left Danes Island, Spitzbergen, in a balloon on the afternoon of July 11, 1897. Professor Andree was accompanied by two companions, Stindberg and Fraenkel. He was prepared to drop messages relating his progress, and various such communications were discovered during the three months following his departure. No authentic news, however, ever was received concerning the fate of the balloon or its occupants.

Curious rumors have been current of the finding of relics of the expedition, but none of them ever was confirmed. In September of 1899 a buoy marked "Andree Polar Expedition" with an anchor attached was picked up on King Charles Island and later identified as the buoy which Andree was to drop when passing the pole, but the general opinion was that it had been lost overboard or thrown out to lighten the balloon. In September of 1900 a bottle containing a note numbered 143 was found near Vardoe, the most northernly part of Norway.

It has twice been reported that Andree's body had been found, but neither of these statements were substantiated. In July of 1902 a circumstantial story was received from York Factory, Northwest British Territory, setting forth that Andree and his two companions had been murdered two years previously, that is in 1900, by a party of Eskimos at a point several hundred miles north of York and near Fort Churchill. The Eskimos saw the balloon alight on the snow and three men emerge from it. The natives approached and as they did so one of the Andree party fired off a gun. This was regarded as a challenge and almost instantly the natives, according to this story, fell upon the three explorers and massacred them. Everything pertaining to Andree's outfit was carried to the homes of the natives on the borders of the Arctic region.

Many expeditions, some equipped at great expense, have searched the Arctic regions for the missing balloonists, out not one of them was successful.

Andree's balloon was so constructed as to be capable of remaining in the air for more than fifty days, but he took provisions for only four months. The start from Dane's Island was made under exciting circumstances. There was a strong wind at the time, which frequently blew in fierce gusts. From the west side of the balloon waved the Swedish colors side by side with a white silk flag with a blue anchor embroidered thereon, the gift of a woman friend of the aeronaut. Immediately under the balloon was fastened diagonally a piece of bamboo to which were attached sails like wings; these the aeronauts hoped to be able to manipulate from the car by means of ropes. Shortly before half past two in the afternoon of July 11, eleven years ago, Andree was ready. He shook hands heartily with those friends who had assembled in the balloon house, nodded to the astonished trappers who stood watching him, and addressed a few warm and heartfelt words to those whose hands he could not shake.

Then the three men, Andree, Stinnberg and Fraenkle, standing in the car, severed the ropes. The balloon rose majestically while Andree gazed in happy confidence upon those who remained behind. Then all three waved their caps and shouted: "Greetings to all at home in Sweden."

After a narrow escape from being driven against a rock in Sweerenburg Sound, the balloon was seen moving northward exactly as Andree wished. The direction of this first flight intimated that it would be driven toward Greenland, or the north coast of America.

Professor Andree first began the study of air currents in 1877, when on a voyage to the United States with the idea of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. Between 1892 and 1897 he experimented in Sweden with the help of King Oscar. The famous balloon in which he started for the pole was constructed under the superintendence of M. Lachambre.

Dane's Island, the site upon which Andree made his fatal start for the pole was selected by Walter Wellman, of Chicago, as the point to make his start ten years later, on the second proposed endeavor to get to the pole by means of an airship. Wellman returned from the island, however, without having been able to get away.

St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 11.—Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the noted Labrador medical missionary and explorer, who is in St. Albans tonight to deliver a lecture, when shown the dispatch from Copenhagen containing the report of the finding of the body of the explorer, said:

"I do not believe that there is any truth in it." Dr. Grenfell said that he was at Conception Bay, N.F., late in October and that he heard nothing of such a report. He was certain that if the captain of the Schooner Pelops had reported any such disaster the news of it would have spread rapidly, not only in Newfoundland, but throughout Labrador. He considered it unlikely that a Danish sea captain would have been the only one to hear the story.

Dr. Grenfell, who is in close touch with all happenings in Labrador, said that no rumor of the discovery of the body of Andree had reached him before he left Labrador last month.

# ROMANCE IN WEDDING SOLEMNIZED HERE

### Josiah Webb and Mrs. Abbey Seely, Sweethearts in Youth, Married Here Monday.

There was an element of romance in the wedding of Mrs. Abbie Seely, of this city and Josiah Webb, of Houlton (Me.), which took place on Monday evening. The principals had been brought up almost in the same neighborhood and although there was no formal engagement, they became attached to each other. Mrs. Seely's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dunham, at that time lived in Gaspareaux, while Mr. Webb resided in Blissville.

After a time, the two young people drifted apart Miss Dunham married twice, while Mr. Webb also contracted a matrimonial alliance. Fourteen years ago, Mrs. Seely's second husband died and the widow with her family moved to Dakota, where they resided until a few years ago. Mrs. Webb died about two years ago in Houlton. Mr. Webb's thoughts turned to his first love, but he was under the impression until a few months ago that she was still in Dakota. When he learned that she was living in the maritime provinces, a correspondence was opened and resulted in the happy event of Monday evening.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the home of Mrs. Seely's daughter, Mrs. Ralph Strange, with whom she had been residing in Spring street. Only intimate friends of the family witnessed the nuptials. Rev. G. F. Scovil, rector of St. Jude's church, Carleton, was the officiating clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Webb left yesterday morning for Houlton, where the groom is the proprietor of a livery stable and is a prosperous farmer.

# HEAD OF BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL FAVORS WEDDED TEACHERS

### Thinks Women Unmarried at 30 Unequal to Proper Training of Young.

Boston, Nov. 9.—"The proposition that women teachers of the public schools shall not be permitted to teach after the age of 30, unless they are married, has much to recommend it," said Dr. Colin A. Scott of the Boston normal school in the opening lecture of the series at the Civic Service House on Salem street last night.

"For the chances are," he continued, "that a woman who has lived till 30 and remains unmarried leads thereafter a disappointed life, and she cannot herself do as good work as when she led a life filled with hope, and, moreover, she loses a certain prestige with the pupils when they look upon her as one to whom a rounded life is denied."

"Our entire social life," said the doctor, "has its foundation in the public schools, and it is of supreme importance that the foundation be well laid for on it rests the hope of our nation.

"Teaching in our public schools is not, or should not be simply an instruction in recognizing and making the characters that constitute our language, but it is here that the children should be taught the far broader story of life and the whole of life as far as it can be shown. In order to do that it must have teachers who are themselves of full knowledge in the meaning of life.

"Economic conditions are responsible for the difference in pay between men and women teachers," said the doctor. "It is a question between the women and the public, and I am satisfied that when the public thinks the work of the woman teacher is worth more compensation than it now receives it will be paid.

"But while the argument that a man and woman, each engaged in teaching an equal number of hours a day, should receive the same salary sounds logical and plausible at first hearing, a careful review of the situation will show us that it is not a fair proposition of the facts, for almost all women are teachers in grades and almost all men are principals or masters of schools and perhaps do no teaching at all, but have the entire responsibility of the school to care for.

"Still another reason why men get larger pay as a rule, and also why they deserve it, is found in the fact that usually the man enters upon teaching intending to make it a life work, and he prepares for it with a university education that he expects will enable him to fill a position capable of caring for himself and his prospective family.

"On the other hand, very few women anticipate at the start that teaching will be a life work with them, and even fewer bring a university education to the work. The man, therefore, as a usual thing, is equipped to hold a position in teaching that but few women could occupy, and should be correspondingly rewarded."

# LONGBOAT EASILY DEFEATS THREE MEN

Toronto, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Longboat made his debut as a professional runner at Kingston tonight when he easily defeated three of that district's professional sprinters in a five mile race in the Princess rink. The Indian's time was twenty-six minutes.

# KING HONORS MONTREAL MEN

### Edward Clouston, of Bank of Montreal, and Hugh Graham Can Prefix Sir Now.

London, Nov. 9.—The king's birthday honors announced yesterday include the conferring of a baronetcy upon E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Daily Star. Both honors carry the prefix of sir.

Sir Edward Seaborne Clouston is the son of the late James S. Clouston, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and was born at Moose Factory, N. W. T. He was educated at the Montreal High School, and entered the service of the Bank of Montreal as a junior clerk on March 8, 1865. After passing through the various grades of service, he became assistant general manager in 1887, acting general manager in 1889, and general manager of the bank in November 1890. He served under the late E. H. King, the late C. F. Smithers, R. B. Angus, W. J. Buchanan, Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona. Mr. Clouston was largely instrumental in the framing of the Bank Act of 1890, and in its subsequent revision, and was honored by the Canadian Bankers' Association by election to its presidency on its formation, an office he was unable to accept on account of other engagements, but which he has since filled and which he now holds. He is one of the governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital and a member of the council of the Art Association, besides being identified with many other local societies and associations. He is a member of the directorate of a number of large business corporations. When Lord Strathcona retired from the presidency of the Bank of Montreal, becoming its first honorary president, being succeeded in the presidency by Sir George A. Drummond, Sir Edward Clouston was elected to the vice-presidency, retaining the position of general manager. He was married in November, 1878, to Annie, youngest daughter of George Easton, formerly collector of customs at Brockville, Ont.

### Probate Court, Judgment in Gilbert's Estate Case.

In the probate court Tuesday Judge Armstrong rendered judgment in the case of the estate of Mary B. Gilbert, refusing the petition of Mrs. Margaret Ahern and deciding in favor of W. C. Gaynor for the amount of $200.

Daniel Mullin, K.C., for Mrs. Ahern, has notified Judge Armstrong of his intention to appeal from the decision on behalf of the client. S. B. Bustin is the opposing lawyer in the case.

The judgment is as follows:

"In this case a caveat was filed whereby it became necessary to prove the will in solemn form. On return of citation, a prima facie case in favor of the will was made out. Other witnesses were called and then Mrs. Margaret Ahern, the residuary legatee, who had asked for proof in solemn form, filed allegations against the will. The allegations contained objectionable matter unnecessary to be therein set forth, even if true, and as they included serious charges which without proof would otherwise have remained on the files of the court, they were ordered to be withdrawn. New allegations were then filed. The chief allegations are that the will does not truly set forth the wishes of the deceased—that it was not prepared in accordance with her wishes—that the contents were misrepresented to her, and that there was undue influence of the part of the Rev. Mr. Gaynor, the executor, etc. The only evidence in support of the contention that the will did not set forth the wishes of the deceased and that it was not in accordance with her wishes, and as to misrepresentation, etc., was that of witnesses who were in an adjoining room, the door of which was partially closed, while the instructions were being given, and it may very well be that those witnesses misunderstood the fragments of the conversation which they were able to overhear. The solicitor who drew the will and the other witness present gave evidence to the contrary, and under this evidence I find that these allegations are not sustained. As to the charge of undue influence on the part of the Rev. Mr. Gaynor, I find that there is no evidence whatever to sustain this—neither was there any evidence offered in support of those portions of the allegations which on being objected to were ordered to be removed from the files of the court—the Rev. Mr. Gaynor besides receiving the marks of confidence of the testatrix in nominating him as her executor, receives only the very small legacy of $200 out of an estate of $2,400.

"I therefore find against all the allegations, and decree that the will has been proven in solemn form, and I sustain the will. Probate will accordingly issue to the executor therein named.

"As to the costs, parties interested have the right to require a will to be proved in solemn form. The costs in this case up to that period will be paid out of the estate. All the costs incurred from and after the filing of the allegations will be paid by Margaret Ahern, the person filing such allegations."

In the estate of Edward McGuiggan, ship builder, there was the return of citation to pass the accounts of Judge Carleton, the administrator, de bonis non. The accounts are duly passed and allowed; Clarence H. Ferguson, proctor for administrator; Alexander W. MacRae, K. C., advocate for the next of kin.

# NEW I. C. R. SHOP READY FOR BUSINESS

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 10 (Special.)—One hundred and thirty-five men who have been employed in the old I. C. R. repair shops moved this morning to the new shop in the west end of the city, which marks the initial appearance of employes at the new works. Yesterday some two hundred disabled cars were shunted to the new shops where they are now awaiting repairs. There was also twenty-seven cars of material transferred from the old shops to the new. When the work is under way forty cars a day can be repaired.

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# FEVER FROM AN OLD CASE

### Woman After 18 Years Spreads Typhoid

**Physicians Much Interested in a Recent Epidemic in a Suburb of Washington--Good Work of Hospital Service Against Plague on Pacific Coast--Interesting Experiments in Relation to Transmission of Leprosy.**

(Correspondence of Boston Transcript)

Washington, Oct. 19.—Physicians everywhere will note with interest the startling discovery in a suburb of Washington, that typhoid fever has been spread from a woman who had the disease eighteen years ago. For some time the fever has been developing rapidly in Georgetown, and thirty-two cases had accumulated within ten days, while the health officials have been busy. A dairy farm farther outside was under suspicion by the district health officer, but the most searching investigations, supplemented with the assistance of a detail from the Marine Hospital Service, failed to locate the cause of infection. The water was found to be exceptionally pure; the drainage facilities were excellent and the milk was handled in the cleanest and most scientific manner.

A woman was the proprietor of the establishment, and it was not until the officials were at their wits' end to discover the origin of the trouble that suspicion turned personally upon her. It was learned that eighteen years ago she had been afflicted with typhoid fever, and in the remote chance that here might be the solution of the problem a thorough examination was made. Bacilli were soon discovered, and it was officially stated that the unfortunate proprietor undoubtedly was the innocent cause of the spread of the disease.

Instances like this are rare in medical history, but they are recorded. Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, is quoted as saying that about two per cent. of all persons attacked with typhoid fever may be regarded as permanently germ carriers of this class. The result is discouraging, from one point of view, for logically it would compel a chemical examination of the circumstances of every person engaged in the handling of milk, no matter how scrupulously clean the accessories of the farm or how rigorously precautions are taken, from an inspection of the water drunk by the cows to the final delivery at the door of the customer. On the other hand, this official confirmation of a medical suspicion which is rapidly becoming scientific knowledge is of the utmost value in completing the missing link of prevention in the fight against typhoid. Public thought has been immensely stimulated by the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis, and here in Washington, where typhoid and consumptive conditions are so prevalent, the people are keen for new discoveries and anxious to adopt the latest progressive methods. The study of what can be done to render harmless a person so unfortunately afflicted as the dairy woman in question is one with which local science has yet to deal.

The work of the Marine Hospital Service in stamping out the bubonic plague on the Pacific coast is one of the most successful in the history of modern medicine. It is now learned that not a case of human plague has developed since last January, and only one of rat plague, which was discovered in August. A little flurry has been caused among the officials by the discovery that a boy who had been bitten by a ground squirrel was suffering with the plague; but whether the squirrel had the plague and communicated it, or the disease came from a squirrel flea, had anything to do with the case are yet unsettled questions. The Government is desirous of continuing the warfare against rats, as communities cannot always be trusted to clear themselves of vermin without a little official prodding. So far, means have not been provided for carrying on the rat campaign.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William B. Wherry sends from Oakland, Cal., an interesting story of a series of experiments and investigations conducted to determine whether or not the parasitic insects might play some role in the transmission of leprosy. While detailed to plague work in Oakland, Dr. Wherry also made a careful search for leprosy in rats in order to gain some idea as to its prevalence.

During the four months between April 15 and July 15, 1908, 9,361 rats were dissected. Of these twenty were infected with leprosy. Nine were females and six males, and in five the sex was not recorded. The experience gained in recognizing the anatomical features of the disease resulted in the recognition of some cases of very recent infection. It seems probable therefore, that few, if any, leper rats were overlooked in this series. Most of these rats, however, were very large, old rats, which showed such marked alopecia and superficial ulceration, with occasional atrophy of the tail or toes, as at once to excite suspicion. "To illustrate the sickly and defenceless condition of rats in an advanced stage of this disease," says Dr. Wherry, "I might relate that one leper rat was found staggering about in an apparently half-blind and defenceless condition on one of the public streets of Berkeley in broad daylight. Judging from the results of experimental inoculation, the two early cases of naturally acquired leprosy examined by me must have been of six to eight months' duration. The only lesions present were in the auxillary glands in one case, and in the inguinal in the other, and the subcutis immediately adjacent to these regions. The submaxillary and cervical glands have never been found infected, even in the most advanced cases."

After discussing the possible modes by which the disease may be transmitted from one animal to another, Dr. Wherry gives the result of a long series of experiments with flies, from which he deduces that most of the evidence bearing on the possible role of insects in the transmission of leprosy may be classified as purely a priori, or as evidence based simply upon the finding of lepra-like bacilli in certain insects. It is evident, he says, that the simple taking up of parasites by an insect does not necessarily imply that the insect plays a role in their transmission from one post to another. Actual experiments only can demonstrate this. There is no evidence, he finds, that human and rat leprosy are identical, or that human beings need fear infection from leper rats. The bacilli taken up by flies apparently do not multiply within the insect, as the fly usually is clear of bacilli in forty-eight hours; but heavily invested pupae of the fly seem to be incapable of further development.

# MONCTON SEWER FLUSHED WITH LIQUOR AGAIN

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—The police tonight consigned to the sewer a quantity of liquor seized some time ago in the Hotel Minto. The Scott Act case against the Brunswick Hotel in the police court today was edjourned.

# PETER CLINCH WILL BUY HORSES IN KENTUCKY

### Will Leave Tonight, as Agent for N. B. Government, to Attend Sale of Thoroughbreds.

Peter Clinch left Thursday evening as agent for the N. B. government to purchase thoroughbred mares and stallions at the Kentucky horse sale on Nov. 23. The horses will be brought here for improvement of the stock in New Brunswick.

The suggestion was made to the government by Mr. Clinch, and the case as outlined by him seemed such a good one that it was at once agreed to authorize him to act in the matter. In his letter to the government, considered at Tuesday's meeting, Mr. Clinch suggested that a sale of thoroughbred horses to be held in Lexington (Ky.), on November 23, would afford an exceptional opportunity to the government to purchase some splendid animals which would be of great advantage in improving the stock of the country.

He pointed out that there was just now a panic among the breeders of thoroughbreds on account of the legislation against racing and that as a result good stock would be sold for much less than its value. He pointed out that the blood of Diomed, the first English Derby winner, runs through nearly all the trotting and general horses in the United States and he referred to other famous horses imported to the United States for breeding purposes, including Glencoe, Messenger, Ormonde, Rockland, St. Blaise, Meddler, and Adam, whose blood is now an important factor in the fine stock in that country.

In consequence of the strict racing laws and the re-election of Governor Hughes, which meant there would be no revival of the sport for several years at least, many of the big farms were to be sold out entirely and others largely reduced, so the sale in Lexington would afford unusual opportunities to select the best on the market, and in this connection Mr. Clinch pointed out that most of the mares would be in foal and while they were broken only to saddle they were good tempered and would easily be made safe drivers; and would prove good roadsters and fast walkers.

Mr. Clinch suggested the purchase of say twenty of these mares and four stallions, which he believed could be disposed of to good advantage among the farmers, and would have a lasting effect in improving the stock in the province.

The suggestion met with the favorable consideration of the government and it was decided to commission Mr. Clinch to proceed to Kentucky and make the purchase along the lines he suggested.

# OPPOSED TO TREATING

### Toronto Movement Started to Eradicate Bad Habit---Members Will Wear a Button.

(Toronto Globe.)

"In the opinion of this meeting it is considered desirable that we form a federation of men, without regard to Church, class or creed, who will refuse to treat, or be treated to intoxicating liquor, and that a small button be worn as a distinguishing mark of the society."

This resolution, passed at a meeting of men called together by the Rev. L. E. Skey in St. Ann's Church last night, is the first practical step in a movement which is intended to combat one of the most pernicious evils connected with the drink problem. The attendance at the meeting was small, it is true, but great movements very often have small beginnings, and the promoters of the Anti-treating League are hopeful that their efforts to eradicate a custom, which has proved so baneful will meet with wide support and in time accomplish good results.

To Mr. Skey blongs the credit of setting the movement on foot. Some time ago he laid the foundations for it by persuading the men of his own congregation to pledge themselves against the treating habit, and the results which followed suggested the desirability of carrying the campaign farther afield. As the terms of the resolution indicate, the league, federation or society, will not be a church or temperance organization, though it is hoped it will derive warm support from both these sources. Nor is it intended that the movement should take the form of a crusade against intemperance. As Mr. Skey put it last night, membership will not necessarily prevent a man from taking a drink. But it will involve a pledge that he shall do everything in his power to discourage and prevent treating.

Several of the men present at the meeting undertook to enlist members, and another meeting will be held next Friday evening to consider the best means of carrying out the objects of the organization.

# CAPT. BELYEA, OF WRECKED R. D. SPEAR, REACHES ST. JOHN

### Had Hard Time Before Austrian Steamer Came to Their Rescue.

Captain Belyea and crew of the United States schooner R. D. Spear, before reported lost off Bermuda on the night of Oct. 29, while on the passage from Philadelphia to Calais, arrived in this city last Monday night. Captain Belyea says that before the Austrian steamship Maria came to their rescue he thought it was all up with him and the crew. The great gale had stripped the vessel of her rigging and her sails had blown away, the vessel was rapidly filling, great waves washing over her deck. Those on board when the steamer hove in sight worked like beavers to keep her afloat and when they were rescued by the Maria's crew they were pretty well worn out.

Captain Belyea also says that too much praise cannot be given to the master and crew of the Maria for their timely rescue from a watery grave. He has sent a card of thanks to Captain Zazevick of the Maria.

Captain Belyea, whose home is in Calais, will leave this morning for home. He has been a most successful master. His many friends in the city are glad to see him back safely after his escape.

A. P. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

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# AT EIGHTY ELOPES WITH FOURTH WIFE

### Aged Captain Manton, of Fall River, Mass., Outwits Family, Who Opposed Match.

A Worcester, Mass., despatch says:—"Married—Manton—Hartman, in Fall River, by the Rev. John Hartman, Captain Benjamin D. Manton, Colonia, Uruguay, and Miss Sarah Hartman, Philadelphia."

The publication of the foregoing marriage notice led to the disclosure of the culmination of a romance that had its beginning in South America four years ago. The bridegroom is a wealthy land owner there and is known as the father of the telephone in South America. He is eighty years old and his bride is forty-three. This is his fourth marriage.

The marriage, which was arranged to take place in Providence, of which city Captain Manton is a native, was performed only after the most strenuous opposition on the part of Captain Manton's family, and then secretly. The couple took a hasty automobile trip over the line into Massachusetts and had the ceremony performed at Fall River.

For thirty years, Captain Manton, who has been the United States Consul at Colonia that length of time, has regularly returned for an annual vacation, which he spent with brothers and sisters in Providence. This year he returned in August, and it was then he announced to his family his intention of wedding Miss Hartman. She is a writer and has been engaged in the work of collecting historical facts relating to the government of many South American States. Thus it was she met Captain Manton as the representative of his government at Colonia. That was four years ago. He never forgot the historical writer from Philadelphia, and, it is said, kept up an unflagging courtship by mail.

Members of his family admitted that they were very much set against his marriage at his advanced age, but that he was not to be dissuaded. One member of the family stated that Miss Hartman did not seek the marriage, but that the captain was insistent. Then she consented. It is said that Captain Manton settled $50,000 on her before the marriage and provided a like sum to be held in trust for her. They have disappeared, and it is believed are now in New York intending soon to sail to Europe on a honeymoon trip.

Miss Hartman and Captain Manton journeyed from Philadelphia without a word and came to this State and were married, so strenuously had the Captain's family opposed it.

The Rev. John Hartman, who performed the ceremony, is a brother of the bride. The witnesses were Frederick Mansfield, of Philadelphia, and George F. Eltz, of Fall River.

Captain Manton was born in Providence May 10, 1829. When sixteen years of age he joined a fishing fleet, and a short time later made a voyage to California around Cape Horn. In 1852 he went to Montevideo in the bark Lecoq, which was his first command. After being master of several sailing vessels in the South American trade he enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, and commanded the mortar brig Sea Foam, and subsequently the ship Relief, in the squadrons of Farragut and Dupont.

After the war he carried trops to Brazil, which was then in a state of turmoil, and, appreciating the possibilities of South America, settled at Colonia, Uruguay. There his activity caused him to embark in a number of enterprises and to project many notable improvements, most of which he carried on to completion.

Included in his achievements was the establishment of telephones lines in the Plate River section, which gave him the name of the "Father of the Telephone," by which he is often described in South America. He also introduced electric lights in Colonia and built extensive wharves on the Plate.

# RAILWAY CLERKS MUST KEEP OUT OF SALOONS

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 9.—Ralph Blaisdell, auditor of the Harriman system of railroads in the northwest, has "for the good of the service" issued an order forbidding employes in his department visiting saloons or liquor houses for any purpose whatever. The order affects about 500 employes. Several months ago Blaisdell discharged all the women clerks and stenographers in his department and replaced them with men. The women were dismissed on the ground that men are more efficient.

The call firemen were paid Wednesday $12,051.23. From this their taxes, amounting to $1,078.30 were deducted.

# ENGINE MAKERS COMBINE

### An Amalgamation Representing $25,000,000 in England.

**Object is Not to Raise Price But to Secure Economy in Production by Classification and Standardization of Work.**

London, Nov. 5.—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of yesterday contained the following:—

We are in a position to state with official confirmation that the whole of the marine engine works of the northeast coast are on the eve of an amalgamation representing firms valued at a total of $25,000,000. The scheme includes practically the whole of the marine engine firms carrying on business on the Tyne, Wear Tees, and Hartlepool. It is expected the signatures will be all completed in the next week. Negotiations of a delicate and delicate character have been going on for eight months. The basis the scheme is economy in production concentration of management, and classification and standardization of work to get the maximum amount of production from different classes of machines. There will also be a scheme of proportionate pooling of profits.

A gentleman associated with the amalgamation said it was altogether erroneous to describe the combine as a trust. There is no intention whatever to put up prices. It will equally benefit labor with capital. The redistribution of orders of different kinds will enable the different shops to keep their machinery fully occupied and the means of doing this is found in the standardization part of the scheme.

### Thieving Bank Clerk Got Four Years.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Duncan Cameron McCallum, late teller of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, pleaded guilty this afternoon of theft of $16,495 from the bank and was sentenced to four years in Kingston penitentiary by Magistrate Kingsford.

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