THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR KING'S COLLEGE DEGREES

Special to The Standard.

Windsor, N. S., April 27.—The successful candidates for Bachelor's degrees at Kings College were posted today. The class consists of eighteen and one lady, all of whom obtained second class degrees with the exception of T. M. C. Wilson, of Springhill who succeeded in reaching the first class standard. They rank as follows: For degree of B. A., 1st class—T. M. C. Wilson, 2nd class—H. W. Wilson, of England, W. K. Parlee, of Westfield N. B., (Rhodes scholar;) L. A. Forsyth, Windsor, A. L. Skerry, Newcross, R. Milner, Halifax, H. Morse, Middleton, S. Jeffrey, Charlottetown. For degree of B. S. C.—Miss F. A. Canavan, Windsor. There were no 3rd class degrees.

The scholarships and prizes have been awarded as follows: Governor General's medal, S. Watson, Burning Response and prize H. F. Boder, Windsor, Almon Wilfred, testimonial F. B. Robinson, Windsor; McCawley Hebrew prize P. Tutty Montgomery, B. A. of Springfield, N. B. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of U. N. B. Many visitors are already arriving in town including Canon Smithers, of Fredericton, and Rev. H. Parlee, formerly of Westfield, N. B., father o fthe Rhodes scholar came today. Bishop Richardson is expected to attend the meetings of the Alumni and the board of governers which takes place tomorrow. The friends of Kings meet this evening and besides transaction routine business decided upon candidates for vacant spaces on the board of governers and executive committee.

The St. John Men.

The graduating class of Kings Law School consists of D. King Hazen, G. Earle Logan, Harry W. Lunney, J. Starr Tait and Enoch Thomson.

Douglas King Hazen, B. A., is the son of Premier Hazen. He is president of the student body and is articled in the office of Messrs. Hazen and Raymond.

Gilbert Earle Logan is the son of S. E. Logan, of this city. Mr. Logan is articled by J. B. M. Baxter, K. C.

Harry William Lunney, B. A., is the son of the late Thomas Lunney, retired merchant. Mr. Lunney is articled with J. M. Price.

James Starr Tait, B. A., is the son of John B. Tait, manager of the I. S. Johnston Co., Ltd. Mr. Tait is articled with M. Price.

Enoch Thompson is principal of La Tour school, Carleton. Mr. Thompson is articled with Dr. Alward, K. C.

The class with the exception of Mr. Hazen, who is confined to the house through illness, leaves this morning for Windsor, N. S., where the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law will be conferred on each. Mr. Hazen will take his degree in absentia.

Dr. Alward and Roy Campbell will accompany the students.

Besides the graduating class the under graduates of the Law School are: John C. Belyea, Lester Hollis Smith, Harry P. Saunders, Geo. H. Adair, and William A. Nelson. These compose the '10 class. The freshmen are John F. H. Teed, Horace A. Porter, Leonard Conlon, Alexander M. Furningham, Bruce S. Robb and Herbert McLean.

POET H. L. SPENCER IS FOUR SCORE YEARS OF AGE TODAY

Today Mr. H. L. Spencer, poet, journalist, essayist, and philosopher, is four score years of age. At his residence on the farther shore of the Kennebeccasis, he will probably hear from such of his friends as have knowledge of the anniversary. At least one representative of the St. John newspaper fraternity, among whom Mr. Spencer worked for more than half a long lifetime will visit the veteran writer at his home, to convey a message of good will from the brotherhood.

Mr. Spencer's love of nature is not a poet's stock in trade. There is a genuine summer and winter comradeship, based on mutual affection, and when, as years accumulated, he cut loose from the desk, he withdrew altogether from the city and found a home, where hill and wood and forest and water were close together. There he meditates and nourishes his imagination, and cherishes his memories and the muse.

Mr. Spencer has dwelt long in this province and few know that he was a writer for magazines a dozen years before he left the United States His literary work dates back to the early days of Graham's Magazine and the Knickerbocker, his regular journalistic career to 1850, when he was an editor in Vermont.

There are in some fortunate libraries the volumes of the Maritime Monthly, published under his editorial care, forty to forty-five years ago. Many know by heart his wonderful poem, "A Hundred Years to Come."

Mr. Spencer has published two small collections of his verses, and one of prose essays. He has now in press a larger and more complete volume of poetry.

WORK KING'S DAUGHTERS DURING YEAR

The excellent work done by the various circles and committees of the St. John City Guild of the King's Daughters during the past year was shown by their reports, at the annual meeting held last night, at the King's Daughters' Guild, on Prince William street. The large reception room of the house was crowded with those who have given their time to bring some rays of sunshine into the hearts of those who came into their way of helping. The different public institutions have been visited during the year, and much generous work done. A number of dolls were given to Free Kindergarten children at Christmas. Much work was done at Christmas time among the poor of the city. Every month during the year thirty families in the Northwest have each been supplied with a parcel of literature. About forty comfort bags were provided for the sailors during the winter.

The King's Daughters' Guild has been handling the Canadian end of the Travellers Aid Society of London, England, in connection with the winter port. They also support and provide funds for the education of a young native girl in Corea, under a missionary, Miss Jennie Robb, who is a member of one of the St. John circles of the King's Daughters.

In addition to this, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Natural History Society, gave two free illustrated lectures to the young women who attend the educational classes, held in the Guild rooms every week for the benefit of those girls whose education has been neglected.

Just recently the King's Daughters' Guild has been thoroughly renovated.

FINED FOR GAME LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Standard.

Bathurst, N. B., April 27.—Five convictions for infraction of the Game Law were given today before Justice O'Brien, George Theriault, Dvaid Downing and Louis Capeline were each fined $50 and costs for killing moose; Joseph Boudreau and William Pinet, $100 each and costs, for hunting moose accompanied by dogs. Dennis Boyle, Chief Game Warden, was here looking after matters. The complaints were laid by W. H. O'Brien, Local Game Warden, and the Government was represented by J. J. Harrington, Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Boyle stated to your correspondent that he had made a trip through the lower end of the county and intimated that other prosecutions would follow in the course of a few days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Respectable, energetic salesmen, between ages of 25 and 30, to act as News Agents for Canadian Pacific Railway. Apply Sleeping and Dining Car Department, Union Station. 44-a

SPLENDID LECTURE AT N. H. SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the New Brunswick Historical Society was held in their rooms, Market Building, last evening. T. O'Brien, vice-president, occupied the chair.

Dr. W. O. Raymond read a paper contributed by Prof. W. F. Ganong. This was an account of the International Exploration and Survey of the Magaguadavic River by Dugald Campbell and James Peters in 1798.

These surveyors, with a sufficient staff of boatmen and others ascended the river, making careful plans and measurements, travelling at the rate of one to three miles per day. Reaching Magaguadavic Lake they explored its circumferance and followed up to their springs the streams that entered into it. Mr. Campbell's notes give exand detailed descriptions of the various falls, of the depth and width of the stream, of the soil and surroundings. Even more than a century ago, the greater part of the land traversed had been burned over, and the explorers were of the opinion that there was not enough soil over the rocks to make another growth of pine possible. They did, however, strike one tract of pine forest, which they thought contained trees enough to furnish masts for all the ships in the world.

The thanks of the society were offered to Mr. Ganong for this paper to which he had added valuable notes, and reproductions of the plans which he transformed into maps.

The matter of selecting a delegate to represent the society at the meeting of th Royal Society in Ottawa, May 24—27, was referred to a committee consisting of the chairman and secretary.

Contracts to be.

There will be three board and committee meetings at City Hall today. At three o'clock this afternoon the Appeals and By-Laws Committee will met. The business of this committee is to be done with despatch as the meeting of the Board of Public Works is slated to follow within a short time. The Water and Sewerage Board will meet at 8 p. m.

Dog Fanciers to be Heard.

It is probable that the Bills and By-Laws Committee will be longer than is expected as the Kennel Club will be out in force to protest against the intolerable injustice of the proposed dog tax. Others interested in dogs will also be present.

Street Tenders to be Opened.

The Board of Works will be engaged in completing some odds and ends of its last year's work. Tenders for street paving material are to be opened and contracts to be awarded The application of the new South Shore Line Company fordocking privileges will also be considered.

The Remedy.

The woman was in her night robe, and she shrank back when the brave fireman came to carry her from the burning building.

"I'm not dressed!" she protested.

With great presence of mind he handed her a pair of shears.

"Cut a foot or so off the neck of that garment and you'll be alright!" quoth he, brusquely.—Puck.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL LAID OVER FOR THREE MONTHS; VOTE STOOD 24 TO 14 IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENT; ABLE SPEECHES PRO AND CON

Continued from page 1.

Fredericton, April 27.—This afternoon the house went into committee, Mr. Munro in the chair, to consider the bill to amend the elections act, providing for the extension of the franchise to widows and spinsters owning property or with an income of $400.

Mr. Murray said his respect for the ladies was so great that he could not support the bill at present, and he moved an amendment that it be further considered this day three months.

Mr. Sormany.

Mr. Sormany in seconding the amendment said he was proud to be the champion of the rights of women. He wanted to champion not suffragettes those masculo-feminine beings who did very little towards securing the rights of women, but much to impress upon the minds of people the deplorable conditions that would exist if women took part in politics. He wished to champion woman as she should be, and as all true men wanted her to be, the better-half. He thought this bill should be postponed, that better arguments than had yet been advanced for it might be brought forward. The plea was made that woman should be made equal to man. He did not want to have her brought down from her superior position to an equality. Politics could make women worse but never better. He did not think there was a man in the house who would say that politics had improved him. At any rate a man did not come out of political life with as high an opinion of himself as he formerly had.

Would Ruin Her.

To his mind putting women into politics would be like putting one good apple into a bucket of bad ones. That apple would not improve the rest but itself would rapidly become contaminated. Women would not make pure politics, but politics would make women less pure. They would be taken from their homes, which was their sphere, and where they had an all-powerful influence for good. In politics they would lose men's respect and could accomplish nd good. He did not like to contemplate the spectacle of seeing women sell their vote for a drink or a dollar. A drunken man, he thought, could give just as good a vote as a drunken woman. The longer we could have our pure and noble Canadian women, the better would be our home conditions the better would be the condition of our children and the further would we be from the evils of race suicide.

Mr. Hatheway.

Mr. Hatheway was sorry the mover of the amendment did not fully state his objections to the bill which was merely an act of justice. It was the barest kind of justice to many thousands of women owning property in this province. These women now had a right to vote in municipal elections. Why if they had a right to vote on their property in municipal elections, should they be denied that privilege in provincial affairs? The largely signed petitions in the past to the Government showed there was a strong demand for this legislation. Some of the brightest intellects of the day strongly urged that women should have franchise. Ralph Waldo Emerson said it was a cheap wit that found it so droll that women should vote.

Hon. Mr. Flemming.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said if this bill were for general enfranchisement of women he would oppose it, but as it gave only the most limited franchise to women who had not voting representatives he thought it should pass. Taxation without representation was said to be tryanny, and he thought this small measure of justice should not be denied. Woman now had a sphere not occupied by her years ago. She had entered into business life and came and went and was not contaminated by this intercourse. She was making her condition better. If women were good enough and wise enough to teach schools, to serve upon school boards, if they could go out into slums and mingle with the lowest classes and make conditions better how could she injure the country by having the franchise when she was a taxpayer?

The passage of this bill did not endanger any interest that made for the good of the country. Municipal affairs had not been made worse by female franchise, and he believed that women would be governed by the highest, purest and noblest sentiment when they went to cast their votes in provincial affairs.

Mr. Murray.

Mr. Murray said he was opposed to the measure on general principles. The Provincial Secretary had referred to the influence of women in works of mercy and for the general good of the community. He was in hearty accord with that sentiment, and he admired woman in her sphere and her leavening influence in all good works was acknowledged by all. When she visited the haunts of sin and scenes of distress it was there her uplifting influence was felt, but he would regret to see a pure woman in the excitement and mob about the ballot box. Reference had been made to women having a vote in municipal and civic affairs, but she was directly taxed in that instance, and besides men recognized that women were entitled to special consideration and agreed that they should be exempted from a certain proportion of taxes. Gentlemen opposed to this measure should not be put down as lacking in admiration for the fair sex, and he yielded to no one in respect for women and for what she had done.

No General Demand.

One reason why he was opposed to this bill was because there was no general demand for it among women of the province. He had heard very little demand for it from the women of the County of Kings, while on the other hand he knew of many women who had a positively a dread of the time when they should have a vote in provincial elections. Even in municipal and civic affairs they said election day was a day of dread for the reason that they were so much importuned for their votes and they said that they promised their votes to the first man who asked them.

Mr. Currie.

Mr. Currie said he had been asked how he would like to have women in the Legislature and had replied that perhaps it would be better for the men if the refining influence of women was present in the House. An intelligent woman would have a very beneficial influence upon legislation. It was very hard to get men to break away from party affiliations but women would always be in favor of uplifting legislation no matter from which party it emanated. Men looked at political affairs too exclusively from a commercial standpoint. Women would look at affairs from the standpoint of morality and public good. We advocated representation with taxation. Why then not extend that principle to women. The privilege brought responsibility. Why should men assume for themselves what they deny to the opposite sex? When we are called away it might be we would leave behind a widow with property. Then let us place her in a position to protect herself and her interests by having some say in the choice of men to represent her in the Legislative Chamber.

Fredericton, N. B., April 27.—The Administration of Justice Committee of the City Council this afternoon reorganized the police force of the city and changes will take place on May 1. George H. Winter's expected resignation as Chief of Police was not forthcoming and he was discharged as was also George Foss, a patrolman. John B. Hawthorne who was Deputy Sheriff in this county for some years and is at present jailer, was appointed chief of police at the existing salary of $55 per month.

Anthony Chapman who was discharged as patrolman when the late police commission came into power, was reappointed to the police force at the regular salary.

The committee will draw up a set of rules and regulations to take effect with changes. Sergeant Phillips and Patrolman Wright who have been members of the force for upwards of 25 years will continue on the job.

Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker said he was going to vote against the women. He believed it was not good that women should have the same privileges as men. It was to a woman's advantage to have property and when she paid her taxes on that property she contributed her share towards having it protected. Women did not vote. One had only to look about the galleries of this House when this measure was under discussion and note the very few women present to conclude that they were but very little interested in this matter. Did the Creator say that woman was to lead the man or to obey him? The great desire of a woman was to secure a home for herself and a husband to protect her. Speakers in favor of this bill had gone away off to New Zealand, Australia and Colorado for illustrations, but what about grand Old England and chivalrous France? Woman was not calculated in the great scheme of things to take the place of men. Each had their duties to perform in their own sphere. There were many good women in the world whom we all admire. There was Queen Victoria, one of the grandest women who ever sat upon a throne, but he believed that Alfred the Good was power behind that throne. Then there was Catherine of France, Catherine of Medici, Catherine of Russia, and a host of women of lovely character. While many great women had been good, there were some who were bad and the influence of bad women was a terrible thing as history had shown in many instances. There were lots of good women in the homes and he hoped they would stay there to love their husbands and their families and to care for them and bring them up in virtue.

Mr. MacLachlan.

Mr. MacLachlan said he had no sympathy with suffragette movement in the Old Country as at present conducted and those who were engaged in that movement had no serious comprehension of the object they wished to attain but between that movement and the bill before the committee there was a wide difference. Twenty years ago this legislature gave women the right to vote in municipal affairs and no dire results had followed. In the town in which he resided there were sixty or seventy women voters and the proportion to exercise their franchise was as large as the proportion of male voters. His experience was that a woman was just as lovely and just as lovable after she was given the franchise as before. It was an old fashioned idea and one to which he subscribed that a man and wife are one, that their interests were common and that the man representing that interest in public and this bill did not propose to interfere with that relationship but only to extend a measure of justice to woman deprived of the protection of her husband. If we admit that women had a right to a municipal franchise, how could we refuse them the right to exercise the franchise with respect to the legislature?

He believed the legislature would be better and purer if womanly influence was more felt and he would be more impressed with the manliness of the members of the House if they would say yes or no to the question of giving franchise to women rather than hide behind an amendment such as was moved by the hon. member for Kings.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell agreed with the hon. member for Northumberland that it would be more manly to cast a straightforward vote on this question. It was only a pretence for hon. members to say they wanted more enlightenment.

Every member was well aware of the influence of women in civic and municipal affairs. For many years he had seen many hundreds of women go to the polls and never once had he known of one to be insulted or to be treated with anything but the deepest respect and in the most gentlemanly manner. Forty-five per cent of the ladies upon the voters' list in St. John exercised their franchise. The advent of ladies in politics would elevate and purify. It had made politics much better in the city of St. John. Woman's influence over man was for good. Where woman paid taxes they had an absolute right to say who should represent them in the legislature and it was only a fair measure of justice that was asked in this bill. The same arguments were used against this measure of justice as were used against their right to vote in municipal affairs and also against their advancement in educational privileges. Thirty-five years ago it would have been very difficult to induce people to send their children to lady teachers and yet today everybody recognized the wonderful influence of women in the educational affairs of the province. He sat for twelve years on the school board in the city of St. John, and he could say that during that time there were no more capable and intelligent workers on the board than the two lady members. Women had been given the same educational rights as men at our Provincial university and this legislature would stultify itself if it voted down this fair measure of justice.

Mr. Hatheway.

Mr. Hatheway said the argument had been used that there was no strong demand for this legislation but he would remind the committee that it had been asked for by the W. C. T. U., an organization with societies and branches in every city, town and village in the province. Would any one say there was no large and strong demand for the franchise for women when it lies at the base of the constitution of the W. C. T. U? He was proud of the advanced and progressive legislation of the province of New Brunswick and he did not now want the legislature to go back on its record and refuse this progressive measure. Forty years ago the Legislature of New Brunswick took a mighty step forward when it enacted the free schools act. This was followed in turn by the manhood suffrage factory act and workmen's compensation act, the latter two of which were for the protection alike of men and women and the House was now called upon to give a further measure of justice to the women of the province. Eminent thinkers and leading public men the world over were favorable to giving women the same rights as enjoyed by men in matters of public interest. He had many letters from the foremost educationists and leading public men in New Zealand, England, United States and other countries in the support of this view. There was in every man that which resented injustice. They denounced the great injustice of taxation without representation and he could not see how gentlemen with a sense of justice in their breast could consent to women being compelled to pay taxes and at the same time refuse to give them the right to say who would represent them in the Legislature. In three years from 1906 to 1908, thirty thousand dollars had been paid into the treasury of the province in succession duties and paid by thirty families representing about ninety women and yet not one of those women had the right to say who would represent them in the Legislature. It was a matter of simple common justice that people who paid taxes should have the franchise and it was a great injustice that eight or nine thousand women in New Brunswick should not once in five years help to elect their representatives in this House. It looked to him as if the Legislature would take a step backward instead of forward if it refused this legislation. When we reflect that women who would be entitled to vote under this legislation would be women of education and refinement, women holding professional positions, doctors and teachers, the injustice seemed very strong. Do we say those women were not as good as the man who hauled their coal or chopped their wood?

When he thought of the pioneers of the province and of the great men of the past, should we say their descendants would refuse to give clever, intelligent educative refined women the right to vote once in five years. To do so would be turning the clock of progress backwards. This cause must eventually prevail because justice was eternal. He would not like to have his name recorded among those who would perpetuate an injustice under which the women had so long labored.

The eyes of the women of this province were upon the Legislature tonight and they were anxiously awaiting the verdict of the House upon this measure.

Mr. Slipp.

Mr. Slipp said the member for St. John had laid great stress upon justice. If he had included married women in his bill he would have a better claim to use the word justice. He had made much of the fact that succession duties in years past had been largely gathered from women and yet he did not admit that perhaps half or more of these were married women. Unlike the leader of this movement ten years ago, Mr. Emmerson, he discriminated between married and unmarried women. Mr. Emmerson had disavowed any such intention. The great benefits of woman suffrage in far away countries had been told but what about the nearby British possessions. Did anyone venture to say that the different provinces of Canada or that this province was worse governed than where women voted?

He ventured to say that the women of this country were treated with greater respect than in any other country. In view of the fact that the petition asking for this bill only had 23 names attached and that out of sixty thousand or more women of this province less than a dozen came here to ask for it, he did not think the bill should pass. In asking the member sof the House to vote for the amendment he would simply say to the womanhood of the province that he agreed with the great majority of them that the homes of this country should be left unsullied and undisturbed by political turmoil.

The amendment was carried 24 to 14 and the decision reported to the House.

Worth More.

"Miriam, isn't that young Fergus coming to our house pretty often now?"

"I suppose he is, mamma."

"Do you know anything about him? What is he worth, for instance?"

"Well, he's worth any dozen of the ordinary young men of my acquaintance."

"Yes, but——"

"And he's worth $100 a week to the firm he works for—even if he does get only $25 now.—Chicago Tribune.

Might Be Worse.

Henpecke—Every man has something to be thankful for.

Wigwag—What have you to be thankful for?

Henpecke—That I'm not a Mormon.—Philadelphia Record.

U. S. OFFICIAL INSTRUCTED IN REGARD TO HIS OWN DUTIES

An interesting little clash occurred at the Union Depot recently in which the United States Immigration officers and the I. C. R. officials were the participants. It resulted in a gift to the American of an excellent working definition of his authority.

The trouble arose over the refusal of a railway porter named Johnson to allow an Uncle Sam's man to browbeat him into a recognition of the official's fabled authority.

The porter, who is from Demerara, and is an exceptionally fine specimen of the African race, in every way, had crossed to the Boston train to procure a hat box which one of his lady passengers had forgotten. As he was returning with it, the United States inspector halted him and said "are you a Barbados nigger?" At first the porter paid no attention to the inspector thinking that he knew him well. The American continued to follow him and to repeat the question in the most domineering manner. He continued until the porter told him that he must be crazy, and urged him to attend to his own business.

On the following day the United States inspector reported the porter's conduct to the chief I. C. R. official at the depot as having insulted him, and asked for his dismissal.

The Tables Turned.

The I. C. R. man promised that he would make an investigation and subsequently did so. As a result he informed the American that he had himself been guilty of the insult, and warned him to confine himself to his rights. He reminded the man that he had no authority whatever to give orders to any person on this side of the boarder, or to stop any passengers until they had reached Vanceboro.

If a Canadian official attempted to do many of the things in the United States which American officials are guilty of here, continued the local man, he would be mobbed.

There is a little bad blood over the affair, but the limits have been more clearly defined about the depot since the occurrence.

REIGN OF ABDUL HAMID II. ENDS; BROTHER ASCENDS TO THRONE

Constantinople, April 27.—The reign of Abdul Hamid II ended today with his deposition and the accession of his brother, Mohammed Reschad Effendi, as Mehemmed V, a variation of "Mahomet" it being considered inappropriate to assume the precise name of the prophet. Mehemmed V is the 35th sovereign of Turkey, in male descent of the House of Osman, the founder of the empire and the 29th Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople.

The two Houses of Parliament, meeting as a national assembly in the forenoon approved the decree of deposition which was read by the Sheik-Ul-Islam, chief of the Ulemas and supreme judge on ecclesiastical questions. The document recited that Abdul Hamid's acts were contrary to the sacred law and set forth a long list of crimes, the whole making a terrible indictment. The assembly then Mehemmed-Reschad as Sultan and appointed committees to notify the dethroned sovereign and his successor of its action. The firing of 101 guns announced to the waiting people that a new Sultan had been proclaimed.

The ceremonies connected with the transfer of the power were simple. The newly-chosen ruler came from his palace in Galata through streets lined with troops and cheering thousands and took the oath at the war office. He then proceeded to the Parliament and later went to the Top-Kapou palace to kiss the prophet's robe, returning to the Dolma-batsche palace, where for so many years he had practically been a prisoner and his head and face have a bloated appearance owing to good living and lack of exercise. The new Sultan bears a remarkable resemblance to his dethroned brother.

MANY BILLS AGREED TO IN COMMITTEE

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 27.—The House went into committee, Mr. Sproul in the chair, to consider the bill to amend the towns' incorporation act, providing that persons residing in any incorporated town shall not vote for councillors of the parish in which the town is situated, unless they own property in the parish outside the town.

Mr. Murray thought this bill rather contradictory to the one man vote principle of the amendment made to the Municipal act.

Mr. Sweeney coincided with this view.

Mr. Lowell thought that men owning large properties should vote on them wherever situated.

Hon. Mr. McLeod, said in case of Marysville in the parish of St. Mary's this bill would be unfair as the Town Council of Marysville was not represented in the York Municipal Council.

Mr. MacLachlan objected to the bill on behalf of the towns in Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that in the case of most towns representation was given them in the county councils. Marysville was an exception and should have special consideration. He moved that progress be reported and the bill held over for further consideration.

The bill relating to school debentures in the town of Newcastle was agreed to.

Durham Magistrate.

On the bill to provide for a stipendiary magistrate for the parish of Durham, Hon. Mr. Hazen said the senior member for Restigouche had asked that this measure wait over as there was some opposition to it. It had now been waiting for some weeks and as a great many residents of the parish including Mr. Arthur Culligan and others wished it passed he thought that it should become law.

The petitions from some of the residents of the parish asking for prohibition had been received by the Government, but as the signatures were not verified by an affidavit and many names appeared to be written in the same hand, the Government could not consider it.

Mr. Sweeney agreed that the Government could not well take action on such a petition. He asked the Attorney General to consider if it would not be well to confine the powers of the stipendiary magistrate to the town or parish for which he was appointed. At the present time confusion sometimes existed between different magistrates, which was not in the interests of justice.

Hon. Mr. Hazen thought the present condition was justifiable because the magistrate appointed in the towns or cities was usually a competent man with some legal knowledge, and better able to take up cases coming from the country than other magistrates.

Mr. Robinson (Westmorland) presented a petition from the residents of Durham and stated there was strong opposition. He thought the bill had better lay over for a time.

Hon. Mr. Hazen pointed out that the law could not become operative unless the county council wished to proceed, and he thought no harm could be done by passing the bill.

Mr. Currie thought the people were afraid of being taxed for building the lockup and for the salary of a policeman.

The bill was agreed to and the several bills were reported.

MONCTON GIRL MARRIED.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N. B., April 27.—The marriage is announced of Miss Alice Wetmore, the well known vocalist, formerly of Moncton and Mr. Harry Simon Newman, of Dochester, Mass.

ST. JOHN'S LEGISLATION DEALT WITH

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., April 27.—The bill to prohibit the purchase of junk in the City of St. John by peddlers will be withdrawn and a by-law will be introduced in the St. John Common Council to deal with this question.

The by-laws regarding dog taxes and bill posting at St. John will probably be returned to the Common Council of St. John for amendment.

Ald. Baxter while here appeared before the Law Committee in reference to the Judicature Act.

THEY FLATLY CONTRADICT FIELDING

Special to The Standard.

London, April 27.—Leading West Indian planters waited on the Colonial Secretary, asking him to convey to the Canadian Government assurances that Hon. Fielding was misinformed in charging the West Indian sugar planters with combining to raise the prices on Canada. They say what common action has taken place between three of the planters has been entirely at the instigation of the Canadian Government. They particularly object that when the joint commission is about to investigate a scheme of extended reciprocal trade, Mr. Fielding should propose to suspend the sugar preference for five years.

PAYNE TARIFF DISCUSSED IN BRITISH HOUSE

London, April 27.— In the House of Commons, Mr. F. E. Smith, asked what would be the United States' probable attitude towards Canada under the Payne Tariff Bill.

Sir Edward Grey's reply was that the Foreign Office here interprets section 4 of the Payne Tariff to mean that Canada will fall under the United States' mximum tariff unless she grants to the United States the intermediate tariff and all concessions given to France.

FIFTY I. C. R. EMPLOYES RETIRED

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N. B., April 27.—Fifty of the older employes of the Intercolonial have received notice that their services will not be required after May 1st. Probably they will come in under the provident fund act.

MAY BE STARTLING.

Hamilton, April 27—Pinkerton detectives yesterday searched the Kinrade house and it is understood they secured the strongest kind of evidence upholding the information learned in the south. It is expected there will be startling developments in the case within the next few days.

LENIENCE IS MISTAK FOR WEAK

Cairo, April 27—For se past the Nationalist news attacked Great Britain a the Egyptians to outrages. Government has rarely pu offenders. When this stat first became apparent merely kept quiet, waiting pected punishment. None it was reported that the was "afraid" of the Nation announcement had the de and the Egyptian press sulting caricatures and ar only move on the part of E the removal of Englishmen posts, which were filled This gave the latter furth and there were student st England did not lift her ha reproof.

Then the native organs article on the making of b purpose of which was perf stood. Outrage followed over the country; bands were formed who commi sale murders; there were tween villages, and even and frequent train wrec blod feuds are now commo

However, the British pardoned offenders, and if punished the punishments slight. Now, Hall Caine's "White Prophet," has been to Arabic and is doing new development is the tacks on the Khedive, wh of thinking more of than his subjects, and is being threatened with rev

And now that the press which is very necessary to ests of public order and to be enforced in Egypt, a of indignation has gone u tests are espe cially comin student and Effendi class who have been making out of the unrest and bu sedition has a way of ev the press law. It is cons the offending newspaper transferred to the owners eigners, and in any acti against them the capitulat be invoked. El Lewa is n be the property of a Syria but there is also a rumo Central Government have agreement over the heads suls. In any case, the sit bad one and it is high time Britain showed some firmn ing with Egyptian "faults."

BOND ISSUE IS LIMITED $100

Fredericton, April 27.—T ations Committee further the N. B. Cold Storage b Maclachlan's suggestion wi ter's consent, the bond issu ited to one hundred thouss

The General Oil Shales bill an amendment to the N inum Production Company received from Legislature 5 is taking over the property ter company.

Mr. Wilson thought the should be careful of legisla character. It was intended large amount of English the investors should be p far as possible. Foreign been lost in companies pre corporated here.

After this the bill was ca sidered and amended. Th reported.

Each One His Da

Give us each our little day
Ere the sunset hills turn
Give us each our moment,
On the peak above the hor
Taste of triumph, wine of
Each a little day of life!

Give us each our day to fe
Victory to our bosoms stea
Hear the loud acclaim of
Till around us fall again
Shadows of the dusk and
Wake in Thy eternity!

Give us each our day to kn
How the cheeks with pride
How the eyes may gleam w
When the woven wreaths
And the old who pass awa
Whisper: "Give the young
—Baltim

Probate Court.

Estate of Eliza J. Fish.— ing of the accounts of the tor, the husband of the dec continued. At the time of th the deceased a leasehold name. The husband claim property was his own, and now entitled thereto. A sc this, and claims that he to a share as one of the n Further hearing adjourned day, 3rd May next. Mr. R. proctor for the administrat iel Mullin, K. C., proctor fo

Buried Yesterday

The remains of Mrs. No were taken to the church sumption yesterday morn Requiem High Mas was cel Rev. J. J. O'Donovan, the f ing place from her late res Rodney street. Interment Catholic cemetery at Sand

The funeral of Mrs. Sa took place yesterday afte her late residence, 203 Brus Rev. G. A. Kuhring officia funeral services. Interme Fernhill cemetery.

Was Recommende

"Maria, I'm going to have lips treat me for my heart

"What do you know abou lips, John?"

"All I know about him Gotsum recommends him to

"Who is Mr. Gotsum?"

"Mr. Gotsum is one of the ers of the life insurance co is carrying $20,000 risk o —Chicago Tribune.