CANADA'S RESPONSIBILITY IN DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE

Continued from page 2.

ter not alone as Canadians, but as British subjects. He said:

"We are Canadians, but we are something else also, we are British subjects as well. We have to consider this subject, not only from the standpoint of our status as Canadians, but we have to approach it from the standpoint of our status as British subjects."

Inconsistent.

In another part of his speech he says:—I am for Canada first, last and all the time, and then he introduces this Bill, and in it puts a clause which gives him or his successor the power to say that we will not go to war, and that the navy shall not be placed under the command of His Majesty unless the Prime Minister and the government so decide. It appears to me inconsistent and contradictory for the Prime Minister to state at one time that we should consider this matter as British subjects and then introduce a Bill which gives him power, if he chose to exert it, to ran his knife into the very heart of British connection and cut it off, making in fact a declaration of independence. That is what he has done. You may well say the voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are those of Esau. We have had no mandate from the people for any declaration of independence, we have had no mandate from the people to give the government of this country the power to separate us from the rest of the empire. That is the reason we on this side say that this matter should go back to the people, that they should have an opportunity of declaring themselves and of directing their representatives in parliament so that their representatives should know their will before taking such an enormous step in advance, a step which I believe the majority of the people do not approve, of which I believe they will express their disapproval at the very first opportunity. That is my great objection to this Bill. We have no mandate to pass any such legislation as this. It is taking advantage of the people. It is giving them no opportunity of expressing their opinion or indicating the kind of legislation they would like to have passed. I feel, however, as far as my judgment goes, that the majority of the people would prefer to keep up the connection with the Empire, to draw closer those very slight bonds which already bind us, not only the bonds of sentiment, tradition, heredity and affection, but the bonds of business interest, the bonds which shall give us an opportunity of growing and developing in a way that no independent existence could assure to us. That, I believe, is the wish and the desire of the people of this country, and before I would consent to any such declaration as is contained in the Bill before us today, I would say:—Send this Bill back to the people.

So, Mr. Speaker, I intend, on that account, to vote for the amendment which has been introduced by the leader of the opposition. I think that is the only fair thing. I think it is only treating the people squarely and fairly to give them an opportunity of expressing themselves on this, the most important question that has ever been brought before this House. This Act, and especially clause 18, are in entire disagreement with the spirit and words of the resolution which was unanimously passed by this House a year ago March. The expression which is contained in this Bill, and especially in clause 18, is one, in my opinion, of offensive bluntness. If we had wished to inform the people of the Old Country that we are considering the idea of separating from the Empire, surely we should have chosen some other time than a time when England is stretching forth every power that she has, vital and financial, to secure her own existence and ours as well as separate communities in this family of nations. We should have chosen some other time and some other form of expression rather than put it into such a Bill as this and in such an offensive and blunt way. That is my view of it, and I think that will be the view of a great many of the people of this country. I cannot consent to bring myself to vote for any such proposal. I think it is opposed to the best and truest interests of this country, and I believe it is opposed to the wishes of the majority of the people.

There is one other point that I would just like to glance at in passing, which we have not had referred to by any member of the government, I think, so far, but which is significant in this connection, and it is the question of the flag. At page 27 of this pamphlet relating to the imperial conference there is this statement:—

"The question of the flag was discussed, and it was arranged that the admiralty would give the matter consideration and would communicate its views at a later date to the Canadian government."

Question Of The Flag.

There is no question of the flag in connection with New Zealand, there is no question of the flag in Australia, but there is a question of the flag apparently in regard to this Dominion of Canada. What does that mean? No member of the government has referred to it. It goes without saying that no vessels of war, not under the command of the admiralty, could fly the admiralty flag on the high seas. This very question of the flag adds point and poignancy to clause 18 of this Bill and shows conclusively that there was in the minds of the gentlemen who were our representatives at this conference the idea of using a separate flag from that which we have been so proud of all our lifetime. That is a matter that must receive more consideration and more explanation. The people of this country are not going to lose their flag with any such complacency as that. There will be something doing before they allow the Union Jack to be hauled down from the masthead, and when this matter is fully thought out and laid before the people, they will have something more to say than they are apparently saying now, and they will know more about the true inwardness of this bill than they have been allowed to know up to the present moment.

We have spoken of the emergency. The emergency appears to be so apparent that it seems almost a waste of time to dwell on the matter. We have had the statements of the Prime Minister of England, of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the man who probably has a better idea than any of them of the conditions in so far as naval affairs are concerned, of the Foreign Secretary and others within and without the Government, and they all tend in the same direction. Is it for any in this House, who has not had an opportunity and never will have probably of being intimate with the conditions with which these gentlemen whom I have named are intimate, to question the information which they give us? They know far better than we do what the royal navy is up against, what it has to contend against, and they know what they have to prepare for. There is no doubt in regard to Germany. Germany is a country of most intense ambition. Its military history proves that. It has made itself the dictator of Europe, and now it is trying to make itself, through the supremacy of the seas, dictator of the world. Let us read a short statement taken from a letter written on the 18th of March last by Sir Frederick Harrison, who is a well known publicist, what has no political affiliations whatever on one side or the other, and who has been a consistent anti-militarist. Speaking of Germany Mr. Harrison said:

"The German navy is not built for distant voyages. It is built only to act as the spearhead of a magnificent army. No, whenever our Empire and maritime ascendancy are challenged, it will be by such an invasion in force as was once designed by Philip and Parma and again by Napoleon."

"It is this certainty which compels me to modify the anti-militarist policy which I have consistently maintained for forty years past. The conditions are now changed; new risks involve fresh precautions. The mechanical as well as the political circumstances are quite different from what they were in the days of Wellington, or even of Palmerston and Gladstone. To one now it is no question of loss of prestige, no question of the shrinking of the Empire; it is our existence as a foremost European power, and even as a thriving nation. To talk of friendly relations with Germany and the domestic virtues of the Fatherland is childish. Who in 1860 knew that Prussia would be the dominant power in Europe? Who in 1864 imagined that she was to defeat Austria? Who in 1868 foresaw that in two years she would be in Paris? Who in 1888 dreamed she would be our rival at sea? And what impelled the cultured realm of the Hohenzollerns to break out in 'blood and iron' to smash Denmark, to humiliate Austria, to overwhelm France, to defy England on the sea? What was the motive, or the cause? What but the thirst of national glory?"

Her Mercantile Marine.

It cannot be that the ambition of Germany in naval construction is simply for the purpose of protecting her mercantile marine, because the United Kingdom and her colonies own a total of 9181 steam and sailing vessels with a tonnage of 18,826,442 tons, while Germany owns only a total of 2171 steam and sailing vessels with a tonnage of 4,266,703 or less than one-fourth of the tonnage of the British Empire. And yet Germany is straining every nerve and with feverish activity is building Dreadnoughts in an attempt to equal the navy of Great Britain herself. Three years ago Germany had only two slips capable of turning out Dreadnoughts, but today she has 17, and in the Krupp concern there is an army of 38,000 men producing the armament for the Germany navy. I need not give any further reasons to show that there is an emergency facing the people of the Empire. Now, supposing our amendment were carried, it is said our contribution for two Dreadnoughts would be $25,000,000. It would make no matter to me so far as my vote is concerned whether two Dreadnoughts would cost $25,000,000 or not, but I would point out that the Dreadnought cost $8,811,866 when completed in 1906, and that in 1909 the Superbe cost $8,147,930.94 and the Temeraire $8,510,559.84 which included the armament and equipment of these vessels. The proposal in the amendment is to send an amount sufficient to supply the royal navy with two Dreadnoughts or their equivalent, and I do not think Canada should be mean or finnicky or small in a matter of this kind. We should give sufficient to attain the object we have in view and that is in this emergency to supply the royal navy with two Dreadnoughts at our expense. We propose this, Sir, not that England will not supply herself with sufficient ships because even though we did not send a dollar we know she would take precautions in that respect, but we have been told by responsible statesmen in Great Britain that the weary Titan staggers under the load. It is sufficient for me to know that the mother country is in need, to cause me to vote cheerfully for sending to the motherland an amount sufficient to build two of the most modern Dreadnoughts or super-Dreadnoughts to be added to the royal navy, so that when the time of stress comes as it may before long, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that in the firing line Canada will be represented by two of the very best of the fleet. If Canada is represented in that conflict we shall feel a pride in the achievement of these ships, and we shall know that we have helped in the success which I have no doubt will attend the arms of the Empire. We took an interest in the Boer war because we had our own men there. We had a personal interest, in many cases a family interest, in it. The war was ours because our own people were interested in it.

To Heart.

There are the reasons, Mr. Speaker, why I intend to vote for the amendment of the leader of the opposition. I take it that the statements that have been made with regard to the immense efforts that Germany is making, the feverish rapidity with which she is struggling to make herself the equal or the superior, if she can, of Great Britain on the seas, are something that we must take to heart. The preparations of Germany, already a great colossus of military power, with a million of men under arms all the time, and four millions to call upon whenever she needs them—not raw recruits, but men who have passed through the landwehr or similar school of military training—are something that we should take to heart. It is a matter of as much interest to British subjects in Canada as to British subjects in Australia. I for one will never vote to haul down the Union Jack from this country. I will not vote for the passing of any Bill which can be turned into a declaration of independence on an Act of separation from the Empire of which we form a part; but I stand for British connection, for a closer consolidation of the various portions of this Empire, so that we may look forward to the realization in the future of that dream of which I have spoken already, when these great countries, and as they will be in time these populous countries, bound together by ties of interest and blood and affection and sentiment, shall become the greatest galaxy of nations in the world, able not only to protect ourselves from injury, but to uphold the peace of the world.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

PLEASE ADD TO YOUR DIRECTORIES

Roth. 24 —Allison, Wm. S., res. Rothesay.
Main 844-11—Brown, I. Chester, dry goods, 32 King Sq., number changed from Main 1.-389-41 to Main 844-11.
Main 2341-41—Colter, N. R., res. 271 Charlotte, number changed from Main 2125 to Main 2341-41.
Main 2266-12—Denham, Thos. D., res. 196 St. James, number changed from Main 2124 to M. 2266-12.
Main 1802-22—Elks Lodge, B. P. O. E., Charlotte, number changed from Main 1389-21 to Main 1802-22.
Main 717-11—Fisher, G. S., res. 161 Carmarthen, number changed from 717 to 717-11.
Main 717-21—Fisher, G. Fred. res. 56 Mecklenburg, number is changed from Main 685 to Main 717-21.
Main 2121-11—Henderson, J. C., res. 60 Carmarthen, number changed from Main 2121 to Main 2121-11.
Main 1794-21—Horncastle, Mrs. J., res. 36 Sydney, number changed from Main 1519 to Main 1794-21.
Main 57 —Johnson, J. & Co., ship chandlers, 3 South Wharf.
Main 2037-31—Kings Dining room, 16 Canterbury, number changed from Main 1618-31 to Main 2037-31.
West 30-21—Lilley, F. A., res. 65 Middle, W. E., number changed from West 150 to West 30-21.
Main 1027-21—Montgomery, J. W., dry goods, 9 King, number changed from Main 844-21 to Main 1027-21.
Main 742-11—Mullin, D., res. 104 Carmarthen, number changed from Main 742 to Main 742-11.
Main 2121-21—McLean, Wm., res. 154 King East, number changed from Main 2065-11 to M. 2121-21.
Main 1812-11—McIntyre, Rev. W. E., res. 242 Duke.
Main 2146-11—McLeod, J. H. & Co., meats and groceries, 271 Main.
Main 1439-11—McSherry, John, res. 446 Main, number changed from Main 1439 to Main 1439-11.
Main 1774-42—McCullough, H., office, 71 Dock, number changed from Main 1936-11 to Main 1774-42.
Main 901-11—Ottawa Hotel, King Sq., number changed from M. 1802-21 to Main 901-11.
Main 358-11—Osborne, Mrs. I. S., res. 46 King Sq., number changed from Main 1281-11 to Main 358-11.
Main 2246-21—Randall, Miss J. C., res. 218 Princess, number changed from Main 2065-21 to Main 2246-21.
Main 1861-11—Sparks, Harry, wholesale confectionery and ice cream, 106 Water, number changed from Main 1414-31 to Main 1861-11.
Main 2089 —Murdee, H. E. C., agent, Quaker Oats, 94 Prince Wm.
Main 1822-11—Walsh, John, res. 3 Carleton, number changed from Main 482-31 to Main 1822-11.
Main 358-41—Wall, S. H., res. 40 Sydney, number changed from Main 1281-21 to Main 358-41.
West 78-41—Waring, J. E., res. 293 King, W. E., num. changed from West 191-11 to W. 78-41.
Main 1814-21—White, Mrs. Charlotte E., res. 216 St. James, number changed from Main 2266-11 to Main 1814-21.
Main 2109-31—Wetmore, H. S., res. Richey street.

F. J. NISBET,
Local Manager.

March 5th, 1910.

Three Great Lines —IN— Men's Working Boots

$2.00, $2.50, $2.75

Men's Heavy Buff Plain Toe, Tap Sole, Laced Boot..$2.00
Men's Sydney Grain, Blucher Cut, Bellows Tongue, a heavy waterproof boot $2.50
Men's Oil Grain, Plain Toe, Bellows Tongue $2.75
These boots come on broad or medium lasts and every pair will wear like iron.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
19 KING STREET.

FUNERALS.

Mrs. Ann Phinney.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann Phinney took place at 9.30 Saturday morning from the Mater Misericordiae Home. A Requiem Low Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. A. O'Reilly, D. D. Interment was made in the old Catholic cemetery.

Mr. Oswald Vanwart.

The funeral of Mr. Oswald Vanwart took place at 2.30 Saturday afternoon from his late residence, Sheffield St. Services were conducted by Rev. R. A. Armstrong. Interment was made in the Church of England cemetery.

DEATHS

Scovil.—At New Glasgow, N. S., on the 5th inst., E. Walter B. Scovil. Funeral (private) from the residence of T. N. Vincent, No. 5 Garden St. 2.30 p. m. Tuesday.

Palestine Before The Hebrew Conquest

Interesting Lecture By Prof. Patten Before Archaeological Society---Research Leads to Many Surprising Revelations---One City Built On Another, Each Telling Its Own Story.

Prof. Lewis Patten, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, delivered a lecture on "Palestine Before the Hebrew Conquest," in the Natural History Society's rooms, Saturday evening. Dr. W. W. White occupied the chair and there was a large attendance of members of the Archaeological Society and their friends.

In opening Prof. Patten said that up to ten or twelve years ago there had been no historical knowledge of the peoples who originally occupied the land of Palestine, except the very unsatisfactory information embodied in the traditions of the ancient Jews. But recently the work of the excavation commission had opened up important sources of information regarding the ancient Canaanites, who were dispossessed by the Jews, and of other races that had occupied the land long before the Canaanites.

Ancient cities, said the lecturer, had no street cleaning systems. Garbage and refuse were thrown into the streets and squares until the people gradually buried their dwellings and probably themselves. Then other peoples came along, levelled the garbage dumps, built another city on the same site, and then proceeded to bury it.

The result of this process, like that of the age-long industry of the coral polyps had been the creation of great mounds which in some cases had attained the magnitude of small mountains. Archaeologists had made excavations into some of these mounds, and discovered that they were formed of successive layers or strata, each representing different stages in the history of humanity, and each telling its own peculiar story.

After digging down through the Roman, the Egyptian, the Jewish, the Babylonian, the Canaanitical civilizations, they had come to the buried cities of prehistoric man, of men of the stone age, and ages without a name.

Continuing the professor with the assistance of illustrations thrown upon a screen, explained the work of the excavators and the nature of the discoveries made. Girls were employed mostly in the work of excavation, and as they were paid the extravagant wage of 12 cents a day a very serious economical problem had arisen in certain parts of Palestine. In one city the girls had grown so rich that they had all procured husbands, and the commission had to import girl laborers from a far country.

Among the pictures exhibited was one of what appeared to be the "missing link," the photo of a stone effigy with a mug—it hardly be fair to call it a face—even more like a bulldog than a monkey.

The lecturer said there was no doubt that the stone image was a representation of a type of people that once inhabited Palestine, though judging from the nose it was a fair inference that the man of the picture was not an ancestor of the Jews. It was evidently a statue of a man of the stone age.

ST. STEPHEN BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS

Continued Fom Page One.

Grant, C. C., St. Stephen $2500.
Grant, C. C., in trust, St. Stephen, $500
Grant, Julia Hitchings, St. Stephen, $2000.
Grimmer, W. W., estate, St. Stephen, $600.
Gardner, Geo. R., Calais, $2000.
Ganong, J. E., St. Stephen, $1300.
Hosford, Isaac B., New York, $4600.
Hobson, John L., Haverhill, $1000.
Hobson, Helen Wilder, Brooklyn, $500
Haywark, K. W., Ponkapoag, Mass., $100.
Harmon, Ida I., Milltown, $400.
Harmon, Helen M., Milltown, $400.
Harmon, D. K., Milltown, $400.
Harmon, Ada T., Milltown, $100.
Harris, Mary G., Nashua, $500.
Hamilton, Abbie R., St. John, $3000.
Hill, Emily J., estate, Calais, $300.
Hill, J. Murray, estate, Calais, $800.
Hill, Henry E., St. Stephen, $600.
Hill Lavinia J., estate, St. Stephen, $400.
Hill, Leroy W., St. Stephen, $100.
Hill, Geo. F., St. Stephen, $1400.
Hill, Joanna N., estate, St. Stephen, N. B., $100.
Hill, Louisa H., estate, St. Stephen, N. B., $400.
Horan, Elizabeth, St. Stephen, N. B., $200.
Johnson, L. H, Nashwaakiss, $200.
Johnson, John M., Ponkapoag, Mass., $2,500.
Kierstead, Annie E., administratrix, St Stephen, $1,500.
Lindsay, Robert, Cincinnati, Ohio, $1,500.
Lowell, Fred A, Calais $2,900.
Leighton, Annie M., Calais, $400.
Leighton, Alexander Calais, $400.
Morristown Trust Co., Morristown, N. J., $1,400.
Merritt, Sarah Sophia, St John, $1,400.
Merritt, Emma N., St. John $1,300.
Morrison, Frank I, Fredericton, $100.
Marks, Maud W., St. Stephen, $400.
Maxwell, J. Arch., St Stephen, $3,500
Maxwell, Thos. H., St. Stephen, $800.
Maxwell, John S., St. Stephen, $2,700.
Methodist church, Milltown, Milltown, $200.
Mills, Eliza A., St. Stephen, $1,000.
Moore, Jessie W., New York, $600.
Moore, Rebecca D., New York, $100.
Mitchell, Janet C., St Stephen, $500.
Mitchell, Frank A., St. Stephen, $200.
Mitchell, Mary A., North Sydney, C. B., $800.
Murchie, Fred M., St Stephen, $1,500.
Murchie, Mina De H., Calais, $500.
Murchie, Jas. Sons Co, Calais, $8,500.
Murchie, John G., Calais, $3,000.
Murchie, Louisa V., Calais, $700.
Murchie, Wm. Todd, Calais, $700.
McCullough, Emma, Calais, $400.
McGreggor, Mary B., St. John, $600.
McConkey, S., St Stephen, $500.
McAllister, W H., Orient, Me., $1,400.
McAllister, L Winter, estate, Milltown, $300.
McAllister, Ethel C., Milltown, $300.
McBride, Maria, St Stephen, $1,200.
McCully Francis P., Calais, Me., $1,500
McCallum, Celia, St. Stephen, $200.
Osburn Mary A., Calais, $1,300.
Peabody, S. L., Princeton, Me. $600
Peabody, H. E., New Haven Conn., $600.
Pickup, Rev. S., Granville, N. S., $500.
Perkins, Mary A., Calais, $1,000.
Porter, Caroline, St. Stephen, $500.
Porter, Geo. M. Boston, Mass., $1,500.
Prescott, John, Calais, $1,100.
Purves, Henrietta B., St.Stephen, $900
Ryder, John, St. Stephen, $700.
Ross, Louisa T., Calais, Me., $2,700.
Rounds, Harriet N., Calais, $1,000.
Rounds, Dora M., $200.
Racine, L. Mildred, St. John, $100.
Stevens, Hon. J. Geo. St. St'n $100.
Stevens, Hon.J.G., in trst,St.St'n, $100.
Stevens, Annie H., New York, $2,500
Strange Charlotte, St.Stephen, $500
Strange Isabella, St. Stephen, $500.
Strange, Jos. estate, St. Stephen, $400.
Stuart Mary E., St. Stephen, $1,200
Smith, Mary E., New York City, $300.
Swan, Minerva H., Calais, $1,000.
Smith, J W., St. Stephen, $5000.
Sonle, Ida F., Passaic, N. J., $700.
Thompson, Eliz, London, Eng., $400.
Thompson, Geo. I., estate, London, Eng., $2,600.
Thompson, S. R., estate, St. John, $1,000.
Thompson, Georgiana, St. Stephen, $1,800.
Todd, Annie S., Grand Manan, $2,600.
Todd, Frank, St. Stephen, $3,000.
Todd, Henry F., St. Stephen, $3,000.
Todd, W. H., estate, St. Stephen, $4,500.
Todd, Harriet T., Boston, $1,700.
Todd, Ellen H., Boston, $1,300.
Todd, Chas. F., Milltown, $100.
Todd, F. H. and Sons, St. Stephen, $4,800.
Taylor, Georgiana A., Calais, $1,000.
Townsend, Laura McA, Calais, $800.
Vaughan, Emma H., New York, $400.
Vose, Chas. B., Portland, Me., $200.
Wadsworth, Vera Y., Boston, $200.
Washburn, Harriet P., Calais, $600.
Weddall, R. W., St. John, $200.
Whitney, Ella S., Hartford, Conn, $400
Wilder, C. P., Augusta, Me., $1,500.
Wall, Gilbert S., St. Stephen, $2,300.
Whitlock, R. W., St. Stephen, $3,000.
Whitlock, Julius T., St. Stephen, $7,200.
Yeates, Helen M., Fairville, $1,000.
Young, Addie T., St. Stephen, $7,400.
Webber, Veazie and Stevenson, St. Stephen, $500.
Young, Frederick W., St. Stephen, $200.
Young, C. W., in trust Kenneth, St. Stephen, $200.
Young, C. W., in trust Rhoda, St. Stephen, $200.
Young, C. W., in trust Georgia, St. Stephen, $200.
Weddall, Mary, Grand Pre, N. S., $600.
Weldon, Annie, St. John, $1,500.

"TO MAKE LIFE COUNT"

L. E. Markin Gave Able Address in St. Andrew's Yesterday Afternoon---Religion Only An Abstract Idea.

A fair audience of men listened to an excellent address by Mr. L. E. Markin, of Boston University, at a meeting held in St. Andrews church, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The music was a feature of the meeting, a large male choir under the leadership of Mr. S. J. McGowan, singing very effectively the gosped hymns used during the simultaneous evangelistic campaign. Mr. W. C. Cross, presided and others on the platform included Rev. D. Lang, Rev. James Crisp and Mr. A. W. Robb.

Mr. Markin proved a fluent and pleasing speaker. In dealing with the subject Making a Life Count, he said in the first place that young men had a great many more opportunities to make life count at the present day than the young men of other ages. Money would buy more, for one thing. The wonderful immigration to the shores of the new world furnished an opportunity for the native young men to become masters and rise above the common herd.

On the other hand the labor of today was more nerve racking and it required more energy to finish the day's work. If this energy was wasted in dissipation or vice, the breakdown would come all the sooner. It was little wonder that Mr. Henry Frick, the steel king, had given orders that not one of his 7000 employes should taste liquor. It was a business proposition.

Making a life count was not judged by being rich or poor, or strong, or weak. It was not what we had that counted but what we are. God would show us the one way of living.

He did not want to say "get religion," for there was no such thing as religion properly speaking. It was only an abstract idea. If meant taking God into consideration in making a plan of life. It was merely a question of adjusting one's self.

In closing Mr. Markin urged that the lives of his hearers be made to count for the sake of their family relations—a wife, a son or a mother—and told a number of affecting stories illustrating his points.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCE COURT.

Wright vs. Wright.

His Honor Mr. Justice McKeown opened the Divorce Court on Saturday in Chambers. On application of the plaintiff in the case of Wright vs. Wright the case goes over until next Saturday at 11 o'clock. Mr. John A. Sinclair appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. J. Porter for the respondent.

Lemmon vs. Lemmon.

His Honor delivered judgment in the case of Lemmon vs. Lemmon, granting the plaintiff an absolute divorce. The plaintiff, William James Lemmon, of this city and the respondent, Lillian Matilda, his wife, were married here on April 16th, 1895, by the Rev. Henry Penna, pastor of the Portland street Methodist church. They lived together until August, 1905. Three children were born. On account of frequent quarrels the couple parted and Mrs. Lemmon went to Maine, where she obtained a divorce from her husband. She then returned to this province and went through a form of marriage with one Wilson, and both reside on the City road. One child was born to them. The divorce obtained by the woman in Maine is not recognized by the courts of this province, as the court of Maine had no jurisdiction over Lemmon, he being domiciled in New Brunswick. Accordingly Mr. Lemmon sued his wife for a divorce a vinculo matromoni and the case was tried before His Honor at Fredericton on February 22nd last. The wife's life with Wilson was proven by a person who attended her at the birth of her child, and His Honor therefore granted the divorce. Mr. L. P. D. Tilley appeared for the plaintiff. The respondent did not appear.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Case Postponed.

Mr. Justice McKeown in the Supreme Court Chambers on Saturday morning in the case of the H. W. deForest, Limited, vs. New Brunswick Cold Storage Co., Ltd., made an order postponing the case from the present March circuit to the June circuit. Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., appeared for the defendant and made application for the postponement and Mr. W. A. Ewing, K. C., for the plaintiff contra.

In The Police Court.

In the police court on Saturday hearing in the case against James Millar, proprietor of a sailor's boarding house on Brittain street, and Thomas Ferrie, charged with assaulting Thomas Malloy, a sailor, and wounding his, was taken up. Both pleaded not guilty. After the evidence had been taken Ferrie, who corroborated Millar's statement that he did not strike Malloy was allowed his liberty. The case was postponed until today, Millar being allowed out on a $50 deposit. Ferrie was arrested on account of a statement made by Harvey, one of the witnesses, who said that Ferrie held Malloy while Millar beat him.

(MADAME) ADELINA PATTI.

"I am charmed with the tone and touch of the splendid pianoforte made for me by Messrs. John Brinsmead & Sons, and the case is lovely."

(MADAME) ADELINA PATTI.

"Extremely easy and agreeable to sing to ,the full bright quality of tone sustaining the voice admirably."

(MADAME) PATEY.

(SIR) JOHN A. STAINER, M, A., Mus. Doc.

"The highest praise is certainly due to Messrs. Brinsmead & Sons for the complete success which has crowned their efforts to produce, on the most simple principles, a perfectly even, smooth, and sensitive repetion touch. The purity of the tone and the excellent mechanism of the pianos exhibited by them in the Paris Exhibition called forth warm eulogies from all competent critics."

(SIR) JOHN STAINER, M. A., Mus. Doc.

(SIR) G. A. MACFARREN.

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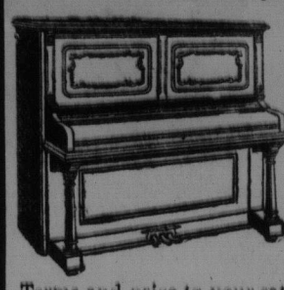
(SIR) G. A. MACFARREN,
(Late Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.)



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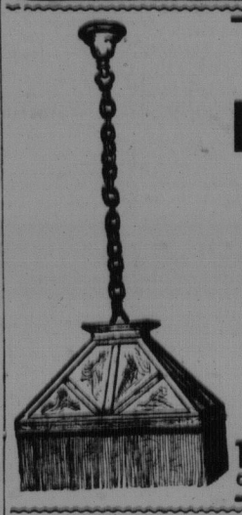

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TO BUY A DREADNOUGHT

Greek Colony Here Contributing to War Fund for Mother Country Against Turkey---Latest News from Athens.

$43,644.28. These figures in large capitals appear at the head of the editorial column of "Atlantes," a Greek paper published in New York and industriously read by the members of the local colony of Greeks, and represent the amount of money contributed by Greeks in America since Jan. 1st towards a scheme of imperial defence.

The paper is eagerly looked for at the shoe shining establishments and fruit stores conducted by members of the Hellenic race, domicited in St. John and the latter appear much interested in the growth of the contributions towards helping their mother country to fight Turkey the historic oppressor. They contribute all that they feel they can afford and assisted considerably with the fund for 1909, which has already been sent to Greece.

"Atlantes" urges the expatriated Greeks to bear their share of the burden and in the two months of 1910 has raised nearly $50,000. It is hoped to secure enough this year to add a Dreadnought to the Greek fleet.

The paper is printed entirely in the Greek language and naturally features news concerning the old country. Every issue contains despatches direct from Athens, giving the latest parliamentary news and advices concerning the probability of war. The last issue states that war is certain between Bulgaria and Turkey.

A Handsome Bequest.

Mr. Henry C. Rankine, treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home has received a bequest of $1000 from the estate of the late Mr. John Simpson, Ashbourne Road.