How James D. Leary Got a Job which Smacked of Fraud Day After Day.

Queer Specification Clauses -Through Them the Ring Can Play Their Boodle Contracts into the Hands of Favorites.

Be Solid with Tammany or Don't Bid-Stipulations Seemingly for the City's Protection, but Really to Freeze Out Reputable Bidders.

(New York World.) A system of specifications has been adopted under the solid Tammany (dock) board which makes it impossit le for any man to compete who is not solid with Tammany. These specifications are so adroitly drawn that the man who gets into their meshes can be inspected so that his mater al and his work would be rejected unless he connected properly with the central power.—[The World, April 6, 1894.

There is one beautiful thing in dock department treasurer's orders. This is especially true when a solid Tammany beard is in power, with a full equipment of business associates as bondsmen, business partners doing dock building and real-estate interests to be leaded. to be looked after along the water front susceptible of being "improved." This beautiful thing is the general absence of specifications. But the beauty is exclusively for the

good of favored contractors.

There were specifications, however, in the treasurer's circular in 1892, calling for bide for dredging the stone blasted by the dock department on each side of new pier 14, North river, the pier off West Washington market, the old one having been occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and the new one having been secured by John H. Inman for what subsequently

came the American line. The Morris & Cumings Dredging company, alias James D. Leary, after having had a \$53,995 contract for doing the original dredging at that spot, and having then been made the recipient of a resolution of the beard—under the Tweed joker—to dredge ten feet deeper, some 50,000 cubic yards, at 48 cents a yard, got the job of dredging out the stone at \$250 a day. And Leary kept the job going tor eighty days, so the records declare, thus raking in a cool \$20,000 en this work.

How came Leary to get the job to dredge the stone? Why, through the specifications in a treasurer's circular. And the circular was sent out by James J. Pnelan, whose bondsman and business associate is James D. Leary. These specifications were not printed. They were written. It will go down to history as one of the dampable tree. printed. They were written. It will go down to history as one of the damnable traditions in the trade that one specification in that written circular for Phelan required the dredge to carry over one hundred

pounds of steam.
One of the contractors who figured in that requisition said yesterday: "This was the mest unheard-of, ridiculous and most high-handed piece of business in the history of dredging. If a contractor does his work, whose business is it how many pounds of steam he carrier? We have a machine which will stand a 150 test, but we make eighty pounds the safety limit. The whole pur-pose of that steam clause, it is well under-stood in the trade, was to cut off competi-

contract, but which was not a success there."

The truth of this assertion is berne out by the fact that the business combine and fertilizing Dook Board now make the claim that Leary was the only man who had a dredge big enough and "accommodating" enough to satisfy the conditions of that cunningly contrived specification.

Of course Leary cot the job. And why?

Of course, Leary got the job. And why? Because every other reputable contractor was afraid to compete, knowing well from the steam specifications that there was some-

thing dark about the business.

But Leary did not get the contract until after one dredger had offored to take the job at \$5 50 a cubic yard on an estimate of 1,400

oubic yards, a total of \$7,700.

Now \$7,700 deducted from \$20,000 gives This was Leary's profit over what a reoutable contractor effered to do the work

A certain Jersey City contractor explained it yesterday: "Toat job of Leary's of \$250 a day for eighty days was the most abominable fraud I ever knew, in proportion to size, in the history of the business. For instance, in the history of the basiness. For instance, the dock board would one day do a bit of blasting and the next day Leary would dredge the broken stone out and then lay up for a day or more until the dock board had done another pinch of blasting. With blasting carried on in that manner, Leary's and to it belong mest of our orenard trees and small fruits.

The sundews, or fly-traps, are curious forms, living on insects caught on their sticky and hairy leaves. The violets and many others are noted for their beauty.

if not occupied elsewhere, during that peried "New, had the deck board gone in there and blasted as it should, I would have logics taken the contract for \$300 a day for ten days, and have done the whole job, thereof nearly three months.

dredge was idle three-quarters of the time,

fore, for \$3,000. "To have that job of dredging cost the city \$20,000 is simply scandalous. The specification is the thing wherein your Tammany dock board catches the contrac-

The allegation of the dock board that James D. Leary, beneficiary of Treasurer Phelan's treasury orders—a solid Tammany board concurring—had a dredge of such power and construction as well alone serve the purpose of doing eighty days' dredging at \$250 a day is proved untrue by the fact that dredges of precisely the same class are owned, one of them by the Atlantic Dredg-ing company, one by P. Sandford Ross, two by the W. H. Beard Dredging company, and one by Tebo of Brockiyn. These are known as dipper dredges, or a combination of dipper and clam-shell, all capable of doing the heaviest work required by the

or have attempted to supply the department it is well understood that the specifications may be utilized to drive a man out of any further competition, or they may work all right where a contractor is solid. A specification clause especially obnexious is that requiring the delivery of timber within forty-eight hours after the contract is closed. When a contract for 2,000,000 feet of lumber is involved this clause would generally exclude the bulk of com-

One of the most prominent lumber contractors in the department bidding says this: "That forty-eight hours' clause could be used to throw a contractor out at once, his order would be rescinded and given to

In the cement business the Howard Flem ing Brick and Cement company have given up trying to compete because of what they designate as a ridiculous belling test to which cement must be subjected. The company prefer to do business with private persons. They never know where they are with the

style of specifications in vogue at pier A, North river.

Jan. 25 last the Atlas Coment company

get the contract, on r quisition, by treasurer's orders, for 8,000 barrels of cement. There were only two other bidders who had dared to compete, James Brand, an old-timer in the business at pier A, and Sinclair & Babson, who have also figured as members of the cement combine which had gradually been formed by the process of elimination in which the dock board's specification invari-

ably result.

The firm of Baetjer & Meyerstein did not bid for the work. They got a great many contracts in years preceding. A member of the firm said to a friend: "We did not compete because a clause in the specification imposes a penalty of \$50 a day or part thereof in which the contract is unfulfilled. Should we be a day or even a few hours late in delivery, we would be subject to the penalty. And as we are not sure how we night stand with Tammany, we concluded

Oh, yes; first be sure you are solid with Tammany, then go ahead.

These are phases of the whole situation, If you are a favored contractor, specifica-tions of the large elasticity prevailing in the dock department will afford you a tailor fit. If you are not a tavored contractor, beware ! For the innocent-locking specification may turn into an octopus to squeeze the life out

E. L. Richardson writes to the World to say that Powis & Co. was the firm that was frezen out by the dock department from supplying piles after they had received a contract, and not William Taylor of Middletown, Del. Mr. Taylor, he says, is now filling contracts with the dock department.

MR. HAY ON BOTANY.

Classification of Plants in Kew Brurswick.

At the Natural History society rooms April 24, Mr. Hay gave his second lecture on Botany. After a few words in replanation of the movement and storage of the food supply in the cells of plants, Mr. Hay passed to the classification of plants, ally with reference to classes found in New Brunswick. Classification collects similar individuals into species, species into genera, genera into families, and so on until we come to the grand divisions into flowering and flowerless plants, in which all plants are included. Without this classification the study of such an infinite number of in

dividuals would be a hopeless task. given in a table, and the chief distinctions of each described, but the flowering plants only were described in their more minute

Examples of some of the principal families ef flowering plants found in New Brunswick were shown, and interesting particulars with the chief characteristics of each mentioned. Low down in the scale, but important to man, are the grasses and sedges, distinguished by the round stem of the former, while the stem of the latter is triangular. Higher in order are the lily and orchid families; the first are bulb bearing plants, and include onions, trilliums and many other kinds, as well as the beautiful lilies from which the family takes its the Associated Press despatch telling of the name. The erchids are among the most wonderful of plants from their great affected. "This is awful," he said. beauty and variety of form and "I fear our cause is ruined. Bleedcolor, and are much prized by horticulturiets. Our most important representatives authorities is wrong; it is all wrong, tion in the interest of Leary's big dredge, which he had built for use in his St. John's dowers of erchids are especially formed for contract, but which was not a success there." found in sticky masses, which is carried by genous division of flowering plants and have but one seed leaf.

Passing to the higher division, of exegens plants having two or more seed leaves and netted veined leaves, we first come to the conifer so or pine family, a family of great importance to man, including the pine,

spruce, fir, etc.

The higher families of exogens are included under two divisions: those having a single united petal and those having several petals. In the first division are included the composite family, very largely repre-sented in temperate regions, where it embraces perhaps one-seventh of the flowering plants. The chrysanthemum and daisy are among its members. Heaths and lobelias are neighboring families.

The second division includes the highes families of plants. The rose family is worthy of mention. It is the great fruit family, and to it belong mest of our orchard

All this infinite diversity of plant now very generally supposed to have come from few and simple forms, such as are found fossil in the early geo-logical strata. This theory is supported by the great changes which are seen to result from the gardener's care within short periods, by which beautiful varieties are produced and multiplied.

The theory of evolution was at first

thought to be derogatory to the wisdom of the Creator, but to many it now seems grander idea of creation and to imply more wonderful wisdom than the belief that each species came into existance through a separate creative act.

Wood Pulp.

An encouraging element in connecti with Canadian wood pulp is contained in the information that it is obtaining a hold in England, in competition with Scandina-vian pulp. English paper manufacturers, it is said, are becoming interested, and re-alize that there is a vast field for their own capital in the extensive ferests of spruce in Canada. The Paper Mill says:—"It is among the pessibilities that a great deal of English meney will be put to use in develop-ing the pulp industry in this country, in the near future. Englishmen are restive under the comparative monopoly which the Scan dinavians and Germans have had in pulp and the business of selling American pulin England which has grown up during tho past few months has suggested a way of breaking it up. While they would not care to become customers for America, they will probably take kindly to the idea of making their own pulp in a British province."

"Ten Years of Temperance."

A rather pretentious volume is in cours of publication under the above title by The Templar of Hamilton, Ont. It will be issued his order would be rescinded and given to somebody else favored by the treasury."

One contractor who thought he was solid went to the department about the forty-eight hour clause one day last Januory, and the answer was: "Don't have any fear of that; we shall not want that order filled until next June."

Templar of Hamilton, Ont. It will be issued in seven monthly numbers, each covering a different phase of the temperance reform, and all profusely illustrated. The first number is a beautiful work of art containing no less than thirty magnificent photogravures of Canadian prohibition leaders, and it is styled the Men of the Movement. Not the ordinary arrangements for guarding the White house grounds and hoose will be well guarded and a close watch will be streets of the cloy in an open carriage with only the colored driver on the box.

The White house grounds and hoose will be well guarded and a close watch will be the colored driver on the box.

The White house grounds and close watch will be well guarded and a clos only the temperance people, but every lover of fine engravings, will be delighted with the work. Twenty five cents will ensure a specimen cepy of the first number by mail free, or five copies for a dollar if the remittance is made to W. W. Buchanan, Hamil-Woodley park, which adjoins the president's

COXEY WINS.

Hogan's Contingent with the Stolen Train Victorious.

United States Deputy Marshalls Compelled to Retreat.

Excitement at Washington Over the Action of the Government.

ST. PAUL, April 25.—Col. E. C. Mason of the Third U. S. infantry, commanding ac Fort Snelling, has been ordered to hold his ntire command in readiness to move at a noment's notice, and similar orders have been sent to all military points in the North-west. It is thought possible the Coxeyites may get past Keogh, and in that event, other troops will be ordered out. WASHINGTON, April 25.-The strong

hand of the national government at last has been extended to check in their mad career the lawless mob of Cexeyites which have seized upon a train on the Northern Pacific railroad at Butte, Montana, and started eastward. The government no longer will wait upon the tardy movements of state oficials, and this morning Col. Swain who is command of the department of Dakota is the absence in Europe of Gen. Merritt, was instructed by telegraph to use the U.S. troops to intercept the meb and restore the ailroad's preperty. This action follows closely upon Attorney General Olney's tele-gram of instructions to U. S. Mar-shal Bede at St. Paul. There is no gram shal legal difficulty in the way of govern mental action at this stage, as the railroad property is new in the hands of the U. S. courts acting through a receiver, and the president may meve at once upon the representations of the U.S. judicial officers. There are sufficient forces of U. S. troops at St. Paul and at Bismarck on the line eastvard of the train seizers, and it is expected they will be stopped at one of these points. It cannot longer be denied that the peculiar movement new in progress throughout the west has aroused the apprehension of the ational authorities.

HELENA, MONT., April 25.—Deputy marshals attempted to arrest the Coxey army near Billings. A fight ensued. Deputies are reported overpowered and disarmed by the Coxeyites. No one was killed, but one on each side was injured. The fight took place inside the city limits of Billings. ATLANTIC, IOWA, April 25 -The new that the U.S. government has decided to interfere with the commonweal movement was made known to Gen. Kelly this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press. The general refused to believe that the government had really decided upon such action. "I don't see how they could reach such decision," he said, "but if they have we will

make a test case of it and carry the matter to the courts. We will not resort to physi cal force. We are peaceful unarmed men and will never attempt to cope with gov-ernment forces. Our battles must be fought in the courts.' ATLANTIC, lowa, April 25. When shown the Associated Press despatch telling of the

shed is wreng; resistance of We are now reduced to the level of a mol Militia may be called out at any moment to step our progress. This gives them an ex-cuse to regard us as lawless. I would give my life to have this day's work undone. There is no excuse for the action of these Montana men. I don't know them and have not been in communication with them, but I did not believe that they would resort to bloodshed." Speed talked in the same strain and wept freely over the intelligence. He, toe, feared that his cause would be in-

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25 .- A ording to the present intentions of the acminis-tration no attention will be paid to the Coxey movement by the government, unless the necessity for action is thrust upon the federal authorities or that it cannot be avoided. This information is obtained from the best authority, and the position of the president and his advisors was outlined to an Associated Press reporter by one in a position to know. The question whether Coxey's men shall be permitted to enter the district will be considered a matter for the local authorities. If the commonwealers violate any municipal laws they will be dealt with by the police officials; if they violate the laws of congress by assembling on the capitol grounds, they will be handled by the police of the capitol, who are under the supervision of the sergeant at arms of the senate and house. These officials can call the local police to their aid. In the event of trouble, which cannot be subdued by the police, the district commissioners are empowered by law to call upon the Washington militia, of which there is a brigade of 1,200, commanded by General Albert Ordway. When word reached the capitol that government troops had been ordered to seize the Coxey train at Butte, it excited much comment. Doubt was ex-pressed as to the right of the government to interfere before the governor of a state had asked for help even, though the Northern Pacific was in the hands of the United States courts. The facts that influenced the executive branch of the government in this natter are as follows:

First—It appears that the Hogan party, 500 strong, applied to the Northern Pacific railroad authorities for free transportation to Washington. This was refused by the receiver. Then the men breke into a round house, captured an engine and made up a train. At this stage the railway authorities applied for and obtained from the federal court an injunction to restrain them. The authority for this was the fact that the railroad was now in the hands of the United States courts, and the courts are responsible fer its management through a receiver. The Hoganites disregarded the injunction and the court issued writs of arrest against them for contempt of court. When the U. S. marshal sought to serve this writ he, with his deputy was locked up by the Hoganites, and the party ran away with the train headed for Washington; finding themselves unable with the re-

sources at their command to carry out the lawful processes of the court, the judge and the United States marshal telegraphed for aid to Attorney General Olney, which resulted in action being taken. Although reports have been current that the White House guards had been rein-ferced, the President and Mrs. Cleveland were seen driving through the principal streets of the city in an open carriage with only the colored driver on the box. The White house grounds and hoose will

White house when growds are here are con-sidered sufficient.

A matter which gives the president

The following telegram which was received at the White house today was obtained from Private Secretary Thurber this evening. It is from Governor Rickarts of Montana, and was addressed to the president of the United States. The despatch is dated Helena, Mont., and reads as follows:

"Information reaches me by wire that a band of Coxeyites fleeing the state with a stolen train, were evertaken at Billings by deputy U. S. marshals, who were trying to serve a writ emanating from U. S. courts. A fight ensued. One deputy marshal was wounded and the leader of the Coxeyites wounded. The deputy marshals were overpowered by the Coxeyites and driven off with revolvers and other weapons. The mob then surrounded the deputies and now hold them prisoners. The train of Coxeyites is within a few hours' run of Fort Keogh. Impossible for state militia to overtake them. As governor of Montana, I hereby request you to have federal troops at Fort Keegh intercept and take them into custody; arrest and hold the Coxeyites, subject to orders of the United States court issuing writs referred to. If Coxeyites pass Fort Keogh before orders can emanate from you for their apprehension, I request that federal troops be ordered to overtake them.

Promptness required.
(Signed) G. E. RICKARTS,

Governor of Montana." PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 .- The New England industrial delegation left Olney-ville this afternoon and proceeded slowly to Plainfield, through Cranston and over the Pontiac road. While this course is the longest, the original plans were changed when it was discovered that one and perhaps two independent armies would over the Hartford pike. The towns this short out are so small that the leaders feared every one would suffer. At 5 15 o'clock the army reached Apponaug, where it was at first intended to spend the night. Word was received from East Greenwich, however that that town awaited them with open arms and had prepared for their reception. This information revived the weary men and so aroused them that they did not stop to rest in the town first selected, but hurried on and covered three miles in less than forty-five minutes. At East Greenwich they received an ova-Hundreds of people crowded out to the commonwealers, and the were taken to a hall to

rest and a supper of canned corned beef, bread, cookies, and coffee was served. After supper a meeting was held on Main street and a rousing speech was made by Gen. Fitzgerald. The men were then taken to Cory's barn on School street, where they will spend the night. It is proposed to spend tomorrow night at Westerly, thirty

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 .- At the meeting this morning, the Worcester mem-ber, with the white duck overhalls and yachting cap, was expelled from the ranks on the statement of McKerzie that he had been badly intoxicated yesterday. It was also voted to discard the "Columbia" flag. Two independent industrial armies Olneyville wandered down Hartford pike on their own hook, and the largest army got four miles out when the question was raised of what they were going to Washington for. No one knew, and they retraced their steps to Olneyville, where Editor Boomen gave them instructions in the faith of commonwealers and prepared a long petition for them to present to congress. Capt. Barney Gannon put it in his inside pecket, and at 3 o'clock they started

BILLINGS, Mont., April 25.—At noon to-day five hundred members of Hogan's army, on their stolen train, arrived in this city on their stolen train, arrived in this city and close at their heels was a train beauting seventy-five deputy U.S. marshals, and a conflict between the deputies and the army was at once precipitated which resulted in one man on each side being severely wounded. The stolen train with its Coxeyites on beard had spent the night at Columbus, a small station, and the deputies overtook them at that point and demanded their surrender. Gen. Hogan paid no attention to the commands of the deputies to give up possession of the stolen train and ordered his men to go ahead. The two trains came on slowly during the forencon, the deputies closely following after the Coxeyites and watching for an opportunity to seize them and their train. On arriving

at this city a stop was ordered and the con flict resulted. United States Marshal McDermottordered the leaders of the army to surrender, and on their refusal a few of the deputies nervously and without any orders fired upon the men in the cars. A few shots were exchanged pefore the marshal could regain control o his men and stop the firing. During the firing one of the deputies was seri-ously wounded and at least one of the "Army" was wounded. There was a report that "Gen." Hogan was himself wounded three times, but the fact that the train has pulled out for the east makes it impossible to confirm that report. Marshall McDermott decided that his men were not equal to the work cut out for them, and as so as he got his men to stop firing, he withdrew them and notified the authorities that his forces were insufficient for the arresting of se large a mob. The train bearing the army soon afterwards started for the east again, and as far as learned here up to late this evening, was still continuing on the way towards Miles city, where it is expected the national troops will be successful in stopping the train and regaining possession of the property and placing it in the hands

FREDERICK, Md., April 25 .- There has been a lively time in the camp of the comnenwealers tonight. Two telegrams received by Browne's were read to the men, throwing the army into wild excitement. The route for tomorrow has been settled after much discussion, the first day's march being to hurry to Sackville, ten miles distant and one more step being made either at Carkeburg or Gathersturg before reaching Rockville on Saturday. The enclosure where the camp is was crowded when, about 6 30 c'clock, Browne mounted one of the wagons and read a telegram stating that a collision between Gen. Kelley's men and the militia had occurred, and that the laborers had been fired on, six of them being killed. The news was received with shout of anger from the men, that was followed by a general buzz of discussion as the men sought out their companions to talk over the news. There was a general feeling of incredulity, but there was no feeling of regret expressed, except for the loss of the men. One man when questioned said that it was only what all other armies had been expecting ever since Kelley started. The men, he said, were paid nothing and under no obligation except to themselves, so it was a wonder that an outbreak had not occurred before. Later in the evening Browne and Coxey were shown another despatch by an Associated Press correspondent saying that a collision between the Butte City Industrials at Billings, Montana, had occurred with the loss of a man on each side. Nei-ther Browne or Coxey seemed much sur-prised at the news, and neither expressed bimself at all troubled over the moral eff ot that the affair would have on the industrial movement. In speaking of the despatch, Mr. Coxey said: "Of course I don't advocate violence of any sort in the movement, but it is hard to draw the line in ones.

saying how far a man can go in the pursuit of his own rights. But whatever there is in this affair the monopolies have brought on themselves. Just as sure as the people are sat upon and maltreated in this movement, just so sure will they have the sympathy of the people. You saw how it was when the Frederick people sent out the deputies to capture us. Public sympathy turned to us at once. The railroads, it will be seen, are only hastening their own doem by the stand

they are taking in this matter. They will be absorbed by the government. As prive to parties they will cease to exist. Late in the evening there was another telegram received at the camp and sent to the crowd. It was from Henry Vincent, editor of the Chicago Express, saying that one theusand moulders would start in box cars for Washington, joining the Coxey army at Rockville en Sunday. This news was received with app Browne afterwards said that it was only the first substantial proof of truthfulness of Commonwealers promise to have 100,000 men in Washington on May first.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The populist senators in congress were in caucus tonight as to understanding as to the populist atitude toward the incoming Coxey army. While there was no endorsement of movement the speakers urged that it was the legitimate and natural outcome of national legislation. The Coxey good roads bills are not endorsed yet, but there is no desire to discourage them. Neither is the method of assembling pease armies to the endorsed. Yet, as such armies are in existence, the populists will recognize the fact and endeavor to ameliorate the condition of those who come and protect them from invasion of their rights of speech, petition and peace about assembling.

THE IRISH COAST STORM A Norwegian Bark, Bound for a New Brunswick Port, Wrecked.

DUBLIN, April 24 .- A terriffic gale prevailed today over the southern coast of land. The storm was particularly severe in the Skibbereen district. There was a large fleet of Scotch, English and Irish fishing boats off the coast when the gale set in. Some of them made for ports of refuge, while others remained, thinking they could outride the gale. It is feared that many of the latter have been wrecked. Scores of them are missing and much wreckage has been washed ashere

DUBLIN, April 25.—Reports of the damage done by the furious gale that raged over the southern part of Ireland Monday night continue to be received. The loss on land was quite heavy, but more damage was done at sea. Many minor marine casualties are reported. The fishing fleet that was at work off Skibbergen when the storm burst, sut-

fered greatly.

The Manx and Irish boats were the worst sufferers. A number of fishermen were washed from them and drowned. Many boats from Baltimore, County Cork, and forty-five of the Manx fleet are missing, and it is feared that they were dismantled while trying to ride out the storm and thus disabled, broached to and filled and sank. None of the fleet went ashore, but great quantities of wrockage have been washed up along the ceast, which is accepted as proof that many vessels foundered. Much of the wreckege is such as would come from fishing boats.

and eight men were drowned. The Norwegian bark Christian Wilhelm The Norwegian bark Christian Wilhelm from a continental port for a port in New Brunswick missed stays while trying to get off the chast and was carried ashore. The heavy sea that was running caused her to pound her bottom. She is a total wreck. The life boat men succeeded in getting every-

bedy ashore safely.

The British bark Remance, Capt. Toye,

The British bark Remance, Capt. Toye, which sailed from Fowey on April 19th for New York, sprang a leak during the storm, and had to be headed for Queenstown, at which port she arrived with considerable water in her hold.

The Norwegian bark Saga, bound from Demerars, is ashere near Castletown-send. Her sails were blown from the bolt ropes, and the wind blew with such tremendous force that it was impossible to bend new canvass. She fell off in the trough of the sea, where she rolled so heavily that she shipped her masts out. Then she was completely helpless and went ashore almost broadside on, the surf making a clean breach over her.

Several ineffective attempts were made to shoot a line across the wreck, and matters looked very dark for the crew. Finally, during a lull in the gale, which was blowing directly on shore, a line was thrown across her deck. It was a hazardous undertaking for those on the bark to haul the hawser aboard, but it was finally done and the crew were saved. The sea off Baltimore

EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

Returns Show that Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Persons were Killed.

ATHENS, April 25.—Returns received from all the districts affected by earth-quakes show that two hundred and fiftywo persons were killed and one hundred

and fifty injured.

King George, Crown Prince Constantine and his son, Prince Nicholas, have returned o Chalcis from the Atalanta district, where they gave much money to aid in alleviating the distress. The government continues to forward relief to the sufferers. Great quanities of flour and bread and many tents have been sent to the affected districts. In

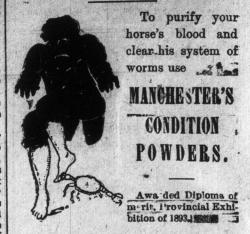
addition to these 200,000 drachms have been granted for relief purposes.

London, April 25.—The special corres pendent of the Times telegraphing today from Atalanta, Greece, says that Pelli, the from Atalanta, Greece, says that Pelli, the port of Atalanta has been laid in ruins by the recent earthquake shocks, and that all \$120 from H. Hilyard for the services of the villages of the vicinity have been destroyed in a similar manner. The stricken places include the prosperous village of Libanates, where one church has collapsed and the dome of another has large. The destruction consend in the library position of Messrs. Pugeley that the city dredge, there being a dispute as to the number of days' work performed. Several threatened suits were referred to the recorder and a sub-committee, and the proposition of Messrs. Pugeley that the city fallen. The destruction caused in the vil-lages south of Atalanta is more terrible. In this district alone 238 people have been killed and 130 are injured. Several slight shocks were felt yesterday and the ground rumblings continue. The telegraph office at Atalanta has cellapsed and the wires are worked in the open air.

When Baby was sick, we save her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she siung to Castoria, When she ned Children, one gave them Custoria.

Encomium and aspersion are both equally despicable when founded upon falsehoo

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J. W. MANCHESTER,

Veterinary Surgeon.

St. John, N. B.

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PRESTON PELLET CO., LTD. 851 Prince William Street. Telephone 588. St. John, N. B.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

The Deer Island House of Industry the Scene of a Horrible Murder.

Boston, Mass., April 25.—John Harkins, alias Barry, a prisoner at the Deer Island House of Industry, was foully murdered his alleged murderer, Jeremiah Dacey, is missing. The men have both been on the island since last January and were committed for drunkenness. Harkins, who was 71 years old, claimed to be a veteran of the late war and to have served in the 1st Massachusetts regiment. The men were both at dinner and the last seen of Harkins was at 1 o'clock, when he was standing outside the prison door on the island. About 1.30 p. m. a fellow prisoner having occasion to go into the cellar to obtain some water, stumbled over the dead body of Harkins lying on the cellar flor. His skull was smashed in flor. His skull was smashed in over the right eye, and there were several smaller cuts on his head. It is thought that the deed was committed with a piece of gas piping which was lying on the floor and had blood on it. A roll call of the prisoners in that part of the prison was ordered and it was found that the furnace keeper was missing. A search was immediately started, but up to midnight no trace of the man could be found. Supt. Gerrish is of the opinion that the man had left the island by means of a footbridge which spans the Shirley Gut, but the warden at the end of the bridge declares that this is not the case. No cause is assigned for the deed.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

An important meeting of the board of recorder and a sub-committee, and the pro-position of Messrs. Pugsley that the city should expend some money on the Mount Pleasant road beyond Judge Barker's for a drive around to Gilber" lane was tabled. The director was author z d to make seme arrangements for the purchase of needed

After the transaction of routine business, Messrs. McLean, Ross and Brothers of the street railway were heard. After a long discussion the board decided to adopt the scheme on the understanding that no rights of the city are to be less or prejudiced.

Made Blind Through Seasickness.

Seasickness has many unpleasant effects, but it is rather startling to hear that you may become blind after a short bout of it-Such, however, is said to be the experience of Edward Gedge, the newly appointed blind vicar of Sp. Nicholas, Rochester. The reverend gentleman is said to have lost his eyesight after a severe attack of seasickness in crossing the Channel.—{London St.-James' Gazette.

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