POOR DOCUMENT

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FRENCH TREATY RENDED BY FOSTER

Ex-Finance Minister Declares It's of Little Benefit to Canada

Is a Blow to the British Preference and Will Mean a Loss of $400,000 a Year in Duties--Exposes Claim of Liberals That Fielding and Brodeur Were the Dominion's First Negotiators, and Shows That Tupper Did the Same in 1893.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—In answer to R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Lemieux would fix a day this week when he would make an announcement as to the result of his mission to Japan.

Sir Wilfrid also told Mr. Borden that there was no truth in the statement in the press that Canadian soldiers at the Halifax garrison were to be disbanded and replaced by soldiers from the British Isles.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, in introducing the bill to ratify Canada's treaty of commerce with France said that the bill was designed to give (first), effect to the treaty; (second), to give its benefits to all portions of the British Empire; and (third) to extend its benefits to such countries as were entitled to the favored nation treatment.

The great market for the Canadian producer was, of course, the growing home market. The market abroad was not to be neglected. Great Britain would always be the leading market of Canada. That it had been developed was shown by the trade figures. In 1879 Canada purchased from Great Britain goods to the value of $69,500,000 and ten years later, in 1907, Canada bought British goods to the value of $119,000,000. The total trade of Canada with Great Britain in 1897 amounted to $98,000,000 and in 1907 had grown to $208,000,000 worth.

Explains Treaty.

Mr. Fielding pointed out the defects of the old treaty with France which was, at any rate, a manifestation of a friendly desire to promote trade with Canada. Still, there were some features which were disadvantageous to Canada. There was a limited list of articles on which each country gave the other a minimum tariff treatment. The treaty provided that if Canada extended the minimum list France was to get the benefit, while Canada would only benefit if the duties on the limited list of articles were reduced. Then Canada only got favored treatment on goods shipped direct while France got a minimum tariff rate on goods sent to Canada by any route.

Mr. Fielding said that the government last session introduced the intermediate tariff for the purpose of promoting the improvement of Canada's commercial relations with the great commercial countries of the world. It was found that to take advantage of the intermediate tariff the French treaty with its favored nation clause stood in the way. The first thing to be done was to remove it. That, of course, could be done by denouncing the treaty but that would be a harsh and inadvisable step. It was thought that the result could be achieved by friendly conference with the French authorities. Treaty making being a prerogative of the sovereign, it was necessary for Canada to obtain authority from London. This was done.

Summarizing the treaty Mr. Fielding said:

(1) It would remove inequalities suggested in the old treaty.

(2) Guard against the imposition of unfavorable treatment in the future.

(3) To maintain a preference for the British Empire.

(4) To grant France favored nation treatment as well as have right to extend it to favored treaty nations with Britain.

(5) To give special duties on a special French list which would not compete with produce of Canada or Britain.

Mr. Fielding went on to discuss the items at length.

Dr. Daniel showed that proprietary medicines were not admitted to France.

Mr. Fielding said that the treaty did not change that.

Hon. George E. Foster.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster replied to Mr. Fielding after recess, the minister of finance having occupied the afternoon session in making his explanations which already have pretty fully been made in the press.

Mr. Foster said that he did not propose to go fully into the details of the treaty for reasons, which he would give later. A treaty of this kind should not be treated as a party measure. It was all the more so in this case as he was a member of the government that negotiated the treaty of 1893 with France. The real question was if the treaty was beneficial to Canada and as the finance minister said a treaty, that was a good one and lasting, was beneficial to both countries. In this instance the treaty went beyond the limits of France; it included a number of others. But before proceeding further he wanted to say that the government had done its best to make the treaty as obscure as possible. There was an entire lack of information about the treaty both in parliament and the country, and it was impossible upon that account to go fully into the aspect of it. He had asked for calculations in Canadian units showing this, but it was not produced. These calculations should have been made when the treaty was being negotiated, and if not then there was plenty of time to do it before it was presented to the house. Unless the necessary information was produced how could they go into the incidents of taxation relative to the value of the schedules? There should be a column with the units of the French nation and the Canadian units, showing entirely how the treaty was to operate and how the different countries were to be affected. There were a variety of articles in this treaty upon which there would be no change as compared with the treaty of 1893; still that was not shown. As far as he was concerned he did not propose to make these calculations since the government failed to do so.

Mr. Fielding interrupted to say that the calculations were being prepared and would be brought down.

Mr. Foster said that there was sufficient time to have done this between the time the treaty was negotiated and now. Under the treaty Canada was not getting any special favors from France. She was getting minimum treatment on a partial list into France, that was all. But there was no information to show what Canada had to contend with to get over the wall to compete in France. Could any one tell from what was before the house what competition Canada was to meet with in France? Then there were a number of other competitors, and how do they affect us? What kind of competitors were they? It should be understood that the benefits of the treaty, whatever they were, went to a number of other countries, and how were we to be affected by them? No one could tell what tariff had we to contend with and what competitors would we meet.

Mr. Paterson—Look at the imports into France and that will tell.

Mr. Foster—It will give me the total imports, but it will not give me what enters at the minimum tariff or otherwise. There is absolutely no calculation to show this, and without the information no one can decide. When the treaty of 1893 was laid on the table the necessary trade schedules and calculations were given. The records would show that. If he (Foster) did not happen to ask the question it would not even be known that there would be a loss of $400,000 in duty because of the benefits to France.

Mr. Fielding—Reduction of taxation.

Used Treaty for Party Glorification.

Mr. Foster—It is just so much that you have to pay France.

Mr. Foster then proceeded to deal with the way in which the government had used the treaty for party glorification. A treaty of this kind ought not to be used that purpose. Just how this was done was well set forth by Mr. Monk in the house recently. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was even guilty of misrepresentation in this case. He would not say it was deliberate, but it was misrepresentative all the same. Following the leader came the others, and they did not know what the treaty contained. They acted like a boy with a new toy. In this connection Mr. Foster mentioned the speech of the premier at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto. He said that this was the first time that Canadians alone have negotiated a treaty. As a matter of fact there was no difference between the negotiation of this treaty and that of 1893. The present convention was between Great Britain and Ireland and his majesty the king and his dominions beyond the seas and the president of France, and there was no difference between that and the treaty of 1893. Both were precisely the same. The reason was that both treaties dealt with timely Canadian matters. The king appointed the plenipotentiaries in 1907 and the queen in 1893. Sir Charles Tupper negotiated the treaty in 1893 and two Canadian ministers in 1907. The British ambassador was with Sir Charles in 1893, and the British ambassador was with Fielding and Brodeur in 1907. So that the only difference was that there were three negotiators now and only two then. Lord Dufferin had just the same to do with the Tupper treaty as Sir Francis Bertie had with the Fielding-Brodeur treaty. Mr. Foster read from the records to show that Sir Charles did all the negotiating alone and that Dufferin only arranged the meeting and was present in signing the treaty.

Canadians Negotiated Treaties Before.

Mr. Foster next proceeded to show how the colonies were given greater powers from time to time in negotiating treaties. Sir John Macdonald was a conegotiator in 1871 at Washington, Sir Charles Tupper in 1887 and members of the Canadian government, with Sir Julian Pauncefote, in Washington in 1892 and Sir Charles Tupper in Spain and France. The policy of the imperial government was gradually widening from year to year until we had reached the position that it was in today and it was the same today as it was in 1893.

If this was an attempt to make political capital it was supremely silly, and if not it was wrong and mischievous to teach Canadians that they had powers which they did not have. In this case they could not deliver the goods, if they were asked to do so.

Mr. Foster went on to show that when the intermediate tariff was passed it was to be put in force by order-in-council. The intermediate was to be the means of negotiating short treaties by order-in-council. That was found impossible. The finance minister admitted that it was, and they had to fall back upon the treaty of 1893. But for the treaty of 1893 there would be no treaty now.

When Mr. Fielding offered the intermediate tariff to France, France said, "Away with it, we will have none of it." And the 1893 treaty had then to be used as a basis for the present one.

Coming to the merits of the treaty again, Mr. Foster said that while France had the benefits of indirect shipments Canada had not. As to the actual result of the negotiations there were 152 items which we were allowed to enter France under certain conditions. Of these 152 items 21 were not in the minimum tariff at all. They were general. On 47 of these there were no advantages at all. It should be remembered in criticising this treaty that France was a protectionist country. There was not a single special favor in the schedule. He did not see much prospect in business from some of these items. Take horses. If five years or over they are taxed $30 to enter France. If under, $20, and if colts $10. There could not be any great business on horses with a $30 tax, after some thousands of miles of transport. Take cattle, oxen and cows. They would get into France after paying 1 4-5 cents a pound live weight. A 1,000 pound animal would cost $18; 1,200, $21.60; 1,500, $27. Canada had not much prospect there. Of poultry there was not a single bird exported to France. Meat there was little or none. Eggs, there was a rate of 1-2 cent a pound. How many eggs can be got at that rate? Condensed milk, pure, was on the list since 1893 but none was exported last year. There was a large duty.

There were thirty-four countries that received the full benefits of minimum tariff outside of France. There were thirty others that got partial benefits, some of them more and some of them less. There were 99 items that France got the benefit from. These items were largely ones in which a business was now being done. They were French specialties.

The average rate of duty upon French goods coming into Canada under the treaty would be from 20 to 25 per cent. He could not say what the average duty would be on Canadian goods going to France but it would be very much greater.

Mr. Foster next showed while the premier and the government had been taking great credit for the British preference in this case they had cut down what was 33 1-3 to about 6 per cent.

In conclusion he said that he was an examiner of the treaty, if upon full information being obtained it was found to be good he would vote for it and if not, he would vote against it.

Mr. Brodeur moved the adjournment of the debate.

BENCH AND BAR PAY TRIBUTE

References to Loss Sustained in Death of Geo. V. McInerney--His Funeral.

Bar and bench joined in paying a tribute of the memory of the late Geo. V. McInerney, K. C., at the opening of the circuit court Tuesday morning. The court had adjourned until 11 o'clock to permit those who wished to attend the funeral. At the opening of the court, D. Mullin, K. C., said:

"With your honor's permission I would desire as the president of the St. John Law Society to make a brief reference to the lamented death of George V. McInerney, K. C. I intended doing so last evening, but my mind was directed to another matter.

"Your honor will agree with me that the bar of New Brunswick has lost one of its brightest ornaments in the death of Mr. McInerney. He not only attained distinction as a member of the profession but in the wider field of politics he gained considerable renown. Your honor, I think, had in your political experiences a knowledge of the eminent qualifications Mr. McInerney had for public life. He was an orator of unusual ability and served his native county of Kent for two consecutive terms in the parliament of Canada.

"I remember many years ago reading in the Life of Sir John Thompson a reference to the entry of Mr. McInerney into the parliament of Canada. On that occasion the author of the book, J. C. Hopkins, referring to Mr. McInerney's speech in moving the address in 1893 declared it was a most eloquent speech from the Maritime orator, and he quoted from it and applied the words in connection with the then head of the government, Sir John Thompson.

"I have not had time to give this matter any attention, and I feel I am not doing the subject the justice which I should, but I think, in view of the widespread sympathy which has been evoked through the death of Mr. McInerney, I would not be doing my duty if I did not give this public expression to the bar as well as to your honor.

"The court, by reason of the fact that Mr. McInerney's funeral was fixed for this morning, delayed opening beyond the usual hour in order to give an opportunity for those who wished to attend. Mr. McInerney had a remarkable temperament. He made many friends and few, if any, enemies. Indeed I think it doubtful if he had any enemies.

"He was an active politician. He came to St. John five or six years ago, and in the short time of his residence in this city he took a front rank in public life and doubtless would have been heard from if he had lived, and no doubt would have won greater distinctions than he had already achieved.

"Those of us who were intimate with him regret and deeply mourn his loss. He is gone. 'Gone that full light of friendship in peace away by night into the deeper night. The deeper night—nay, the clearer day than our poor twilight dawn on earth.'

"I would now move that your honor direct the clerk of the court to enter on the minutes an expression of the sense of the loss which the bar of New Brunswick has sustained by the death of Mr. McInerney and as a mark of respect to note that the court adjourned until 11 o'clock in order to give an opportunity to attend his funeral."

Judge Landry.

Mr. Justice Landry said: "I think, Mr. Mullin, it was quite proper indeed as the president of the Barristers' Society in St. John that you should have made reference to the loss the country has sustained in the death of Mr. McInerney. The profession has certainly lost a very valuable man, a most estimable man in the profession, and it is certainly proper to the honor due his memory that the court should have adjourned this short time to give those who wish an opportunity to attend his funeral, and more particularly to give me the opportunity of paying my last tribute of respect to the man whom I have known from childhood and whom I early learned to respect and whose brilliant qualities I always appreciated.

"It is true he and I in his native county had several political contests, one against the other, but I can say during all those heated contests there never was a word uttered behind my back by him or to my face that was not most gentlemanly, courteous and kindly. It is seldom that you find this to be the case among men who contend in political battles as now waged in this province and dominion. That it was so is due to his superior character.

"He was a man high in private life. One never heard a word coming from him derogatory to a neighbor, acquaintance or friend. He had a kindly word for all and never a harsh word for any one, however much he might be opposed in the way of politics or in his profession.

"Mr. McInerney not only has shone at the bar, but also as a literary man. Few men in this province had greater aptitude for literary work, and his taste is seen by those who read his speeches or writings. The bar has suffered a loss. This country has suffered a loss socially in the death of this man, who died comparatively young. For my part I think there is no impropriety whatever in having the clerk enter on the minutes this morning, noting that it was the date of his funeral and noting the observations made by the president with my full concordance."

The Funeral.

The widespread sorrow in the death of Geo. V. McInerney was shown by the great number of citizens who attended his funeral, held Tuesday morning from his late residence. In the cathedral, where the body was first taken, service was conducted by Rev. Henry O'Leary, D. D., Bathurst, assisted by Rev. Louis O'Leary, D. D., Chatham; Rev. L. G. Guertin, St. Joseph's University; Rev. A. W. Meahan, of the cathedral; Fathers Borgman, C. SS. R., and Holland, C. SS. R., St. Peter's. Then the procession reformed and proceeded to the railway station, where the train was taken for Moncton, thence a special train to Kent Junction and then the Kent Northern train to Richibucto. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., John Kerr, John Keeffe, S. S. deForest, Dr. R. F. Quigley, John Kelly, John E. Wilson and Philip Grannan were pall-bearers.

In the funeral procession were the St. John Council Knights of Columbus, Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, C. M. B. A., branch No. 134, St. John Law Society and many citizens from all walks of life.

In addition to the telegrams referred to yesterday, St. Patrick's Society of Montreal sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. McInerney and family. A delegation from St. John Council, K. of C.—W. J. Mahoney, Dr. S. H. McDonald and John Keeffe—accompanied the body to Richibucto. Mr. Hazen also went to attend the funeral in Rexton. There will be high mass of requiem in Richibucto this morning and interment will then be made in Rexton.

SHAKE INGREDIENTS WELL IN BOTTLE TO MIX

Tells How to Prepare a Simple Mixture To Overcome Dread Disease.

To relieve the worst forms of Rheumatism, take a teaspoonful of the following mixture after each meal and at bedtime: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

These harmless ingredients can be obtained from our home druggists, and are easily mixed by shaking them well in a bottle. Relief is generally felt from the first few doses.

This prescription, states a well-known authority in a Cleveland morning paper, forces the clogged-up, inactive kidneys to filter and strain from the blood the poisonous waste matter and uric acid, which causes Rheumatism.

As Rheumatism is not only the most painful and torturous disease, but dangerous to life, this simple recipe will no doubt be greatly valued by many sufferers here at home, who should at once prepare the mixture to get this relief.

It is said that a person who would take this prescription regularly, a dose or two daily, or even a few times a week, would never have serious Kidney or Urinary disorders or Rheumatism.

Cut this out and preserve it. Good Rheumatism prescriptions which really relieve are scarce, indeed, and when you need it, you want it badly. Our druggists here say they will either supply these ingredients or make the mixture ready to take, if any of our readers so prefer.

STILL PILING UP EVIDENCE ABOUT THAW'S INSANITY

New York, Jan. 14.—The attorneys for Harry K. Thaw, at his trial today, began relentlessly to build up the case of legal insanity, which they have interposed in his behalf as a defense for the killing of Stanford White. The two principal witnesses of the day were Professor Charles E. Koeheler, of Winona (Minn.), and Mrs. Amin Gozelle, of San Mateo (Cal.), who attended Thaw, as a trained nurse, at Monte Carlo, in 1897. They both told of the young man's eccentricity and declared that his manner always was irrational.

Dr. John T. Deemar, of Kittaning (Pa.), one of the Thaw family physicians, also was heard, as were the attending physicians of three institutions for the insane, where members of Thaw's family, on paternal and maternal sides were confined.

District Attorney Jerome, by unexpectedly invoking the sacred privileges of physician and patent, blocked such of the testimony as to unsoundness of mind in the Thaw family, but the calling of the witnessese and the questions they were allowed by the court to answer, left the desired impression upon the jury. Mr. Jerome explained that the law compelled him to object to such testimony without an express waiver from the patients. Even the nurse who attended Thaw was not allowed to testify until Thaw personally had made a waiver of the confidential privileges in open court.

New York, Jan. 15—Adhering strictly to their promise to interpose no other defense than that of insanity in behalf of their client, the attorneys representing Harry K. Thaw at his trial today continued the examination of witnesses who swore that young Thaw at various times in his life appeared to them as irrational and mentally unsound. Then came the declaration of ten of the men who sat on the coroner's jury during the inquiry into Stanford White's death all of whom declared that the defendant, the day following the shooting acted irrationally. His manner and appearance were such as to cause the inquest jury to discuss his state of mind after their formal verdict had been rendered.

In the day's testimony, there was more delving into the history of the Thaw family, Alfred Lee Thaw, of Richmond (Va.), a third cousin of the defendant, taking the stand this afternoon and telling of the taint of insanity which had caused his father and brother to die in state asylums.

Some of Thaw's alleged eccentricities, revealed for the first time, were related today by Christopher Baggan, steward of the New York Whist Club; by Miss Matilda Stein, a telephone operator, and by Per. August Weber, former butler in the Thaw household.

The butler told many details of Thaw's life at home in 1903 and was still under examination when adjournment was taken. The separate incidents of alleged irrational conduct on the part of the defendant was being put in evidence by Mr. Littleton as the foundation of the expert testimony that is to come. He also hopes to accumulate such a mass of testimony as to Thaw's erratic conduct as to make it impossible for the district attorney to fulfill the task the law places upon him of proving Thaw sane "beyond every reasonable doubt."

Criminal lawyers of prominence who are following the case outlined by the defense, and who are taking into consideration the fact that a specific plea of insanity has been entered this year, declare that acquittal under the circumstances can come only with the added clause "on account of the insanity of the defendant at the time the act was committed."

This, it is declared, would compel the presiding judge to commit Thaw to Matteawan Asylum, from whence a fight to prove his present sanity and thus gain freedom would have to be conducted through habeas corpus proceedings.

The Cheshire National Bank of Keene (N. H.), recently received from a gentleman living in Massachusetts a $4 bill issued by the bank when it was a state institution, in 1806. This bill completes the file of all the issues of bills since the bank was chartered in 1803.

MANY MOURN FOR GEO. V. McINERNEY

Prominent Men from All Sections of the Province at His Funeral

Special Trains Carried Them to Richibucto --- Many Priests in the Sanctuary--Eloquent Tribute by Rev. Henry O'Leary.

Richibucto, N. B., Jan. 15—The body of the late Geo. V. McInerney arrived here by special train at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. A large number accompanied the body from St. John to pay the last tribute of respect. A special connected with the Maritime express and arriving here about 3 a. m. brought a number from Moncton, and another special from Newcastle and Chatham arriving at 9 a. m. brought about eighty more. Large numbers attended from Buctouche and different points throughout the county.

Among those from St. John were: J. D. Hazen, John E. Wilson, John Kelly, Phillip Grannan, Dr. Travers, J. J. McGafligan, Wm. Mahoney, John Keefe and Dr. McDonald, representatives of St. John Council, K. of C., and others.

From Moncton, C. P. Harris, Geo. Willett, John Sutton, Hon. Frank Sweeney, J. H. Harris, W. F. Humphrey, F. W. Sumner, E. A. Reilly, Napoleon Leger and others.

Campbellton, Albert Mott, P. O'Leary, D. H. Stewart and the Hon. C. H. LaBillois and Mayor Montgomery, of Dalhousie.

From Chatham and Newcastle, Messrs. R. A. Lawlor, R. A. Murdock, Warren Winslow, J. D. Creaghan, Donald S. Creaghan, John Morrissey, M. P. P., Robert Armstrong, Dennis Doyle, P. Hennessy, ex-Mayor W. J. Durick, Donald Morrison, M. P. P., Sheriff O'Brien, of Nelson; John D. and David J. Buckley and John Maloney, of Rogersville, and a large number of others. The warden and municipal council attended in a body.

The funeral took place at 10 o'clock from the residence of R. O'Leary. The body was taken to St. Aloysius church. The celebrant of the funeral mass was the Rev. John Wheten, a nephew of Mr. McInerney's, assisted by Dr. Louis O'Leary as deacon and Dr. Henry O'Leary as subdeacon, and the Rev. Wm. Duke, master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Very Rev. L. G. Guertin, superior of St. Joseph's College; Rev. W. Dixon, Newcastle; Rev. E. Bannon, Barnaby River, and Fathers Murdock, Chatham; Lapointe, St. Anne; Robichaud, Fox Creek; Belliveau, Cocagne; Ouillette, St. Marys; McLaughlin, Richibucto. The local choir was assisted by members of the St. Louis church choir and others of the surrounding parishes. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry O'Leary. The reverend father said:

"He that sinneth not by the tongue, that is the perfect man." Words taken from St. Chrysostom. My dearly beloved brethren, the task which I have to perform this morning is a sad and delicate one. Its sadness arises from the fact that like unto you all who are here today I feel keenly the loss which we have sustained in the death of our dear departed friend. Its delicacy is derived from my own close connection with the deceased, which would prevent me from publicly bestowing upon his memory those encomiums which he so well deserved. Would that a small part of his own glorious gift of golden eloquence for a few moments were mine to portray the brilliant qualities of his mind and heart. Realizing, however, full well my utter incapacity, I will not venture to treat this subject on such lines as these, but will confine myself to generalities.

Charity, my dear friends, has justly been called the queen of virtues. Of the three theological virtues, faith, hope and charity, the two former disappear upon the threshold of our triumphal entry into life eternal. Faith gives way to the beatific vision, hope is turned into joy, charity alone remains. In this world, as in the next, the true life of the soul, God, whether seen by the eyes of faith here below, or face to face above, is ever the adequate object of our love, and next to God whom we should love above all for His own sake we should love and esteem our fellow man for the love of God. It is this love of God and our neighbor, rightly understood, which would afford a sure and easy remedy for many of the dark evils of this miserable world. It is this love of God and our fellow man which would bring us all to abide together in a deeper and more generous union at the feet of our Divine Lord. Jesus Christ understood the necessity of this charity as none ever could.

You all remember the tender tale learned at mother's knee how in the darkness of a wintry night its deep and solemn stillness broken into by the sad distant music of angel voices our Divine Saviour came into this world of misery a helpless babe. He came poor and lowly to teach this noble virtue of love, this virtue of charity. You know full well how He loved His fellow men and preached the gospel to them. How with His sacred cross and precious blood He pleaded the cause of enslaved, impoverished humanity. Bethlehem, Nazareth, Calvary are homes where all mankind may abide in peace together. Call to mind Christ's teaching, "Love ye one another as I have loved you. Blessed are the charitable for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

This charity which our Saviour taught is not a virtue in the abstract, it is not a mere utopia of ideal philanthrophy. No, it is that simple love, sympathy and forebearance with our fellow creatures which should find its echo in the life of every true honest Christian man. Such a man shall not fail to stamp his every act with the lofty seal of charity. More particularly is this true of that great means of intercourse between man and man, the glorious gift of speech. "He that sinneth not by the tongue, that is the perfect man."

If this be so, may I not venture to say of our dear departed friend that the chastening hand of the Almighty Judge will rest lightly upon him. True it is that his gifts were many, but well may it be stated that he employed them well. His was a brilliant mind, his cultured intellect won for him a foremost position amongst the most scholarly men of this vast land, and yet these splendid qualities of intellect were deeply overshadowed by the noble sentiments of his heart, amongst which not the least significant was his charity and forbearance with his fellow men.

One of the last advices to his son when about to leave his family, friends and this world forever was: "My boy, never say bitter things."

Does it not seem part of the designs of Providence that the glorious gift of eloquence should be so lavishly bestowed upon him who knew so well how to use it with prudence, moderation and charity? May we not therefore in the presence of his mortal remains repeat these words: "He who sinneth not by the tongue, that is the perfect man."

On his death bed during his last hours when told by his chief pastor that soon he was about to go before the throne of God. "Yes," said he, "as your lordship puts the matter, that is the great situation." Yes, my dear friends, well may we say that our appearance before the judgment seat of the Divine Master is the great situation. In the eyes of God no human being is perfect. He may discover imperfections even in those whom we think the most perfect, the highest of all, and yet nothing undefiled can enter into the kingdom of heaven; therefore it is that we must not forget to pray for our dear departed friends.

Our holy mother the church teaches that those who leave this world with the stain of venial sin upon their souls suffer for a time midst the chastening flames of purgatory. This doctrine far from meriting the note of severity is one of the most consoling tenets of our holy faith. How sweet to the human heart to know that we can pray for our dear departed friends, and this doctrine is as reasonable as it is sweet. Suppose that our friend would pass away with the stain of an idle word or a little sin of impatience upon his soul, would you condemn his soul to hell with criminals and murderers? No, the justice of God would not allow it. Could he enter heaven with this spot upon his soul? No, the sanctity of God would forbid it; therefore your common sense demands a place where such souls will be purified in the crucible of refining flames before entering into the august presence of our Saviour and our God.

But my dear friends, if it is true that there exists a purgatory, it is equally true that we are obliged to pray for the suffering souls therein. These souls suffer intensely the pain of separation and the pain of sense. We here on earth cannot know what it is to be separated from God. Death alone rends asunder that veil which hides from us, and then what a difference. They know God. They love God, they desire nothing but God, and when, in the ardor of their love and the fervor of their devotion, they move forward to repose in His bosom and hear forever the angelic chorus sing His praises, behold the Almighty sees a stain upon them and they are banished from His presence until they are cleansed. Who can then describe the agony of these poor souls? You know, perhaps, what human suffering is, you may have visited hospitals, you have seen men and women sick and dying. You have heard their groans and sighs. Yet all this is as nothing compared to the terrible pains of purgatory, and to think that these souls are not strangers to us. Death does not sever the links which bind them to us. They are our dear ones still, and they are suffering. They are crying out to us "Have pity on me. Have pity on me at least ye my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me."

Therefore it is that I must, in conclusion, ask you never to forget the soul of our dear departed friend. That voice which we have so often heard ring with the true note of musical oratory is now silent forevermore, that genial, kindly disposition which won for him so many true and loyal friends will no longer exert its beneficent influence in our midst. That kind and loving father, that noble brother, that staunch citizen of whom we were all so proud will no longer grace our homes with the sunshine of his presence. But remember always, as you drop a silent tear upon his bier, that he shall one day rise again "Resurget Frater Tuis." Thy brother shall arise. Amen.

Interment took place at the cemetery in Rexton, and although the day was bitterly cold a very large number of teams followed to the grave, where the last service for the dead was read by Dr. Louis O'Leary.

HORSMAN FREED OF MURDER CHARGE

Westmorland Grand Jury Found "No Bill" Against Steeves Mountain Man

Judge Hanington Honorably Discharged Prisoner, Declaring He Never Had a Doubt But That His Wife Was Accidentally Drowned---Constable Thomas, of Moncton, Indicted for Theft, Failed to Appear in Court.

Dorchester, N. B., Jan. 14.—Christopher Horsman, of Steeves Mountain, charged with the murder of his wife, is a free man. The grand jury this afternoon in the circuit court had the case under consideration for two or three hours and returned "no bill" and the prisoner was later honorably discharged by Judge Hanington.

There were three other criminal cases before the grand jury. Constable Charles Thomas, of Moncton, was charged with theft and misappropriating notes held as security.

Covey Mills, of Moncton, was charged with theft.

Albert Fillmore, of Bayfield, was charged with assault on Arthur Trenholm.

A true bill was found only in the case of Charles H. Thomas. Thomas was not in attendance at court and report says he has skipped to Boston.

The grand jury was composed of John H. Hickman, foreman; Charles W. Ford, Arthur W. Dixon, Wm. Ogden, Silas W. Copp, B. C. Rayworth, Thomas Smith, J. Hazen Goodwin, Arthur L. Snowden, H. G. Wadman, J. H. Harris, A. E. Williams, W. D. Martin, Wm. Murray, F. Roy Sumner, Addeus M. Boudreau, Scott H. Dickie, Reid McManus, Patrick Legere, Thomas A. Tingley, Norman McKelvie.

The petit jurors summoned in anticipation of the Horsman trial numbered ninety-six, seventy-five reserve being summoned. Attorney General McKeown was present to represent the crown in the Horsman case and M. G. Teed and E. A. Reilly were present for the defence.

The Judge's Charge.

Judge Hanington, in addressing the grand jury expressed his gratification at there being so large an attendance of jurymen and proceeded to refer to the Horsman case. He said that whether he should be put upon trial was in their hands. If they found there was reasonable grounds for supposing this poor woman came to her death not by accident, but design, they would bring in a true bill, but if they found otherwise they should bring in no bill. He briefly reviewed the evidence given at the preliminary examination and after tracing the woman's actions from the time she left the house until she was found in the well and again brought in to the house. He referred to that portion of the evidence regarding Horsman having his hands on his wife's throat. The question was, was he still trying to put her out of the way? He spoke of the prisoner's words: "She will mind me now," and said he might be referring to warning he had given her on the way to the well, telling her to be careful not to fall in. He spoke of finding of a pail in the well and said there was no evidence of blows on the woman's head.

In conclusion he said that these lamentable incidents will happen and at times it seems as if the party might have been brought to life. He left it in the hands of the grand jury to decide whether or not Horsman should be placed on trial.

At the evening session of the court the grand jury were discharged and later the judge dismissed the prisoner. The judge said to the grand jury their decision in the Horsman case was one which could not be disputed. Never for a moment had he doubted that the unfortunate affair was an accident. His honor told the prisoner he was glad the matter had ended in his discharge, as in his opinion his wife's death was a deplorable accident.

Horsman appeared much affected by the judge's remarks. He left tonight for Moncton with friends, who were in attendance at court.

A bench warrant was ordered to be issued for Constable Thomas, who failed to respond when called and who was called upon to stand trial.

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to take up the civil business.

BOARD OF HEALTH HAS TAKEN CHARGE

Diphtheria-Infected Camps Found to Be in St. John County, Not in Kings.

In The Daily Telegraph of the 11th inst. there was a despatch which told of an outbreak of diphtheria in a lumber camp back of Hammond, and supposed to be in Kings county. One man named Walker has died with the disease, and several others have been seized with it.

It now turns out that the camp is in St. John county, and the St. John Board of Health have assumed charge. A physician has been sent from the city and arrangements have been made to move the sick men to another camp while the first one is being disinfected.

It has been learned that the men who have the disease came to the camp from Kings county.

Cumberland's New Council Meets.

Amherst, N. B., Jan. 14—(Special)—The January session of the municipal council met here today. About half the number are new representatives. E. B. Pipes, of Amherst, was elected warden and Ira Drysdale, of Wallace, deputy warden. Fred L. Blair and Wm. C. Harper were appointed auditors. E. B. Pipes, the newly elected warden, is one of the youngest members at the board but has served as a councillor for some years. He is a brother of Hon. W. T. Pipes, attorney-general for Nova Scotia.

Physicians Advice Free of Charge

It is true that organic changes may be so acute that nothing but the surgeon's knife will overcome the trouble. Yet it must also be said that in many cases building up the vitality of the body overcomes the need of surgical interference. Unfortunately, by neglecting the simple rules of health man places barrier after barrier against nature's tendency, which is to heal and to cure—hence the world is full of weak, nervous men and women that enjoy but few of the pleasures of life.

It is to minister to the requirements of these sick, overstrained people that Ferrozone has been devised. It contains more nutriment and strengthening qualities than you can get in any other form. It's concentrated nourishment—that's what Ferrozone is. It enriches and vitalizes the blood, and thereby sends its uplifting influence to every nook and corner of the body. The remarkable power of Ferrozone over weakness, nervousness, lack of vitality, and general debility is the marvel of the age.

No medicine could do more than Ferrozone did for Mrs. Annie Jeffry, of Sandy Cove, N. S., whose cure is vouched for by Rev. D. C. Moore, of the Sandy Cove Baptist church.

"My condition was deplorable. Though I employed the most skilful medical aid, I grew steadily weaker. In fact, I was in such a low condition it was impossible for me to walk across the room. My heart was very weak and I suffered from terrible palpitations. Friends urged me to try Ferrozone, and I bought six boxes. When I had used the third box my old-time vigor and strength returned. The palpitations ceased, my appetite increased, and I got a good, rosy color in my cheeks. It would be impossible to speak too highly of Ferrozone."

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