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FRANCE EXPELS CASTRO'S CONSUL

Retaliates for Similar Action To Her Representative in Venezuela

TROUBLE LIKELY NOW

"An Act of Hostility Has Been Committed," Says French Diplomat, and Fitting Punishment Must Be Meted Out--Caracas Papers Make Sensational Charges.

Paris, Jan. 18, 5:30 p. m.—M. Mambourget, the charge d'affaires of Venezuela here, this afternoon received the official announcement of the expulsion from French territory. The notification was conveyed to him by M. Gour, the chief secretary of Premier Rouvier, and a special commissary of police. The charge d'affaires showed considerable emotion but accepted the government's decision. He will leave Paris tonight for Liege, Belgium, accompanied by the special commissary of police, who is responsible for his security to the frontier. Official confirmation of Venezuela's acrimonious treatment of M. Taigny, the retiring French charge d'affaires at Caracas, has reached the foreign office. The government immediately decided to adopt the most energetic measures to obtain satisfaction. It is understood that a naval demonstration is in preparation, the division of French warships recently assembled in the vicinity of Venezuelan waters being utilized for that purpose. A diplomat said today that President Castro's action amounted to an act of hostility. Such an act could not remain unchallenged and France, in the whole world in demanding and obtaining proper satisfaction, even should armed intervention prove necessary. The cable company's officials received confirmation today of the reports that the managers at Caracas and Lagunaira have been expelled from Venezuela. The cable company have brought the matter before the government.

Says France Helped Rebels.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 17, Wednesday, via Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Jan. 18.—The Constitution, in publishing the correspondence preceding the diplomatic rupture between Venezuela and France, claims to prove the complicity of the French government in the Matos revolution. The paper says: "We do not accuse the cable company, whose responsibilities we consider to be eliminated. We accuse the French government of disloyalty to Venezuela because while our representatives and ministers were honorably seeking legal solution of the difficulties in the line of international reciprocity, France co-operated with Matos, the leader of the revolution, to stain our valleys and cities with blood and privately ordered the managers of the cable company to transmit information to the revolutionists, assisted in kidnapping the credit of the government abroad and endangered the integrity of the national territory." Of the memorandum of the conference between the American minister, Russell, and Foreign Secretary Ybarra on the subject of the government's failure to invite M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, to the official New Year reception set forth that Minister Russell said: "Secretary Root has called me expressing that he is deeply interested in the question and admits that the cable company will surely follow if the situation is not changed immediately." A decree expelling from Venezuela Mm. Jaconoux and Boussagnet and the managers of the French cable stations at Caracas and La Guaira, for disregarding the laws of the republic, was published yesterday.

RIDER HAGGARD'S BROTHER GETS MAINE DIVORCE

Portland, Me., Jan. 18.—Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, a retired British army officer, author, and brother of Rider Haggard, was granted a divorce by the supreme court today. The libel alleges that Mrs. Haggard had gross and confirmed habits of intoxication and that she left him without cause when they were living in London in 1890 and he has not seen her since. They were married at Cairo, Egypt, in 1881. Col. Haggard is now at the Hotel Bellevue, New York.

To Widen Suez Canal.

New York, Jan. 18.—An Alexandria, Egypt, dispatch to the Herald says that the Suez Canal Company has begun widening the canal to enable the American naval floating dry dock Dewey, now being towed to the Philippines, to pass. Traffic will be stopped during the passage.

"Never give a note." "Never borrow." "Never buy stocks on margin." "Never place a mortgage." "Concentrate on your work."—Marshall Field's Rules for Success.

WORK TO ENFORCE THE SCOTT ACT

Council Appoints Rev. J. J. Colter Inspector After Warm Debate

CLOSE RACE FOR AUDITOR

H. F. McLeod Defeats R. B. Hanson by Narrow Margin--Sharp Discussion Over Hospital Grant--Seery Executors vs. Federal Life on Trial--Other Matters.

Fredericton, Jan. 18.—(Special)—The York county council at this afternoon's session appointed H. F. McLeod, barrister, of Fredericton, auditor for the ensuing year at a salary of \$125. R. B. Hanson was also an applicant for the position and received twelve votes against sixteen cast for McLeod. The election was by ballot and every member of the council, including the warden, voted. Fred St. John Bliss was re-elected secretary-treasurer at a salary of \$400, and Miss Agnes Jackson was appointed his deputy at a salary of \$100. A motion to reduce the grant to the Victoria Hospital from \$500 to \$300, brought on a sharp debate, but was finally voted down. The grant this year will be \$300, but the hospital trustees will be asked to have the law amended so that the council will have power to name its own representative on the board. The sum of \$10,283 was ordered to be assessed for county purposes.

Scott Act Inspector Appointed.

A motion to appoint a Scott Act inspector by Coun. C. W. Pond, of Stanley, was carried without division after a lengthy debate. Strong speeches in favor of the motion were made by Coun. C. W. Pond, H. F. Grosvenor, Carr, Goodspeed, McFarlane, Fred Pond and Fox, while Coun. Scott, of Murray, McKen and Thompson spoke against it. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the debate was the speech of Coun. McKen, who declared that he had been a drinking man most his life and was now past three score mark, and could still hold his own with the best of them. He also made the statement that Fredericton under the Scott Act had five times as many drunkards as St. John under a license law.

Rev. J. J. Colter, of this city, was appointed inspector at a salary of \$300, out of which he is to pay his own travelling expenses.

Rev. Mr. Colter, who is a retired Methodist minister, has had considerable experience in the enforcement of the Scott Act, and his appointment will no doubt be satisfactory to the temperance people. W. T. Howe, of Stanley, was appointed Scott Act inspector many years ago, but declined to act. The position has since been vacant. A committee composed of Coun. Scott and McFarlane was appointed to visit poor farms in St. John and Kings county, and submit a report at the July meeting.

The council finished the business of the session this afternoon and adjourned sine die. In the York County Probate Court letters of administration in the estate of the late Thomas Babbitt have been granted to Misses Jennie Hodge Babbitt and Annie Louise Babbitt, of Gibson, daughters of deceased. The real estate is valued at \$4,500 and consists of a saw mill and other buildings at St. Marys, and the personal property is valued at \$11,000. The late Mr. Babbitt is survived by four daughters, and the estate under will be divided equally among them. Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelly, Charlotte street, and Randolph A. Newell, of Dalhousie (Maine), were married last night at the home of the bride's parents and left for Duluth via St. John.

An important case in which the executors of the late Dr. Seery of this city are plaintiffs and the Federal Life Assurance Company of Hamilton is defendant is now being tried before Judge Gregory at the York circuit court. The plaintiffs are suing to recover \$1,000, being the amount held by the late Dr. Seery in the Federal Life. The defendant company has resisted the claim on the policy, and the ground that the application was fraudulent, the defendant having represented himself to be in good health at the time the policy was issued.

It is also contended by the defence that the Seery estate, so far as the policy is concerned, should have been administered in Ontario, consequently the action should have been commenced there as the New Brunswick courts have no jurisdiction over the company. R. W. McLean and Miss Josephine Seery are the plaintiffs in the case, testified in regard to the issuing of the policy and the forwarding of proofs of death to the company. Dr. Crockett, on behalf of the defence, testified that to his own knowledge Seery was in delicate health at the time the policy was taken out. The case will likely occupy the remainder of this week. Dr. Stockton and P. J. Hughes for plaintiff; Dr. Pugsley, Slipp & Hanson for defendant company. Warden Simmons entertained the members of the county council, county officers and a number of friends to dinner at the Lorne Hotel this evening. An excellent repast was prepared, after which there was the usual round of toasts, songs and speeches. The function passed off very pleasantly.

Messrs. Joseph Walker and R. W. Campbell, whose property in Queen street was damaged by fire on Tuesday evening, entertained the firemen to an oyster supper at Lindsay's restaurant this evening in appreciation of the service rendered. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Bank of New Brunswick was held at the banking house here this morning on the last Sunday in January and first Sunday in February.

(Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

RURAL ENGLAND SWELLS BANNERMAN'S MAJORITY

Ten of Balfour's Cabinet Have Met Defeat, Including Bonar Law

Liberals Carry a Majority of Glasgow Seats--Cambridge University Returns Two Unionists--Returns of Yesterday's Contest Incomplete--Chamberlain Says Country's Preference for Socialism Over Tariff Reform Will Be Short Lived.

London, Jan. 18.—The following is a summary of the political situation at midnight:-- Total seats in the Commons, 670. Elections held, 384. Liberals elected, 202. Unionists, 87. Laborites, 35. Nationalists, 60.

London, Jan. 18.—Rural England is now being polled and is returning Liberals to parliament with the same enthusiasm as that already displayed by the towns. Few additional returns are available as the county pollings are only known the day following balloting, but those announced show persistent Liberal and Labor gains.

Glasgow has gone strongly Liberal and seven contests there being marked by four Liberal and one Labor gain, while the only two Unionists left in the representation are free traders. Among the well known members of the Liberal party are A. Bonar Law (Unionist), representing the Black Friars district, who was parliamentary secretary to the board of trade in 1902 and Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, (Conservative) representing Glasgow University.

John Morley, secretary of state for India, was returned by a good majority for Montrose. Cambridge University returned two Unionist tariff reformers—S. H. Butcher and Mr. Rawlinson. Lancashire county appears to be going as strongly Liberal as did Manchester, the three results announced recording two Liberals and one Labor gain. Among those unseated in Lancashire are Lord Stanley, former postmaster general, by the Laborite, W. T. Wilson, with a majority of 3,128, and C. A. Cripps, by H. Nuttall (Liberal and free trader), with a majority of 2,854.

Taken altogether the returns, although less sensational than those previously reported, are most disastrous from the Unionist standpoint. No less than five members of the Balfour ministry have been unseated, namely, Wm. St. John Brodric, secretary of state for India; A. Bonar Law, Ernest George Pretyman, secretary to the admiralty; Lord Stanley, postmaster general, and Alwyn E. Fellows, general of the board of agriculture. Henry Chaplin, who was president of the local government board in the Salisbury ministry, is also among the defeated, which now include ten members of the late cabinet.

Bonar Law Defeated.

"The defeat of A. Bonar Law will be a serious loss to the tariff reformers, as he has been looked upon as one of the ablest advocates of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Since the election opened the Unionists have gained only three seats while the Liberal and Labor party have gained 22 seats. The delegates to the Moroccan conference, held a private session lasting two hours this afternoon. The session resulted practically in an agreement on the main lines of a plan for the repression of contraband entering Morocco. It was feared that this question of contraband might lead to Franco-German tension as to who should carry out the repressive measures proposed, but this happily appears to have been averted. The discussion was an informal one for the purpose of permitting the delegates to speak their minds without having their views officially recorded. The discussion proved to be most conciliatory, the only divergence being a statement made by the Moroccan delegates that they could not permit the repression of the hunting for arms without first referring the matter to the Sultan. The delegates were in accord upon the need of all the powers passing laws penalizing the introduction of contraband. They also tended towards a plan under which Morocco would send repressive measures in co-operation with the powers. This followed a proposition submitted by Spain which was designed to reconcile the differences between France and Germany. A committee of five was appointed to study and report on a final project at the session to be held Saturday. This committee is composed of Signor Mahmud, Italian; Count Von Tattenbach, German; M. Regnault, French; Sidi El Mokhi, Moroccan; and Senor Cavalieri, Spanish. Today's meeting has strengthened the feeling among the delegates that the results of the conference will be satisfactory. The day has been fruitful in meetings of various groups of delegates with a view to conciliating their different interests. Britain's Stiff Attitude. One danger in the conference is considered to lie in the stiff attitude of Great Britain. France, it seems, is disposed to discuss with Germany the question of an agreement, but whether Great Britain will favor such an agreement is not known. However, nearly everyone thinks that the longer the preliminaries are kept up the less will be the danger and that time alone will aid in harmonizing the various differences. Active telegraphing is going on between the ambassadors and their respective capitals. The French are not trusting to the land lines, but send their despatches by a fast torpedo boat to Algiers, where they are cabled to France. The Duke of Almodovar, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, who is president of the conference, has a telegraph instrument in his private room, for communication with Madrid. Something of a flutter was caused among the diplomats today by the news that Admiral Sigsbee, who learned this fact from the authorities at Gibraltar, issued an order forbidding anyone belonging to his squadron to go ashore at Algiers. France Gains Spain's Friendship. Algiers, Spain, Jan. 18.—During the lull preceding the opening of the discussions on Moroccan reforms France has taken effective means to cement the union of the Mediterranean powers. This has been somewhat threatened by Spain's resentment of the French encroachment on the Spanish military posts on the Moroccan coast. One of the chief Spanish strongholds is at Melilla, near the French Algerian frontier. Recently a band of adventurous Frenchmen undertook a sort of filibuster movement, establishing headquarters at Chica, near Melilla. The French government disclaimed responsibility for the intrusion, but Spain continued suspicious of the design to establish a French base on the Moroccan coast. This caused a noticeable tension in Franco-Spanish relations. It is understood that the French cruiser Lalande left here yesterday with orders to undertake the expulsion of the French establishment at Chica. This has elicited expressions of the heartiest approval from the Spanish representatives, and inures the continuation of Spain's support of France and the endurance of the union of the Mediterranean powers during the conference. The discussion of the surveillance of the trade in contraband arms promises to develop sharp differences of opinion. Germany is not content to let the world permit foreign warships to detain, board and examine German ships. The German idea is that the surveillance of the trade in contraband arms can best be obtained by land patrols. The open door policy is accepted entirely by all, especially by France. A. Revell, head of the French mission, said: "Let us have not only a commercial open door but an open door in a larger sense open to the progress of civilization, to work to prosperity and to education. This would be a real open door and would result in the restoration of Morocco."

(Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

MONKTON CHURCH FREE FROM DEBT

St. John's Presbyterian Raises About \$8,000 in Little More Than a Year

Seven Thousand Dollar Mortgage to Be Burned February 1, and Floating Debt Paid Off--Individual Communion Cups Adopted--To Vote on Free Pews.

Monkton, Jan. 18.—(Special)—The sixteenth annual meeting of St. John's Presbyterian church tonight will be memorable in its history. The important announcement was made that the church is now practically free of debt. Fifteen months ago a movement was begun to wipe out the debt, consisting of \$7,000 mortgage and \$1,000 floating debt. Many were skeptical concerning the project but the work was begun and tonight the financial statement submitted to the congregation showed on hand towards the debt fund \$7,404.19. In addition they have good subscriptions amounting to \$850, which means that the mortgage is lifted, leaving about \$800 to be applied to the floating debt. The highest hopes of the congregation have been realized. The mortgage matures Feb. 1 and will then be discharged. A committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting of the congregation to celebrate the burning of the mortgage, to be held on the 1st of February, when the church will be free of debt. It was decided to submit the question to a plebiscite of the congregation on the last Sunday in January and first Sunday in February.

(Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

H. W. BARKER WILL BE MANAGER OF THE DRUG BUSINESS HERE

Canadian Drug Company's Building the Headquarters

CHARLES T. NEVINS ASSISTANT MANAGER

Other Local Appointments Announced by President Boie of Amalgamated Companies--James Kennedy to Go on the Directorate.

H. W. Barker has been appointed manager of the drug amalgamation business in this city, and on February 1 he will commence his duties. Charles T. Nevins will be assistant manager. Henry Gattler of the McDiarmid Drug Co., Ltd., and J. W. Barker will be heads of departments, and practically all of the business will be transacted in the new building in Mill street built by the Canadian Drug Company. The president of the drug combine, D. W. Boie, M. P., of Winnipeg, was in the city yesterday. He reached here from Halifax, where he went on business connected with the merger, and in the evening he left for Montreal. Mr. Boie declined to speak freely about the amalgamation. He said that Mr. Barker had been appointed local manager, and that it was the intention to make the branches in the city even more thoroughly equipped and stocked than it has been in the past. He mentioned that he could say but little that has not already been anticipated by the press. It was possible that there might be some enlargement of the Mill street premises. As to this, however, nothing definite could be said. From another source it has been learned that the McDiarmid wholesale drug establishment here will soon be closed, as well as T. B. Barker & Sons' drug house in Dock street. The warehouse on Walker's wharf will not be closed, but will be used for the purpose of storing heavy goods. It is also learned that James Kennedy will go on the board as a director of the company.

SLOW PROGRESS AT ALGECIRAS

Private Conference Over Stopping Contraband Into Morocco Satisfactory

FRANCE WINS SPAIN

Sends Man-of-war to Oust Raiders Who Are Occupying Spanish Territory--Britain's Stiff Attitude the Only Discordant Matter in Sight.

Algeciras, Jan. 18.—The delegates to the Moroccan conference, held a private session lasting two hours this afternoon. The session resulted practically in an agreement on the main lines of a plan for the repression of contraband entering Morocco. It was feared that this question of contraband might lead to Franco-German tension as to who should carry out the repressive measures proposed, but this happily appears to have been averted. The discussion was an informal one for the purpose of permitting the delegates to speak their minds without having their views officially recorded. The discussion proved to be most conciliatory, the only divergence being a statement made by the Moroccan delegates that they could not permit the repression of the hunting for arms without first referring the matter to the Sultan. The delegates were in accord upon the need of all the powers passing laws penalizing the introduction of contraband. They also tended towards a plan under which Morocco would send repressive measures in co-operation with the powers. This followed a proposition submitted by Spain which was designed to reconcile the differences between France and Germany. A committee of five was appointed to study and report on a final project at the session to be held Saturday. This committee is composed of Signor Mahmud, Italian; Count Von Tattenbach, German; M. Regnault, French; Sidi El Mokhi, Moroccan; and Senor Cavalieri, Spanish. Today's meeting has strengthened the feeling among the delegates that the results of the conference will be satisfactory. The day has been fruitful in meetings of various groups of delegates with a view to conciliating their different interests. Britain's Stiff Attitude. One danger in the conference is considered to lie in the stiff attitude of Great Britain. France, it seems, is disposed to discuss with Germany the question of an agreement, but whether Great Britain will favor such an agreement is not known. However, nearly everyone thinks that the longer the preliminaries are kept up the less will be the danger and that time alone will aid in harmonizing the various differences. Active telegraphing is going on between the ambassadors and their respective capitals. The French are not trusting to the land lines, but send their despatches by a fast torpedo boat to Algiers, where they are cabled to France. The Duke of Almodovar, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, who is president of the conference, has a telegraph instrument in his private room, for communication with Madrid. Something of a flutter was caused among the diplomats today by the news that Admiral Sigsbee, who learned this fact from the authorities at Gibraltar, issued an order forbidding anyone belonging to his squadron to go ashore at Algiers. France Gains Spain's Friendship. Algiers, Spain, Jan. 18.—During the lull preceding the opening of the discussions on Moroccan reforms France has taken effective means to cement the union of the Mediterranean powers. This has been somewhat threatened by Spain's resentment of the French encroachment on the Spanish military posts on the Moroccan coast. One of the chief Spanish strongholds is at Melilla, near the French Algerian frontier. Recently a band of adventurous Frenchmen undertook a sort of filibuster movement, establishing headquarters at Chica, near Melilla. The French government disclaimed responsibility for the intrusion, but Spain continued suspicious of the design to establish a French base on the Moroccan coast. This caused a noticeable tension in Franco-Spanish relations. It is understood that the French cruiser Lalande left here yesterday with orders to undertake the expulsion of the French establishment at Chica. This has elicited expressions of the heartiest approval from the Spanish representatives, and inures the continuation of Spain's support of France and the endurance of the union of the Mediterranean powers during the conference. The discussion of the surveillance of the trade in contraband arms promises to develop sharp differences of opinion. Germany is not content to let the world permit foreign warships to detain, board and examine German ships. The German idea is that the surveillance of the trade in contraband arms can best be obtained by land patrols. The open door policy is accepted entirely by all, especially by France. A. Revell, head of the French mission, said: "Let us have not only a commercial open door but an open door in a larger sense open to the progress of civilization, to work to prosperity and to education. This would be a real open door and would result in the restoration of Morocco."

(Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

ALLANS SECURE MAIL CONTRACT

Turbines to Get \$5,000 Per Trip, and Other Steamers \$3,750

AGAINST SUNDAY LAW

Seventh Day Adventist Delegation Waits on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Protests Against Legislation About "The Law of God"--Other Reasons Advanced.

AGAINST SUNDAY OBSERVANCE LAW

Rev. W. H. Thurston, president of the Canadian Union Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Rev. A. O. Birrell, president of the Ontario conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Rev. H. E. Rickard, president of the Quebec conference, and Eugene Leland, principal of the Loveland Academy, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier today and opposed the proposition to pass a Sunday observance law next session. In the first place they say that the fourth commandment of the decalogue requires that it be observed upon Saturday, the seventh day, and that week be carried on as usual on Sunday. To observe both days would be a loss of time. In the second place they say it is religious legislation and to such they are opposed. They say that religious practices should not be dealt with by civil law. They take the ground that the observance of the Sabbath is a religious practice and therefore parliament should not interfere, but render unto God the things that are his. The third point which the delegation puts forward, that a Sunday observance law would interfere with the employers of labor who would be fined if they kept their works running on Sunday. "We object," they said, "to a Sunday law because it is legislation against the law of God. That is the principal reason. The law of God makes the observance of the Sabbath on the seventh while it is now desired by parliament to make it the first day of the week. The delegates said they would object as strongly to any legislation affecting the seventh day as they did to the first day."

CREW OF ST. JOHN SCHOONER HAVE DESERTED VESSEL

Two Steamer Captains Hold Survey on Cora May of Portland, Maine, and Find Her Seaworthy--Men Not Satisfied and Quit.

Portland, Me., Jan. 18.—The little British coasting schooner Cora May, Captain M. Hogan, of St. John (N. B.), from Madras to Boston with lumber, which entered the harbor Monday in leaking condition, with her main boom carried away and whose crew might fight a formidable battle with British Vice-consul John B. Keating, that the vessel was leaking badly and unfit for sea, today was declared seaworthy and as comparing favorably with coasters of her class. The decision was reached by a board of survey of two captains in the service of a trans-Atlantic steamship line who examined her today. They found her deckhead was within the limits, being six feet ten inches in height, that her hold was comparatively clear of water and that otherwise she came within the requirements of the British shipping law. The schooner has a cargo of 100 tons of lumber, of which 80 tons is on the deck. The men alleged this cargo, owing to the condition of the craft, made her unsafe for sea and endangered their lives. The main boom was lost and the mainmast badly torn during a storm last week. The damage have been repaired. Mate Morrissey and three of the crew deserted this evening. The men are wanted for desertion and for being in the country without having passed the U. S. Customs House inspectors. Each of the deserters are residents of St. John (N. B.). Mrs. Burnett's Former Husband Dead. Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Dr. Swan M. Burnett, a noted oculist of this city and the former husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, died suddenly today of heart failure. Three Men Blown to Pieces. Jacksonville, Ore., Jan. 18.—Three men were blown to pieces by an explosion of giant powder last night in the Opp mine, for miles. A rescue party was sent for yesterday to a patient time six dead bodies have been recovered.

RUSSIA A TOUGH SPOT FOR EDITORS

Several Sentenced to Prison, and One Barred from Work for Five Years.

FEAR RED SUNDAY

Troops Have Orders to Use Maxims if Necessary--Socialists Elect New Council and Declare for a Policy of Blood.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Undismayed by the arrests of their successive elective committees a group of Socialistic workmen today elected a new workmen's council, whose president issued an address threatening with death all who do not obey the commands to abstain from work Jan. 22, the anniversary of "Red Sunday." Though disclaiming the idea of collision between the workmen and the troops on the anniversary, the president says: "The blood of our brethren cries aloud for justice but the armed proletariat bids its time to mingle the blood of its oppressors with that of the victims of January 22." Trouble is not expected. The troops, however, are taking up stations in the suburbs and industrial quarters so as to deal with any disorders in their incursions. Orders have been issued to quell rioting and militant demonstrations without the slightest mercy, employing machine guns if necessary. Acting under the provisions of the military code the commanders throughout the empire are proceeding unsparringly against the revolutionaries, curtailing and shooting leaders wherever martial law has been declared. M. Novitsch, editor of the Norvost, and one of the most prominent Jews in public life here, has been sentenced to a fortnight in the penitentiary for printing a proclamation of the union of post office employees during the recent strike. This will disfranchise him and prevent his election to the National Assembly for which he was a candidate. The editor of the "Liberty," has received the same sentence in addition to being deprived of the right for five years of editing a newspaper. A similar penalty is impending for other papers which printed the manifesto of the workmen's council Dec. 15. These cases will soon come to trial.

CHARLES HILLER NOT SATISFIED WITH EDWARDS' FINDING

Widow, Also, Opposed to Coroner's View--New York Man Under Arrest for Theft, and His Papers Seized in Connection With Case.

New York, Jan. 18.—Charles Hiller, at whose home his brother-in-law, Charles A. Edwards, of New York, met his death three weeks ago, stated today that he desired to see all the evidence upon which Coroner Mix based his finding of suicide. Some of Hiller's friends are quoted as saying that he is reluctant to accept the suicide finding, and that Mrs. Edwards, the widow, is opposed to it. It is stated that she wants to continue the investigation into the death of her husband. In the report of the medical examiner who is on file supplemental to the coroner's report and evidence there is this opinion: "The location and direction of the bullet wound were such that it might have been self-inflicted though it was a very unusual place for this." A detective who was asked by Magistrate Mayo, in the police court, to look into the case of James H. Langley, accused of stealing typewriters, who he had seized the prisoner's papers in his private apartment, replied: "At the telegraphic request of the New Haven authorities who thought they might show some connection between Langley and Charles A. Edwards, the man whose death in New Haven two weeks ago is still a mystery." "This is a most extraordinary proceeding," said the magistrate. "Who gave you the right to seize the man's papers?" "We did it in the line of our usual duty," said the detective, "thinking to find something that would throw light on the case." "Well, the question as to the papers is not in my jurisdiction," said the magistrate, "ask your commissioner what to do with them." The charge of stealing typewriters was dismissed today, but Langley was held for further examination next Monday on the complaint of four men who told the court that the prisoner had obtained money from them, Langley was paroled in the custody of his lawyer.

EIGHTEEN DEAD IN COAL MINE EXPLOSION

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 18.—An explosion of dust in the mines of the Kanawha-Detroit Coal Company, on Paint Creek, about twenty-five miles from here this afternoon engulfed a score of miners. Eighteen are reported killed. The explosion could be heard for miles. A rescue party was sent for yesterday to a patient time six dead bodies have been recovered.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 17.—St. Paul's Presbyterian church is now free from debt and this evening at a largely attended congregational meeting presided over by the pastor, Rev. Willard MacDonald, the redeemed bonds representing \$6,000, were consigned to the flames.

L. W. Johnstone delivered an address in which he gave a most entertaining historical sketch of St. Paul's church.

Mr. J. R. Howie spoke on behalf of the ladies' aid society and told of the good work accomplished by that organization. She strongly urged the building of a new manse.

Pastor MacDonald, in a short address, stated that the amount raised by St. Paul's church from all purposes was \$102,000.

The six bonds were burned separately in a brass pot in front of the pulpit by Pastor MacDonald, S. H. McQuinn, J. H. McMurray, Mrs. W. C. Crockett, Mrs. John Harvey and Mrs. George W. Hodges.

Rev. Mr. Anderson, moderator of St. John's Presbyterian church, of Woodstock, and Rev. Mr. Colter, in response to an invitation from the chairman, made short addresses congratulating the people of St. Paul's on the burning of the bonds. A musical programme was carried out by the choir during the evening.

Tompkins, of New York; Hon. H. W. Ladd, Boston (Mass.); W. Tompkins, Tompkins Cove (N. Y.); R. J. Odell, of Hillsboro (N. B.), have given notice of applying for incorporation as "The New Brunswick Gypsum Company, Limited," with a capital of \$50,000.

Charles H. Petrus, A. P. Paterson, H. J. MacLean, G. J. McQuarrie, George Dehart and W. E. O. Jones, of St. John, have been granted letters of patent incorporating them as the Vim Tine Company, with a capital of \$50,000.

PENOBSCQUIS

Penobscquis, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Wm. Radford, of Hyde Park (Mass.), is visiting her old home in this place.

James Myers has finished sawing for I. E. Murray and is moving his mill to Piccadilly, where he has a large cut for R. C. McQuinn.

Rain yesterday spoiled the sleighing and wheeling again in use.

Irving White, who has been ill for some time, is much improved and is out every day now.

Ray Morton has been quite ill but is better today. He has lost considerable weight. A few months ago he tipped the scales at 370 pounds but now only weighs a little over 300 pounds.

Charles L. McCready, of Golden (B. C.), arrived here a few days ago and will spend some time with his brother, E. J. McCready. Mr. McCready has been in the West for many years and is very much pleased with the country.

Miss Lutz, of Moncton, is visiting her friend, Miss Welling, at the station.

Milltown, N. B., Jan. 16.—Miss Eva McKenzie left today for Boston, where she is attending to her business.

DEER ISLAND

Deer Island, Jan. 13.—Levi Franklin, of Grand Manan, spent a few days visiting friends here.

Stephen Fountain made a business trip to St. Stephen on Monday last.

The Oranegen very pleasantly entertained their friends to a chicken supper at Mrs. Rose Hall on Friday evening last.

Miss Alice and her friends entertained their friends at their home on Tuesday evening last in honor of Mrs. Haney's cousin, from St. John, who is visiting here.

A reception was recently tendered Harland Haney and Mrs. Beverly Haney. The bride was beautifully attired in pale blue silk with lace and applique trimmings. They received many pretty and useful gifts.

Rev. H. S. B. Strohband preached in the Methodist churches on Grand Manan on Sunday, January 14.

Charles L. McCready, of Golden (B. C.), arrived here a few days ago and will spend some time with his brother, E. J. McCready.

Milltown, N. B., Jan. 16.—Miss Eva McKenzie left today for Boston, where she is attending to her business.

Happy at Last

Her husband no longer persecuted—Samarita Tassell's home—For the first time since I have been married I am happy at last. My husband no longer persecuted me. He is now a good man and we are both happy.

Free Package—A pamphlet giving full and complete information regarding the Samarita Tassell's home, 20, Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

By two or three hundred than ever before in the history of the Moncton church. There is considerable trouble between the head of the department and some of the clerks in one of the I. C. R. offices.

Moncton, Jan. 17.—(Special)—The marriage of Napoleon Legere, a well-known clerk in the I. C. R. transportation department to Miss Laura Haley, daughter of the late Mr. Haley, took place at St. Bernard's church this morning at half-past eight o'clock in the presence of a number of friends of the contracting parties.

Two well-known I. C. R. trackmasters of this city, William Bulmer and Jacob Seaman, passed their first time in 38 and 25 years respectively.

Three rinks of the Moncton junior curlers were defeated by the Amherst last night by a score of 42 to 45.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, Jan. 15.—J. T. Howman, principal of the Grammar school, was called home to Elgin on Saturday on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Thomas McGrath took upwards of twenty head of beef cattle, from this vicinity, to St. John last week.

IMPORTANT MATTERS BEFORE THE PRESBYTERY

Consideration of New Act Regarding Church Property in New Brunswick

POSITION OF YOUNG IN REGARD TO VOTING

The Calling of a Minister—Discussion on Young People's Societies; Opinions That Purely Religious Christian Endeavor is Not a Success.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN BOSTON FEB. 1

Employers Insist on 54-Hour Week and Open Shop, and Battle to a Finish is Looked For.

Boston, Jan. 16.—Upon the refusal of the scale committee of the Boston Typothetae to consider an proposition which did not include the fifty-four-hour week for the open shop, the conference called for yesterday afternoon with a similar committee of Boston Typographical Union 13 came to an abrupt end without consideration of any of the points involved in the controversy.

The union committee would not concede the fifty-four-hour week and open shop. According to the statement given out by the secretary of the Typothetae, George W. Simons, the Boston body is acting under the general agreement of the National Typothetae, and it is conceded that that attitude will force a general strike in Boston, as it has in other large cities.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was called at the request of the union scale committee and was held in the rooms of the Typothetae at 101 Summer street. The members of the scale committee were on hand at an early hour, and although there was not much prospect of an agreement there was a certain amount of speculation as to the outcome of the conference.

Chairman Cushing, of the Typothetae called the meeting to order and immediately after the speaking of the prayer, announced that the conference would depend upon the concessions of the union in the matters of the fifty-four-hour week and the open shop.

A general strike of the union printers in the city will begin February 1. Both the union and the Typothetae are confident that the strike will be successful.

HAD A GOOD TIME

Midwinter Excursionists Have a Delightful Outing to Newcomb's.

The fourth annual outing of the Mid-Winter Excursion Association was held Tuesday to Newcomb's at Torryburn, the members going out on a special train made up of a smoker and a passenger coach in charge of Conductor Brown.

The program of the excursion was brilliantly lighted for the occasion and a large party were in waiting at the station for the excursionists.

INDIAN ISLAND

Indian Island, Charlotte county, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Herbert C. Chaffey and son, Roland, of Eastport (Me.), who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dixon, returned to their home Thursday, by steam.

MUD CAMPAIGN OF THE GLOBE PUZZLES AN AMUSED PUBLIC

Many Asking Why That Newspaper Keeps Up Cranky Policy ITS CLAIMS DISPUTED

Thompson's Figures Show There is No Danger for Any of the Big Ships at Allan Berth—Some of the Globe's Queer Reasoning

The Globe's Sand Point mud campaign, the subject of considerable amusement Tuesday, featured at the newspaper's object were heard on all sides. "What's the matter with 'em anyway?" was a common question.

Referring to the depth of water at Sand Point and the recent soundings which had been taken by Superintendent Thompson, the Globe said yesterday that sufficient depth had not been found on any one of his lines sufficient to float vessels drawing 28 feet of water.

When Mr. Thompson was seen by a representative of the Telegraph Monday evening he drew attention to the fact that at 30 feet out from the wharf and where the keel of a vessel would be there were four soundings which only showed 27 feet.

"It is not," said Mr. Thompson, "as though the bottom along the front of the Allan wharf was hard pan. It is soft mud, and for that reason the soundings taken are never alike. This mud is constantly shifting. If I were to drop my line hard so that it went through this mud I would get another foot or eighteen inches. It is nothing more than a sediment of water and dredging, and I am certain there is plenty of water at that berth for the largest boats in the Allan's fleet."

The Globe further says: "There will be times, and that during the winter port season, when the depth of water will be even less than Mr. Thompson reports, for an illustration of the tide gauges in Mr. Scammell's letter shows that neither of these gauges goes within a considerable distance of the lowest depth reached by the tide itself. Mr. Thompson, however, in the course of the interview in the Telegraph: 'In all my sixteen years of work at sounding I have never seen the water below the bottom of the gauge. I never saw it when the gauge was within a foot of being out of water.'"

"But on an average," he continued, "at low tide there is between two and three feet of water on the gauge. Consequently, as these soundings are figured from the bottom of the gauge, you can add two to three feet to what I have given you. Therefore, it will be seen, by this showing, that there would be easily between 29 and 30 feet of water, and in most cases over 30 feet, all along the face of the Allan berth on a line 30 or 40 feet out from the wharf, or, in other words, plenty of water to float the largest of the Allan ships at dead low water of any tide."

As these ships are always docked at high water, or near it, and as even under present conditions the ship could not touch bottom when lying in the berth at low tide, the allegation that it would be dangerous for the turbine ships to use this berth would seem to be effectively disproved.

Whereas the Globe attempts to throw doubt as to whether the harbor master or Superintendent Thompson "approves" of the carrying on of this work, it is common knowledge that the harbor master, Mr. Scammell, is a man of high character and that the gauge at Sand Point was adjusted by the department of marine and fisheries at the time G. S. Myers was in charge of the dredging. The officials used two watches timed exactly alike and to quote Mr. Scammell himself he found the gauge used correct, and the men correct and the men who determined the actual soundings capable and responsible."

The Globe further says: "The Globe has pointed out that there is good reason to doubt the absolute accuracy of the soundings made by the harbor master, and the published statements of Superintendent Thompson also make it doubtful how much reliance can be placed on his figures. Both are official officials."

A fortnight elapsed between the date when these officials made the soundings in question, and whereas the harbor master made his measurements at intervals of 20 feet, the recent soundings of the superintendent were taken at intervals only 10 feet apart. Under these circumstances the figures could not be reasonably expected to exactly agree, but no good reason has been advanced for doubting their reliability.

GUELPH PRINTERS ORDERED BACK TO WORK

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 16.—(Special)—The printers' strike here ended today with the return of the men acting under orders from President Lynch, of the International Union, to go back. Organizer James and the president of the local union interviewed the publishers and they agreed to take the men back and they commenced work at 1 o'clock.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD. Pa. Teacher—"I can't see why that young dredger who is calling on my wife hasn't sense enough to go. It's midnight, and he can't go—she's sitting on him."—Cleveland Leader.

WASHING Without RUBBING. Here's a machine that washes clothes with soap and all but works itself. It's the Century Wash. It's a new kind of washing machine. It's a new kind of washing machine. It's a new kind of washing machine.

HEWSON PURE WOOL CARDS. Pure wool means ALL wool—Nova Scotia wool—at the Hewson Mill.

A Reasonable Theory About Cancer. There is a peculiar condition of the blood that favors the growth of cancer, and this is the condition of the blood that is the cause of cancer.

His Modest Request. "Lidy, I'm one of the real unfortunates, and I ain't begging, but one death in the ranks of the association since its inception, that of T. Partlow Matt.

The Woman and Her Bonds

A Story of Wall Street

By EDWIN LEFEURE

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It seemed to Fullerton F. Colwell, of the famous Stock Exchange house of Wilson & Graves, that he had done his full duty by his friend Harry Hunt. He was a director in a half-score of companies—financial debutantes—which his firm had "brought out" and over whose stock market destinies he presided. His partner left a great deal to him, and even the clerks in the office ungrudgingly acknowledged that Mr. Colwell was "the hardest worked man in the place, barring none"—an admission that meant much to those who know it is always the downy, not the spiky, who do all the work, and their employers who take all the profits and credit. Possibly the important young man who did all the work in Wilson & Graves' industry so cheerfully because Mr. Colwell was ever inquiring, very courteously, and above all, sympathetically, into the amount of salary each man had to perform, and suggesting, the next moment, that the laborious amount in question was unduly excessive. Also, it was he who raised salaries, wherever he was the most charming as well as the busiest man there. Of his partner, John G. Wilson was a consumptive, forever going from one health resort to another, devoting his millions to the purchase of railroad tickets in the hope of escaping Death. George B. Graves was a nervous, irritable and, to boot, peevish; a man whose chief recommendation at the time Wilson formed the firm had been his cheerful willingness to do all the dirty work—an inconsiderable portion of the everyday business of a big Wall street house. Frederick R. Denton was busy in the board room, executing orders, keeping watch over the market behavior of the stocks which the firm was holding, and from time to time being things not meant for his ears, being the truth regarding Wilson & Graves. But Fullerton F. Colwell did do everything in the stock market and in the office. He conducted the manipulation of the Wilson & Graves stocks, took charge of the unrelenting part of the numerous pools and brought in the customers—Mr. Graves attending to the other details—and had a hand in the actual management of various corporations. Also, he considered with a dozen people daily—"big people" in Wall street parlance—who were about to "put through" stock market "deals." He had devoted his time, which was worth thousands, and his brain, which was worth millions, to disentangling his careless friend's affairs, and when it was all over and every claim satisfied, and he had reduced the executor's fees to which he was entitled, it was found that poor Harry Hunt's estate was not free from debt, but consisted of \$38,000 in cash, deposited in the Trolleyman's Trust Company, subject to Mrs. Hunt's order, and drawing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. He had done his work wonderfully well, and, in addition to the cash, the widow owned an unimpaired home Harry had given her during his lifetime. Not long after the settlement of the estate Mrs. Hunt called at his office. He read a very busy day. The house was misbehaving—and misbehaving mightily successfully. Alabama Coal and Iron—the firm's great specialty—was under way, and "Sam" Sharpe's Long Tom as well as from the room traders' Maxims. All that Colwell could do was to instruct Denton, who was on the ground, to "superintend" Alabama Coal and Iron sufficiently to discourage the enemy, and not enough to secure the company's entire capital stock. He himself, at that moment, practising that peculiar form of financial dissimulation which amounts to singing blithely at the top of your voice when you are full of gold has been riddled by bear paw and the coins are pouring out through a half-inch of tape might contain an epidemic of disaster. It was not wise to fail to read every printed character. "Good morning, Mr. Fullerton." He ceased to pass the tape through his fingers, and turned quickly, almost apprehensively, for a woman's voice was not heard with pleasure at an hour of the day when distractions were undesirable. "Ah, good morning, Mrs. Hunt," he said very politely. "I am very glad indeed to see you. And how do you do?" He shook hands, and led her, as he ceremoniously, to a large armchair. His manners endeavored him even to the big Wall street operators, who were chiefly interested in the terse speech of the ticker. "Of course, you are very well, Mrs. Hunt. Don't tell me you are not." "Yes," hesitatingly. "I can hope to be since—since Harry left me." "Time alone, dear Mrs. Hunt, can help you. You must be very brave. It is what the world has been richly, and as well as I can hope to be since—since Harry left me." "Yes, I know," she sighed. "I suppose I must." There was a silence. He stood by, deferentially sympathetic. "Ticky-ticky-ticky-ticky," said the ticker. "What did it mean, in figures? Reduced to dollars and cents, what did the last three brasses say? Perhaps the bears were storming the Alabama Coal and Iron Intrenchments of 'leached buying orders.' Fred Denton had repulsed the enemy. Who was winning? A spasm, as of pain, passed over Fullerton F. Colwell's grave face. But the next moment he said to her, slightly concisely, as if he were a doctor, "You must not permit yourself to be worried, Mrs. Hunt. You know what I thought of Harry, and I need not tell you how glad I shall be to do what I may, for his sake, Mrs. Hunt, and for your own." "Ticky-ticky-ticky-ticky," repeated the ticker. To avoid listening to the voluble little machine, he went on: "Believe me, Mrs. Hunt, I shall be only too glad to serve you." "You are so kind, Mr. Colwell," murmured the widow; and, after a pause: "I came to see you about that money?" "Yes," he said. "They tell me in the trust company that if I leave the money there without touching it I'll make \$70 a month." "Let me see; yes; that is about what you may expect." Well, Mr. Colwell, I can't live on that. Willie's school costs me \$30, and then there's Edith's clothes," she went on, with the air of a martyr, which implied that as for herself, she wouldn't care at all. "You see, he was so indulgent, and they are used to so much. Of course, it's a blessing we have the house; but taxes take up so much; and—ain't there some way of investing the money so it could bring more?" "I might buy some bonds for you. But for your principal to be absolutely safe at all times, you will have to invest in very high-grade securities, which will re-



turn to you about 31 per cent. That would mean, let's see, \$110 a month." "And Harry spent \$100,000 a year," she murmured, complacently. "Harry was always—rather extra-vagant." "Well, I'm glad he enjoyed himself while he lived," she said, quickly. Then, after a pause: "And, Mr. Colwell, if I should get tired of the bonds, could I always get my money back?" "You could always find a ready market for them. You might sell them for a little more or for a little less than you paid." "I shouldn't like to sell them," she said, with a business air, "for less than I paid. What would be the sense?" "You are right, Mrs. Hunt," he said, encouragingly. "I wouldn't be very profitable, would it?" "Ticky-ticky-ticky-ticky-ticky," said the ticker. It was whirring away at a furious rate. Its story is always interesting when it is busy. And Colwell had not looked at the tape in fully five minutes! "Couldn't you buy something for me, Mr. Colwell, that when I came to sell it I could get more than it cost me?" "No man can guarantee that, Mrs. Hunt." "I shouldn't like to lose the little I have," she said, hastily. "Oh, there is no danger of that. If you will give me a check for \$35,000, leaving \$3,000 with the trust company for emergencies, I shall buy some bonds which I feel reasonably certain will advance in price within a few months." "Ticky-ticky-ticky-ticky," interrupted the ticker. In some inexplicable way it seemed to him that the brassy sound had an ominous ring, so he added: "But you will have to let me know promptly, Mrs. Hunt. The stock market, you see, is not a polite institution. It waits for none, not even for your sex." "Gracious me, must I take the money out of the bank today and bring it to you?" "A check will do." He began to drum on the desk nervously with his fingers, but ceased abruptly as he became aware of it. "Very well, I'll send it to you today. I know you're very busy, so I won't keep you any longer. And you'll buy good, cheap bonds for me?" "Yes, Mrs. Hunt." "There's no danger of losing, is there, Mr. Colwell?" "None whatever. I have bought some for Mrs. Colwell, and I would not run the slightest risk. You need have no fear about them." "It's exceedingly kind of you, Mr. Colwell. I am more grateful than I can say." "The way to please me is not to mention it, Mrs. Hunt. I am going to try to make some money for you, so that you can at least double the income from the trust company." "Thanks, ever so much. Of course, I know you are thoroughly familiar with such things. But I've heard so much about the money everybody loses in Wall street that I was half afraid." "Not when you buy good bonds, Mrs. Hunt." "Good morning, Mr. Colwell." "Good morning, Mrs. Hunt. Remember, whenever I may be of service to you it is my duty to do so immediately." "Oh, thank you, so much, Mr. Colwell. Good morning." "Good morning, Mrs. Hunt." "Good morning, Mrs. Hunt. I trust you are well." "You are greatly mistaken, Mrs. Hunt." "You are very kind. You see, I don't exactly understand about those bonds. I thought you could tell me. I'm so stupid, really." "I won't have you prevaricate about yourself, Mrs. Hunt. Now you gave me \$33,000, didn't you?" "Yes." Her tone indicated that she granted that much and nothing more. "Well, I opened an account for you with our firm. You were credited with the amount. I then gave an order to buy 100 bonds of \$100 each. We paid 96 for them." "I don't follow you quite, Mr. Colwell. I told you—another arch smile—"I was so stupid." "It means that for each \$100,000 bond we paid, it brought the total up to \$96,000." "But I only had \$33,000 to begin with. You don't mean I've made that much, do you?" "Not yet, Mrs. Hunt. You put in \$33,000 that was your margin, and Mrs. Colwell—but I really can't help thinking it's something like the poor people you read about, who mortgage their houses, and they go on, and the first thing you know some real estate agent owns the house and you have nothing. I have a friend, Mr. Stillwell, who lost his house that way," she finished corroboratively. "This is not a similar case, exactly. The reason why you use a margin is that you can do much more with the money that way than if you bought outright. It protects your broker against a depreciation in the security purchased, which is all he wants. In this case you owe us \$61,000, but the bonds are in your name, and they are worth \$96,000, so that if you want to pay us back, all you have to do is order us to sell the bonds, return the money we have advanced, and keep the balance of your margin; that is, of your original sum." "I don't understand why I should owe the firm. I shouldn't mind so much owing you, because I know you'd never take advantage of my ignorance or put one chee, and there was something com-

Wilson nor Mr. Graves, I don't even know how they look." "But you know me," said Mr. Colwell, with patient courtesy. "Oh, it isn't that I'm afraid of being cheated," Mr. Colwell said, hastily and reassuringly; "but I don't wish to be under obligations to any one, particularly utter strangers; though, of course, if you say I am right, I am satisfied." "My dear Mrs. Hunt, don't worry about this matter. We bought those bonds at 96. If the price should advance to 110, as I think it will, then you can sell three-fifths for \$96,000, pay us back \$61,000, and keep \$35,000 for emergencies in savings banks drawing 4 per cent. interest, and have in addition bonds which will pay you \$2,000 a year." "That would be lovely. And the bonds are now 96?" "Yes; you will always find the price in the financial page of the newspapers, where it says BONDS. Look for Man. Elec. 5s," and he showed her. "Oh, thanks, ever so much; of course, I am a great bother, I know." "You are nothing of the kind, Mrs. Hunt. I'm only too glad to be of the slightest use to you." "Good morning, Mr. Colwell." "Good morning, Mrs. Hunt." Mr. Colwell, busy with several important "deals," did not follow closely the fluctuations in the price of Manhattan Electric Light, Heat and Power Company 5s. The fact that there had been any change at all was made clear to him by Mrs. Hunt. She called a few days after her first visit, with perturbation written large on her face. Also, she wore the semi-resolute look of a person who expects to hear unacceptable excuses. "Good morning, Mr. Colwell." "How do you do, Mrs. Hunt? Well, I hope so." "Oh, I am well enough. I wish I could say as much for my financial matters." She had acquired the phrase from the financial reports which she had taken to reading religiously every day. "Why, how is it?" "They are 95 now," she said, a trifle coquettishly. "Who are they, pray, Mrs. Hunt?" "The bonds. I saw it in last night's paper." Mr. Colwell smiled. Mrs. Hunt almost became indignant at his levity. But as you are not going to do so until they show you a handsome profit, you need not worry. Don't be concerned about the matter, I beg of you. When the time comes for you to sell the bonds I'll let you know. Never mind if the price goes off a point or two. You are amply protected. Even if there should be a panic I'll see that you are not sold out, no matter how low the price goes. You are not to worry about it; in fact, you are not to think about it at all." "Oh, thanks, ever so much, Mr. Colwell. I didn't sleep a wink last night. But I knew—"

Mr. Colwell, Will You Answer Me One Question?

And to whom do those bonds belong by right? She was still pale, but resolute. "To me, certainly," she smiled. And in her smile were a thousand feelings; but not mirth. "Yes, Mrs. Hunt, to me." "And do you propose to keep them?" "I certainly do." "Not even if I pay 96? Will you give them to me?" "Mrs. Hunt," Colwell said with warmth, "when I took those bonds off your hands at 93, I took an actual loss of \$3,500 to me." She smiled in pity—pity for his judgment in thinking her so hopelessly stupid. "And when you wanted me to sell them back to you at 93 after they had risen to 95, if I had done as you wished, it would have meant an additional loss of \$3,500 to me." Again she smiled—the same smile, only the pity was now mingling with rising indignation. "For Harry's sake I was willing to pocket the first loss, in order that you might not be sorry. But I did not see why I should make you a present of \$3,500," he said, very quietly. "I never asked you to do it," she retorted, boldly. "If you had lost any money through my fault, it would have been different. But you had your original capital unimpaired. You had nothing to lose, if you bought back the same bonds at practically the same price. Now you come and ask me to sell you the bonds at 94 that are selling in the market at 104, which means that I should make you another present of \$7,000 or \$8,000—as a reward, I suppose, for your refusal to take my advice." "Mr. Colwell, you take advantage of my position to insult me. And Harry trusted you so much! But let me tell you that I am not going to let you do just as you please. No doubt, you would like to have me go home and forget how you've acted toward me. But I am going to consult a lawyer, and see if I am to be treated this way by a friend of my husband's. You've made a mistake, Mr. Colwell." "And who's fault is it that I haven't?" She paused for a reply. Receiving none, she went on: "But never mind; I have decided to accept your offer. Very bitterly, as if a poor widow could not afford to be choosy; I'll take those bonds at 94." And she added, under her breath: "Although it really ought to be 93." "But, Mrs. Hunt," said Colwell, in measured astonishment, "you can't do that, you know. You wouldn't buy them when I wanted you to and I can't buy them for you now at 94. Really, you ought to see that." "Cousin Emily and she had gone over a dozen imaginary interviews with Mr. Colwell—varying degrees of storminess—the night before, and they had, in an idle moment, and not because they really expected it, represented Mr. Colwell as taking that identical stand. Mrs. Hunt was accordingly prepared to show both that she knew her moral and technical rights well, and that she was ready to treat any attempt to ignore them. So she said, in a voice so feigningly calm that it should have warned any glibly man: "Mr. Colwell, will you answer me one question?" "A thousand, Mrs. Hunt, with pleasure." "Not only one. Have you kept the bonds that I bought, or have you not?" "What difference does that make, Mrs. Hunt?" He evaded the answer. "Yes or no, please. Have you, or have you not, those same identical bonds?" "Yes; I have. But—"

Prince Edward Islanders' Reunion.

The annual meeting and reunion of the Prince Edward Island Club was held Wednesday night in Boston, when the following were elected officers: President, Dr. W. Johnston; vice-president, James McCormack; secretary, F. W. Day; treasurer, James Duffy; executive committee, J. Cameron, M. Murray. Arrangements were made for the annual ball in Paul Revere hall, Jan. 25.

Maudy—Your uncle seems to have received a green old age.

"Yes, or no, please. Have you, or have you not, those same identical bonds?" "Yes; I have. But—"

THE TELEGRAPH BINDERY AND WHAT THEY DO THERE. Blank Books Made to Order. Pamphlet Work. Names Stamped on Pocket Bks and Dress Suit Cases. Hat Tips. Badges for Societies, Etc. Fancy Covers, as Pastor's Sermon Cases, Etc. Everything in Gilt Stamping. Cases for Business and Society Cards. ALL THE LEATHER ENVELOPES FOR BANKS. Binding of Newspapers. Trade Papers. Medical Works. Law Books. Art Folios. Music, Etc. Old Volumes Rebound and Repaired. ESTIMATES AND INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

