

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIV.

ST JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.

NO. 36

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. Gourat, 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 on the one hand it professes to be seeking the 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 Boussignac 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 Belvedere, New York.

To Widen Suez Canal.

New York, Jan. 18.—An Alexandria, Egypt, despatch 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, 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 Frederick 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, and the policy was issued on 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, 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. (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 in the House of Commons, the Liberal 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 Montreal. 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 the Liberal (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

Ministerialists have gained 122 seats. The seats up to the present are distributed as follows: Liberals.....202 Unionists.....87 Laborites.....35 Nationalists.....60 The continued Liberal triumphs make the results at Birmingham yesterday seem all the more remarkable and lend color to the contention of the Liberals that they were due exclusively to the force of Mr. Chamberlain's personality and to local influences and that they had no connection whatever with the local party. Mr. Chamberlain himself is evidently undaunted. Speaking at Northwick near Birmingham tonight, he asserted that there had been a fair fight at Birmingham on the question of fiscal reform. He added that there were two remedies for the existing social problems—socialism and tariff reform. For the moment, he said, the country preferred Socialism, but when the quick remedies of the present government had failed there would be opportunity for his scheme and "no obstacle could prevent its taking root." Defeated Free Trader Squales. London, Jan. 18.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, the Unionist free trader, who was defeated at King's Lynn, in Norfolk, by a tariff reformer, provides the sensation of the evening by the publication of correspondence with Sir Alexander Falkner, the chief Conservative whip. In this correspondence, which is published tonight, Mr. Bowles accuses the Unionist party of sacrificing his seat on the dictum of Joseph Chamberlain simply because he is a Unionist free trader. In it are scathing letters to Sir Alexander containing numerous thinly veiled personalities, accusing him of delinquent breach of faith and politically dishonorable conduct. Continuing, Mr. Bowles attacks the Conservative party, who were derived and gives chapters and years regarding the incident of some years ago when Ernest Tereh Hooley, of the party fund, "in circumstances most discreditable." This contribution, Mr. Bowles says, was refused and was (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 \$880, 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. The pastor, MacDonnell, who has labored energetically with his congregation to bring about freedom of St. John's church from debt, is a happy man. The total receipts of the church last year amounted to \$9,203.32. The congregation adopted a resolution approving of individual communion cups. Rev. Dr. MacRae, of St. John, spoke in favor of the individual cups and the session of church was authorized to procure the same for use. The congregation also discussed the question of free pews in view of the church being 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.

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.

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.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special)—The contract for five years which has just been entered into between the Dominion government and the Allan Steamship Co., for carrying the British mails provides that the turbine steamers Victorian and Virginian will get \$5,000 a trip, the Lusitanian and Bavarian \$3,750 and each of these will make ten trips a year. The balance of the Allan fleet will receive \$300 a trip. "We expect to have our line in the west so far completed as to haul our share of next year's wheat crop to the lakes," asserted a Grand Trunk Pacific man this morning. Operations, he said, are being pushed forward rapidly west of Winnipeg and a large staff is engaged. By next fall it is hoped to have the line down to the lake port.

The government will build between Lake Superior junction and Winnipeg a connecting part of its section so as to facilitate the western portion of the system being put in operation as soon as possible. In the east, however, the difficulties attendant upon survey and construction work will naturally delay completion.

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 making 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.

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 were might find a formal complaint 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 rescuing party was sent for to get 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. Their 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 which 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."

EIGHTEEN DEAD IN COAL MINE EXPLOSION

Washington, D. C., 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, resulted in the death of eighteen men, reported killed. The explosion could be heard for miles. A rescuing party was sent for to get 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.

Mrs. 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, and Rev. Mr. Collier, 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. Peters, A. P. Paterson, H. J. MacLean, G. J. McQuarrie, George Dehant and W. E. O. Jones, of St. John, have been granted letters of patent incorporating them as the Vim Tite 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 wheels are 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 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's Hall on Friday evening last.

Miss Alice Brown, of Eastport, is visiting her friends here.

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

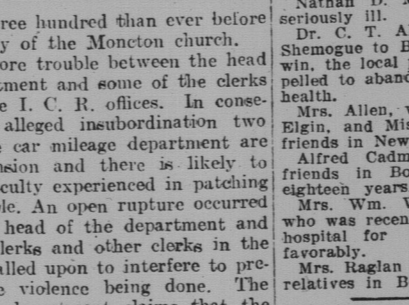
Rev. H. S. B. Strothard preached in the Methodist churches on Grand Manan on Sunday, January 14.

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 business.

Happy at Last

Her husband no longer persecuted—Samarita Tassell's home.



Free Package and a pamphlet giving full and complete information regarding the Samarita Tassell case.

By two or three hundred men ever before in the history of the Maritime provinces.

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 held at the Amherst last night by a score of 42 to 45.

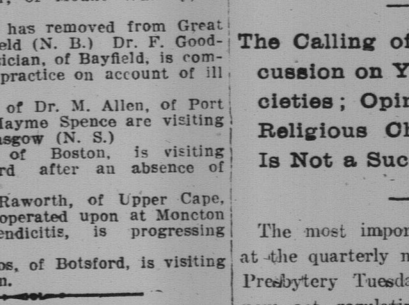
Gagetown, Jan. 15.—J. T. Howman, principal of the Grammar school, was called home to Elgin on Saturday on account of the serious illness of his mother.

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

Dalhousie, N. B., Jan. 19.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Restigouche County Council opened at 11 o'clock to-day.

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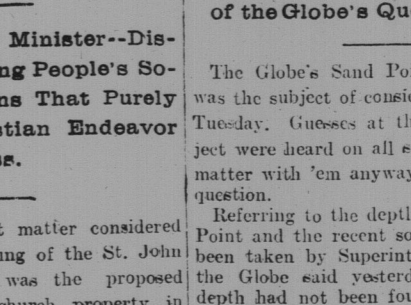
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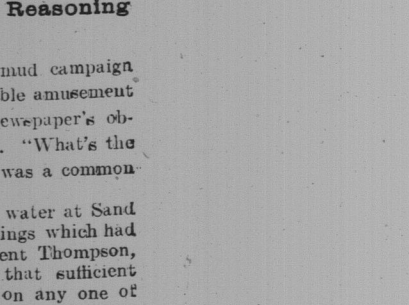
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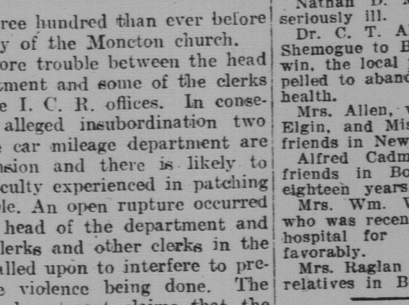
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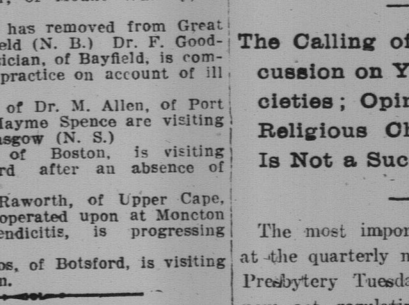
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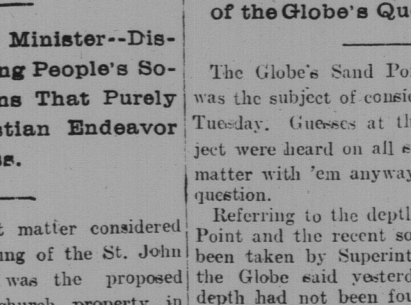
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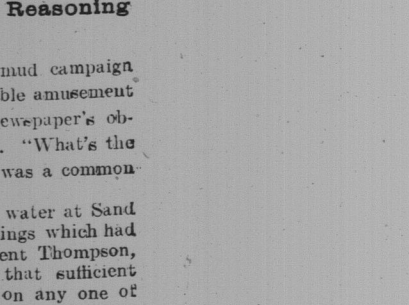
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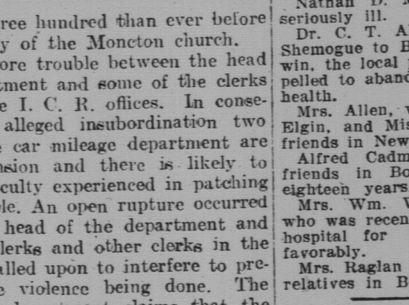
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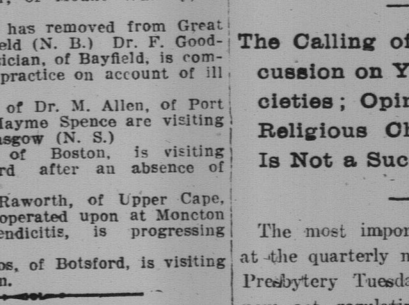
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THE KING BETWEEN KING EDWARD AND KAISER WILHELM GROWS IN BITTERNESS

The Two Great Monarchs Are Now Playing Chess With All Europe for the Chessboard, and Edward VII. is Getting the Better of the Game at Every Move.

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London, Jan. 4.—Personal enmity existing between the King of England and the German Emperor has become a serious factor in international affairs. They are fierce combatants in the arena of the world's politics. The uncle, Edward VII., regards the nephew, Wilhelm II., with anger mingled with scorn, and the younger monarch's resentment against his brother's brother is still more intense. He feels his true cause of the present bitter feeling between Great Britain and the Fatherland. This feeling should result in hostilities seems incredible, but I was told yesterday by a high official in the English government that Lord Lansdowne, who until recently was foreign secretary, had referred in private to war with Germany as "the one danger," and

ing his royal uncle's mode of life. The Kaiser, who is frequently carried away by his hot temper to say indiscreet things, designated King Edward in conversation which were overheard by half a dozen or more persons as an "unredeemable rascal" and a "profligate son who had not abandoned his profligacy after ascending the throne." The Kaiser also referred to the incapacity between Britain and Germany and his pleasure-loving monarch, and remarked that the ruler of the British Empire ought about everything to be remarkably careful in regard to his private life and morals. The Kaiser, however, did not confine himself to criticisms of King Edward's morals and of his fondness for the fair sex. He also criticized the character of several of King Edward's chosen personal friends. He stated that King Edward had a re-



THE KING OF ENGLAND AND EMPEROR OF GERMANY

markable preference for plebeian and democratic company, whereas his duty as a monarch required him to limit his circle of friends to aristocrats and high-born personages. A monarch could, of course, meet plebeians on friendly terms at special and occasional times, but it was a mistake for a king to choose his principal friends from any but the very highest

circles of society. The Kaiser referred especially to King Edward's close personal friendship with Sir Thomas Lipton, and said on one occasion: "I cannot understand how my uncle can confer his personal intimacy on a low-born tea trader and shopkeeper." When Sir Thomas Lipton attended the Kiel regatta in 1904 on board the steam yacht Erin, the Kaiser refused to receive him and sent him none of the invitations which were liberally distributed among all the other English visitors of distinction. King Edward, who had previously heard of the Kaiser's criticism of his friendship for Sir Thomas Lipton, naturally resented the slight on the famous yachtsman, so that the owner of the successive Shamrocks has played quite an important part in the dispute between the two monarchs.



Lord Lansdowne.

One of the most potent causes in intensifying and prolonging the personal hostility between King Edward and Emperor Wilhelm has been the intercommunication of the unfriendly and malicious utterances which the one has made about the other. As often as the German Emperor has made a critical remark about his uncle Edward, it has been known to the latter with remarkable precision and rapidity. The Kaiser uttered the remark on Monday, King Edward generally has knowledge of the incident on Wednesday or Thursday. On the other hand, as often as King Edward responded to his nephew's criticism by counter-entertaining his utterances were likewise made known in Berlin within a day or two.

There is no doubt that a number of courtesies both in England and Germany have made it their business to transmit malicious gossip from Berlin to London and vice versa apparently for the sole object of fomenting the quarrel between the two monarchs. Recently one of the most influential and serious political journals in Germany, the Tagliche Rundschau, denounced the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff, as one of the most active of those who make mischief between Edward and Wilhelm. The Kaiser, who enjoys the close friendship of the Kaiser, has also been mentioned in this connection.

A collection of all the remarks which the German Emperor has from time to time made about King Edward would fill a small volume, and would also provide very interesting reading. A similar collection of the utterances of King Edward on his nephew would be equally entertaining. Among other things King Edward is declared on good authority to have said: "That self-satisfied young relative of mine had the presumption to give me advice on how to be a successful king. Considering that he, by his eccentricities and indiscretions, has done more to discredit the monarchical form of government than any other living sovereign, his offer was superfluous and misplaced." On another occasion King Edward is reported to have remarked: "That well-known young fool, William, once tried to interfere in my affairs, but I promptly checked his interference." Another remark of

the same informant declared that Lieutenant-General Sir John French, who is British commander-in-chief in everything but title, is convinced that a conflict is inevitable. The causes of this remarkable tension between the two foremost monarchs of the world are even more personal than political. The original cause of the dispute must be sought in the remarkable differences in the characters of the two royal personages. King Edward is a cool, cynical, experienced and practical man of the world. During more than three decades of manhood in which he was free and unfettered as Prince of Wales, he travelled about the world and mixed with all sorts and conditions of men, so that he gained an intimate knowledge of the manner and close acquaintance with the manners in which practical affairs of commerce, diplomacy and politics are conducted. His varied experience gave him a clear insight into character and supplied him with a cool judgment which rarely fails. King Edward is essentially a realist.

The German Emperor, on the other hand, is a visionary idealist. Brought up within the narrow confines of the Prussian court, he ascended the throne as a young man of twenty, and has never had time to acquire a practical knowledge of the ways of the world, so that in spite of his keen interest in all branches of human activity, he has remained an impractical theorist. He is quick tempered and enthusiastic, and has committed many serious mistakes of policy through his impetuous temperament. In brief, the two monarchs are personally far removed from one another as the two poles.

A long series of personal bickerings have fomented and increased the original mutual animosity between the two men. King Edward's personal grudge against Germany and Germans was due at first to the fierce and unscrupulous hostility which he met from the late Emperor Frederick, experienced in her adopted country. The late Emperor Frederick was an exceptional man of high ideals and noble principles, and she exercised her influence against the pernicious policy of political reaction favored by the German court. On this account she was violently attacked by Bismarck and many other prominent Germans. During all the years of her residence in Germany, up to the time of her death, abuse and insults and indignities of all sorts were heaped upon her.

The Kaiser, although he never failed in his filial duty to his mother, nevertheless regarded her political views with intense aversion, and undoubtedly sympathized in the interest of the Kaiser's mind with the opposition directed against her political influence over German affairs. King Edward, who was a most affectionate brother, fiercely resented the cruel and unprovoked hostility which his sister experienced in Germany, and extended his anger against Germany and Germans to the present Emperor, perhaps unjustly. The personal animosity thus created and intensified during earlier years by many trivial causes of a personal nature, suddenly assumed formidable dimensions immediately after the death of Queen Victoria and King Edward's accession.

Between the late Queen and the German Emperor, who was, of course, her grandson, a particularly warm affection existed, and the Kaiser hastened to England as soon as it became evident that Victoria's end was approaching. That the Queen and the heir to the throne were in complete agreement is well known, and it is declared at court that during her last hours Queen Victoria showed so much more regard for the Kaiser than she did for her eldest son that the nose of the Prince of Wales was put out of joint badly. This episode would have left its mark in any event, but Wilhelm II. promptly made matters worse by offering the Kaiser friendly advice on the way in which he could best rule over his world-wide empire. The Kaiser, who is fifteen years younger than King Edward, considered that the dozen years of experience as a monarch which he had gained when Queen Victoria died gave him a right to instruct and advise his uncle how to rule the British Empire should be ruled. King Edward keenly resented his imperial nephew's patronage and administered a snub to the Kaiser which left its sting for several years. That incident took place at the beginning of 1901 and the two monarchs did not meet again until King Edward visited Kiel in the summer of 1904.

King Edward ran: "The German navy is nothing more than William's toy." These things are known in every well-informed newspaper office in England and Germany, but no paper may print them. Recently a slight improvement temporarily took place in the relations between the two monarchs. When King Edward's nephew, Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was married to a niece of the German Emperor at Gloucesterburg in October, Prince Arthur, of Connaught was dispatched from London as representative of the English sovereign. He was the bearer of a friendly message from Edward to Wilhelm, and also of a present from King Edward to the German Emperor in the shape of a handsome walking stick. The Kaiser responded to this overture by sending several cases of birthday presents to King Edward on November 9, when he was sixty-four years of age.

This passing exchange of courtesies, however, has had no lasting effect. A week or two later reports were current that King Edward intended to visit Berlin in February in order to congratulate the Kaiser on his silver wedding. King Edward's later report was that he had contradicted this report with such emphasis and in language almost demonstrative in its hostility to the German Emperor that the Kaiser was obliged to cancel it in all its former dimensions. Exactly at the same time that Lord Knollys launched into publicity the slight on the German Emperor, King Edward's prime minister, Mr. Balfour, in a public speech, indicated the German Emperor as a modern Napoleon whom it might be necessary for England to crush, and Lord Lansdowne, the English foreign minister, designated the Kaiser as an astute potentate whose ambitions must be thwarted. The Kaiser attributed both these speeches to the influence of King Edward, and the case of the improvement in the coal, he said, is the improved methods in handling it. Speaking of the general freight and passenger rates, Mr. Hunter said that when the coal business on the road has been exceptionally good, he says, and would be much larger if they were not handicapped by the need of more miners.

Mr. Hunter said that when the contractors have completed a few more improvements which they are contemplating will be by far the best branch line in the province.

Mr. Hunter was exhibiting, with evident satisfaction, a beautiful gold watch which he had just received from the Kaiser. What made him think so much of it, he said, was that it was a gift to him from the employes of the road.

BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINION

Sending Late Mr. Prefontaine's Body on Her Finest Battleship.

In a few days the remains of the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine, will be conveyed across the ocean in one of the greatest of His Majesty's battleships—the Dominion. The circumstance that the Imperial government places this large vessel in commission to send her to Canada to carry home the body of a Canadian minister is a great honor to this country. More than this, it shows that the King's sympathies are not restricted to any race or to any people. Every subject of the King is on an equal basis with his neighbor, irrespective of origin, language, or religion.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

Manager Hunter Tells of Improving Conditions—Watch from the Employes.

W. C. Hunter, manager of the Central Railway was at the Dufferin Tuesday. He told a Telegram reporter that Brown Brothers have completed the bridge at Norton, and have done most creditable work. The contractors are now working at other places along the road. The two largest bridges upon which they are now at work are the Washedemoak and Cumberland Bay spans. The coal business on the road has been exceptionally good, he says, and would be much larger if they were not handicapped by the need of more miners. Mr. Hunter said that when the contractors have completed a few more improvements which they are contemplating will be by far the best branch line in the province.

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The secret of health—the secret of life itself—is good blood. Therefore a medicine that makes new blood and supplies the necessities of the rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of most of the serious diseases. For this purpose there is no medicine can take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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PRINTERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK TAKES NEW TURN

New York, Jan. 16.—A new move was made in the job printers' strike in this city today when the stereotypers and electrotypers were ordered by the union to accept the terms of the new agreement.

The typographers issued a statement tonight, in which it treats of the latest phase of the strike, and declares that the union is prepared to accept the terms of the new agreement.

The officers of Court Grand Bay, N. O. F., were installed on Monday evening by J. A. Brooks, D. W. H. C. R., assisted by F. E. Fales, H. V. G. R. W. Hayward, H. M. W. H. Myles, H. C. and H. W. Bromfield, H. C.

The following were installed: W. J. C. H. Henry Hamm, V. C. R. G. Geo. Hamm, F. S. J. A. Gilliland, J. D. R. Ueber, R. S. Chas. Stevens, O. Chas. Hamm, S. W. Chesley Stevens, J. W. Wellington Stevens, S. D. Stephen Stephens, J. B. Dr. L. M. Carren, C. P. D. M. Hamm, D. D. H. C. R.

After installation a substantial supper was served by the members of the court and their friends, after which speeches were made by the chief ranger, F. E. Fales, H. Hayward, J. A. Brooks, and W. H. Myles. Songs were given by the ladies, and H. W. Bromfield also gave a vocal selection.

Scarcity of Hogs at Hull. OMAHA, Jan. 17.—(Special)—On account of the scarcity of hogs and the new order which prevents the importation from the United States, the Matthews pork packing establishment at Hull are curtailing their operations and are commencing to buy hogs locally.

Charlotte County Warden Re-elected. St. Andrews, N. B., Jan. 16.—At the county council meeting today, Coun. J. H. Dyer was re-elected warden, defeating Coun. Grant, of St. Stephen, by two votes. R. E. Armstrong was chosen official reporter.

\$7,000 P. E. Island Fire. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 16.—Last night the general store of A. Craig, at Emerald, was burned to the ground with all the contents. Loss \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000.

Mrs. Sutherland thought she had Serious Heart Trouble

"Fruit-a-tives" cured her when Doctors failed.

Hundreds of people suffer with Irritated Heart. Pain comes over the heart, especially after eating. Palpitation or fluttering—headaches—belching gas—indigestion and constipation follow. And the sufferer takes heart tonics and sees heart specialists, and steadily grows worse.

The heart is irritated by the stomach. The nerves of the heart and stomach are identical. When the stomach is distended by gas—when food sours or is not properly digested—the stomach nerves are irritated and this soreness extends to the heart. That causes pain which makes so many people think they have serious heart disease.

"Heart disease and Dyspepsia cured by Fruit-a-tives."

OTTAWA, July 14th, 1905.

To Fruit-a-tives Limited, Gentlemen:— I never gave a testimonial to any medicine before but I like "Fruit-a-tives" so much I will gladly do so. I had every symptom of heart disease and had a very nasty pain over my heart, I tried purgatives, cathartics, and several physicians but nothing did me any good. After taking "Fruit-a-tives" I am entirely well again. My digestion was very good.

"Fruit-a-tives" CURE IRRITATED HEART because they cure stomach, bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" set the gastric juices flowing—clean and sweeten the stomach—insure the perfect digestion of every meal. They make the liver give up more bile, move the bowels regularly every day, and strengthen and heal the kidneys, as well as act directly on the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" are concentrated fruit juices, combined by a wonderful process which increases their medicinal action many times. Tonics and antiseptics are added and the whole made into tablets.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price— per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50.



MAGNIFICENT Blue Fox Ruff FREE NO MONEY REQUIRED

Picture Post-Cards

service of a Canadian nature, is a matter of high interest. In all probability the coming of the Dominion—the finest of His Majesty's ships—will promote a Canadian sentiment favorable to the navy. Certainly it teaches that that arm of the national defence is something to be proud of.—Mail & Empire.

BURGLARY AND, PERHAPS, MURDER AT RED BEACH, ME. Watchman Shot When He Walked in on Three Men Burglarizing Post Office—Two Arrests Made.

St. Stephen, Jan. 16.—(Special)—Red Beach (Me.), nine miles from Calais, was the scene of a robbery and what may prove to be a fatal shooting affair early this morning.

About 2 o'clock three burglars entered the store of The Red Beach Plaster Company, securing some merchandise, but no money. They then entered the post office, which is across the road from the plaster company, and were in the act of breaking open the safe when Night Watchman James Brown, of the Plaster Company, hearing the noise, went over. On opening the post office door one of the burglars fired, hitting him in the shoulder and rendering him unconscious.

The shooting soon brought the residents of Red Beach to the scene, but the burglars had disappeared, but did not secure any booty. Watchman Brown returned to consciousness long enough to say that there were two large men and one smaller one. The one that shot him, he thought, was Marshall, an employee of the plaster works. The Calais police were summoned and Officer Phelan, of Calais, and Deputy Marshall of Red Beach, went to the boarding house of Marshall, where they found him in bed, and also Tommo, an Italian, sleeping in the barn. Both men were

That Lottery. It will be remembered that some time during the fall of last year the horse Phoebe W. was purchased from Mr. Furber, the Massachusetts horseman, for the purpose of a lottery in aid of the Shamrock A. A. Club. The drawing was to have taken place in May last but was for some reason postponed for some months, after the expiration of which it was postponed again and again. Yesterday the horse was sold to S. A. Fowler of this city, for \$12,000, and it now seems that there will not be any lottery. What will be done for those who bought tickets does not appear.

A. M. Bell Elected President. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 16.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the board of trade was held today, and A. M. Bell was elected president. The new president is senior member of the firm of A. M. Bell & Co., hardware merchants.

IT PAYS TO FEED "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont. Centerville, N. B., June 13th, 1904. Dear Sir:—Your Stock Food is all you said it was. I am well satisfied with it. I have used it for some time and it has done me a great deal of good. It has cured my horse of his colic and has made him a much better animal. I can and will recommend it to all horse raisers and stock raisers. Yours truly, G. H. HARTLEY.

Why throw good grain on the manure pile? If you only knew the amount of money you could save every year by using INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 feeds for One Cent, we would have to close the doors of our factory in order to supply the demand. Now the party whose testimonial we have just read is just as honest as your neighbor would be and he is successful in stock raising. He credits a large part of his success to INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. It has helped him and know it will help you. Its cost is only three feeds for one cent and it is a purely concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. and is fed in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration for the purpose of aiding digestion, giving perfect nutrition, and that is all that is in it. It is not a fattening agent but it is the part of that grain that is so valuable to the animal.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF "DAN PATCH" 1.55¢ FREE POSTAGE. Dan Patch 1.55¢ is known the world over as the International Stock Food Horse, and after eating INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD for six months he broke eight world records.

HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN. WHAT PAPER DID YOU SEE THIS OFFER IN. Address at once, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA. Capital Paid-in \$500,000.00

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 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 side of the coin that 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 work 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 neurotic, 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 not do anything 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 of 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 house Harry had given her during his lifetime.

Not long after the settlement of the estate Mrs. Hunt called at his office. He read her a very long paper, the bones were misbehaving—and misbehaving mightily successfully. Alabama Coal and Iron—the firm's great specialty—was underwritten by "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 "send up" 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. "As well as 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 reproached himself for thinking of the stock market in her presence: "You must not permit yourself to be moved, 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."

"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 3 1/2 per cent. That would mean, let's see, \$110 a month."

"And Harry spent \$100,000 a year," she murmured, complainingly.

"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 it, 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 in any way, let me know immediately."

"Oh, thank you, so much, Mr. Colwell. Good morning."

"Good morning, Mrs. Hunt."

"Mrs. Hunt sent him a check for \$35,000, and Colwell bought 100 5/8 per cent gold bonds of the Manhattan Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, paying 96 for them.

"These bonds," he wrote to her, "will surely advance in price, and when they touch a good figure I shall sell a part, and keep the balance for you as an investment. The operation is partly speculative, but I assure you the money is safe. You will have an opportunity to increase your original capital, and your entire funds will then be invested in these bonds—Manhattan Electric 5s—as many as the money will buy. I hope within six months to secure for you an income of \$70 a month, and we put in the other \$61,000 and kept the bonds as security. We owe you \$35,000, and you owe us \$61,000, and—"

"But I know you'll laugh at me, Mr. 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 insisted 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 \$66,000, 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," she 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 these bonds at 96. If the price should advance to 110, as I think it will, then you can sell three-fifths for \$86,000, pay us back \$61,000, and keep \$3,000 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-remote 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 that?"

"They are 95 now," she said, a trifle surprised.

"Who are they, pray, Mrs. Hunt?" in surprise.

"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—"

A clerk came in with some stock certificates and stopped short. He wanted Mrs. Hunt's signature in a hurry, and at the same time dared not interrupt Mrs. Hunt thereupon rose and said: "Well, I won't take up any more of your time. Good morning, Mr. Colwell. Thanks, ever so much."

"Don't mention it, Mrs. Hunt. Good morning. You are going to do very well and keep the balance for you as an investment. The operation is partly speculative, but I assure you the money is safe. You will have an opportunity to increase your original capital, and your entire funds will then be invested in these bonds—Manhattan Electric 5s—as many as the money will buy. I hope within six months to secure for you an income of \$70 a month, and we put in the other \$61,000 and kept the bonds as security. We owe you \$35,000, and you owe us \$61,000, and—"

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"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-

side that was eloquent. Mr. Colwell was moved by it.

"You can have your money back, Mrs. Hunt, if you wish it," he told her, quite unprofessionally. "You see, I'm not going to let you worry you, Mrs. Hunt. The bonds are all right. The market is a trifle dull; that's all."

"A friend," she said very slowly, "who knows all about the market, told me last night that it made a difference of \$1,000 to me."

"So it does, in a way; that is, if you tried to sell your bonds at the present price, 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."

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"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-

tioned a clerk to get a quotation on Manhattan Electric 5s. The clerk telephoned to one of his bond specialists, and learned that the bonds could be bought at 96. He reported to Mr. Colwell, and Mr. Colwell told Mrs. Hunt, adding: "So don't let me worry you, Mrs. Hunt. I do wish I hadn't bought—I mean, the money was so safe in the Trolleyman's Trust Company, but I can't help thinking I might just as well have let it stay where it was, even if it didn't bring me so much. But, of course, if you want to leave it here, I'm very sorry to give him every opportunity to contradict her, of course, I'll do just as you say."

"My dear Mrs. Hunt," Colwell said, very politely, "my only desire is to please you and to help you. When you buy bonds you must be prepared to affect the market. It may take months before you will be able to sell your bonds at a profit, and I don't know how low the price will go in the meantime. Nobody can tell you that because nobody knows. But it need make no difference to you whether the bonds go to 90, or even to 85, which is unlikely."

"Why, how can you say so, Mr. Colwell? If the bonds go to 90, I'll lose \$6,000—my friend said it was one thousand for every number down. And at eighty-five that would be—counting on the eighty-five that you had bought, that is, eleven thousand—dollars!" And she gazed at him awestruckly, reproachfully.

"How can you say that would make no difference to me?"

Mr. Colwell merely hated the unnamed "friend" who had told her so little and thought that he had explained all that to you. It might hurt a weak speculator if the bonds declined ten points, though such a decline is utterly improbable. But if you have an ample margin, you would not be forced to sell. You would simply hold on until the price rose again, set me off, supposing your house cost \$10,000, and—"

"Harry paid \$32,000," she said, correcting. "On second thought, she smiled, "I don't see that she knew her interpretation was irrelevant. But he might as well know the actual cost."

"Very well," he said, good-naturedly, "I'll say \$28,000, which was the price of every other house on that block. And suppose that owing to some accident, or for any reason whatever, you should be forced to sell your house for \$25,000 for the house, and three or four of your neighbors sold theirs at that price. But you wouldn't, because you came back in the fall, when everything came back to town, you would find plenty of people who'd give you \$30,000 for your house. You wouldn't sell it for \$25,000, and you wouldn't worry. Would you, now?" he asked, cheerfully.

"No," she said slowly. "I wouldn't worry. But, hesitatingly, she wouldn't let her own thought of her position, but she had the money instead of the bonds." And she added, self-defensively: "I haven't slept a wink for three nights, thinking about the thought of my emigration to the States. You see, Mrs. Hunt, you wish shall be granted, Mrs. Hunt. Why didn't you ask me before, if you felt that way?" he said, in mild reproach. And he summoned a clerk.

"Doesn't that mean a check for \$35,000 payable to Mrs. Hunt, and transfer the 100 Manhattan Electric Light 5s to my personal account?"

"He gave her the check and told her: "Here is the money. I am very sorry that I unwittingly caused you some anxiety. But all's well that ends well. Any time that I can be of service to you—Not at all. Don't think me, please, no good morning."

But he did not tell her that by taking the money, she had paid \$60,000 for bonds he could have bought in the open market for \$33,000. He was the politest man in Wall street, and, after all, he had known Hunt many years.

A week later Manhattan Electric 5s per cent. bonds sold at 96 again. Mrs. Hunt called on him. It was noon, and she evidently had spent the morning musing over the matter of the visit. They greeted one another, she subsided, and he continued and finally she said: "Mr. Colwell, you still have those bonds, haven't you?"

"Why, yes."

"I think I'd like to take them back."

"Certainly, Mrs. Hunt, I'll find out how much they are selling for." He sum-

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She hesitated. "I—I didn't buy them for me at 93? I'd like to buy them back at the same price I sold them to you."

"No, Mrs. Hunt," he said; "I bought them from you at 96."

"But the price was 93." And she added, reproachfully: "Don't you remember it was 93 in the papers?"

"Yes, but I gave you back exactly the same amount that I received from you, and I had the bonds transferred to my account. They stand on our books as having cost me 96."

"But couldn't you let me have them at 93?" she persisted.

"I'm very sorry, Mrs. Hunt, but I don't see how I could. If you buy them in the open market now, you will be in exactly the same position as before you sold them, and you will make a great deal of money, because they are going up now. Let me buy them for you at 96."

"At 93, you mean," with a tentative smile.

"At whatever price they may be selling for," he corrected, patiently.

"Why did you let me sell them, Mr. Colwell?" she asked plaintively.

"But, my dear madam, if you buy them before you were before you received your money back intact."

"I'm willing to buy them," she said, hesitatingly, "at 93."

"Mrs. Hunt, I wish I could buy them for you at that price. But there are none left. They are all gone."

"Oh, why did I let you sell my bonds?" she said, disconsolately.

"Well, you worried so much because they had declined that—"

"Yes, but I didn't know anything about business matters. You know I didn't. Mr. Colwell," she insisted, accusingly. "Should you sell me in this post-dated way?"

"I'll buy the bonds for you," he asked. He knew the plans of the syndicate in a case, and being sure the bonds sold at a profit, he thought she might as well share in the profits. At heart he felt sorry for her.

She smiled back. "Yes," she told him, "at 93." It did not seem right to her, notwithstanding his explanations, that she should pay 96 for them, when the price well, will you answer me one question?"

"A thousand, Mrs. Hunt, with pleasure."

"No; 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—"

"And to whom do those bonds belong by right?" She was still pale, but resolute.

"To you, Mr. Colwell." 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 \$3,000."

She smiled in 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 96, 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, hotly.

"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 96 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."

"Good morning, madam. I certainly have. And in order to avoid making any more, you will oblige me greatly by never again calling at this office. By all means, consult a lawyer. Good morning, madam," said the politician man in Wall street, and he left the room.

Colwell paced up and down his office nervously. It was seldom that he allowed himself to lose his temper, and he did not like it. The ticker whirled away excitedly, and in an absent-minded, half-distracted way he glanced sideways at it.

"Jan. Elec. 5s, 104 1/2," he read on the tape.

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 reached a green old age."

"Yes, he has, and he bought a stock brick last week, and you should see his stock of those fake patent medicines."



Mr. Colwell, Will You Answer Me One Question?

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