

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1903.

LAURIER SERVES NOTICE ON YANKEES ABOUT FAR NORTH

No British Territory Will Come Into Their Hands, and Peary's Explorations or Landings Will Give Them No Title—Much Debate Over Bounds of New Provinces, and Government Charges Opposition With Obstruction.

Ottawa, May 9.—(Special)—When the house met today Mr. Clements (Ken), read from certain correspondence which he had received from the Page Wire Fence Company, of Walkerville, stating that there was a contract between the department of the interior and McGregor & Rameal, of Walkerville, for the wire and posts for a fence on the International boundary between Canada and the United States in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Clements said that the premier answering a question of his a couple of days ago in the house said that there was no contract. Sir Wilfrid said that he gave the house the information he got from the department. There was a misapprehension somewhere. Several speakers on the opposition side pitched into the department for supplying one kind of information to the house and another to the outside public. The premier communicated with the interior branch and told the house that he was now in a position to say that there was no contract. This was in accordance with the information that he had already given the house.

Some Alberta Figures.

The house went into committee on the bill to establish the province of Alberta. The minister of justice gave the house some statistics with respect to it. The land area of Alberta is 230,833 square miles and 3,312 square miles of water, a total of 234,145 square miles of area. According to the census of 1901 the population was 72,924. It was estimated that the population on January 31, 1903, was 173,043. The land area of Saskatchewan was 243,180 square miles and water area, 6,927 square miles, a total of 250,107 square miles. According to the census of 1901 the population was 92,631 and this, it was estimated, had increased to 244,915 on January 31, 1903. There was some discussion on the location of the boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan. The prime minister said some members had urged it to be located 60 or 70 miles further east to place all the ranching country in Alberta. However, the consensus of opinion among the western members was for the selection of the fourth meridian. Mr. McArthur urged this. Hon. Mr. Oliver told him placing the land where he desired would not put all the ranching country in one province. The wood and mountain region would still remain in Saskatchewan. W. P. MacLean asked what provision would be made for governing Mackenzie, Kewatin, Yukon and Franklin. A New Territorial Act. Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that MacKenzie would be provided for in the new territorial act. The Yukon is now provided for and Kewatin is covered by the Kewatin act. A new Northwest Territories act would be introduced this session, but the present Northwest Territory act provided for Mackenzie and the part of Athabasca omitted from the new province. Mr. MacLean contended there would be a new territorial government and a new capital. He believed Athabasca if left out would be a good basis for a new territorial government. American explorer Peary had gone into northern waters, given American names to lands, touched on some, and Canadian jurisdiction was in danger. That would be better protected by a strong territorial government. The march of science and discovery of mineral wealth might make the territories of the north more valuable than those of the south. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that Mr. MacLean's arguments were all right, but his conclusions were all wrong. "We are aware," he said, "that the waters and that they have been taken and given American names to some of the territories which I think is under our jurisdiction. We ought to provide against that." Sir Wilfrid believed the way to provide

against it was by way of the east, and not from a strong territorial government by the long route of the Mackenzie river. No British Territory for Americans, Says Laurier.

The government had already provided for it by sending an expedition under Mr. Lowe, who had just returned after planting the British flag on many parts of those northern territories. "We cannot allow Americans to take possession of land that is British territory," said the premier, "and we intend to assert our jurisdiction over it." Sir Wilfrid concluded by saying Athabasca had been included in the new province because a portion of it was good agricultural land. Mr. Oliver said there was every reason why the territory of Athabasca should be included in the new province. The Grand Trunk Pacific would cross a portion of it and insure a large immediate settlement. Mr. Herron asked if it was not only a corner of Athabasca that would be crossed by the railroad. Mr. Oliver said yes, but that corner would put the road so close to the Peace river that a short branch would be built to connect the new railroad with 500 miles of first-class steamboat navigation on the Peace river, through one of the finest and most fertile agricultural regions of Canada. The navigation of the Peace river insured the development of a considerable portion of Athabasca.

"Guerrilla Warfare," Says Oliver

W. P. MacLean moved an amendment to the first clause that the northern boundary of Alberta should be the 55th parallel instead of the 6th. The effect would be the exclusion of Athabasca from the province. He wanted a new territorial government formed for the west and Athabasca made the basis of it. Mr. Oliver charged the opposition with guerrilla warfare against the bill. Mr. Andrew Ingram became indignant and launched a general condemnation against the bill. He threatened to keep the house sitting until the snow falls a foot deep. He continued, though frequently called to order for departing from the amendment. After some discussion Mr. MacLean went to withdraw his amendment as he might move it on the third reading. The Liberal members objected. R. L. Borden suggested extending the boundaries of the new provinces to the northern limits of the British possessions. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Alberta, Assiniboia and the greater part of Saskatchewan, with much of Athabasca, are good agricultural land. Mackenzie and other northern lands are not fertile and are separate in their interests from the region further to the south. The northern boundary for the provinces he therefore thought was a good one. The leader of the opposition agreed with this. The clause giving Alberta four senators now and six later on passed.

PORTER'S MILLS AT ANDOVER BURNED

Andover, N. B., May 10.—The saw and grist mill of J. E. Porter, ex-M. P., at Andover, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, and both buildings, machinery and considerable lumber were burned. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance. It is suspected that the fire was caused by an incendiary, and George Porter, a carpenter, who was discharged yesterday, has been arrested and is undergoing examination. The grist mill has only been built about six years, and was equipped on the river, and was granted the local government bonus of \$1,000.

BALFOUR HAD THOUSANDS OF NEW SETTLERS

Four Steamers Land 3,400 at Quebec for the Northwest

WYNDHAM EXPLAINS A SPLENDID LOT

London, May 9.—George Wyndham, who had been absent owing to illness since his resignation of the chief secretaryship for Ireland, returned to the house of commons this afternoon and as a preliminary to the introduction of the vote of censure of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) on the Irish policy of the government made a personal explanation of his views. He said he had not insisted on retiring from the cabinet, not on the grounds of policy, but because political and personal reasons had convinced him that he could better serve the government as an unofficial member than as chief secretary for Ireland. His views had not changed in the smallest degree in regard to the Irish administration. The union must be the fundamental principle of any sound Irish policy. Mr. Wyndham thought the scheme for devolution was in some ways more open to criticism than even the plans for home rule itself. The situation in both Ireland and England had become complicated by a personal misunderstanding for which he himself was partly to blame. He had never contemplated any delegation of legislative powers to Ireland but so soon as he saw these proposals, he (Mr. Wyndham) regretted strong objections to them. Therefore he had concluded that his power for doing further useful work in Ireland was ended.

Vote of Censure Moved

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then moved and carried his resolution which amounted to a vote of censure of the policy and proceedings of the Irish government connected with and subsequent to the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell. The debate afforded opportunity for a wide expression of views by both sides and all factions. William O'Brien, who took his seat for the first time since his election, said he would not vote either way. He held that the only way to settle the Irish question was not by revolutionary tactics but by conciliation, and a peace conference in which the best statesmen of England, Ireland and the colonies should participate. Unionist members uncompromisingly demanded the retirement of Under-Secretary MacDonnell. Premier Balfour, at considerable length, reviewed the situation. He denied that the Parli of Dudley (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) had any leanings toward home rule. The premier defended Mr. Wyndham, saying it was natural that he should seek to do his best for the Irish question. Mr. Wyndham had failed, but there had been many failures before. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resolution today was intended to force Mr. Wyndham and himself which was absolutely unjustifiable. H. H. Asquith (Liberal) in closing the debate, maintained that there was no need for Wyndham's resignation which did not logically involve the necessity for the resignation of the whole cabinet. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resolution was rejected by a vote of 315 to 252.

Murder Suspect Surrenders

Yanover, B. C., May 10.—(Special)—John Jackson has given himself up here on the charge of murdering a wealthy Polish Jewess in London (Eng.).

THOUSANDS OF NEW SETTLERS

Four Steamers Land 3,400 at Quebec for the Northwest

A SPLENDID LOT

Twelve Hundred Came Out Under Auspices of Salvation Army, and Every One Has a Position Secured—Will Be Located in 150 Different Places. Quebec, May 10.—(Special)—Three thousand four hundred new settlers were landed here this morning bound for the Canadian west. The Allan steamer Pretorian arrived late last night with more than 1,200, principally foreigners. The C. P. R. steamer Montrose arrived this morning with 785. The Dominion steamer Vanconver with 1,000 and the C. P. R. steamer Lake Champlain, this afternoon, with 1,200. The Vancouver with the Salvation Army immigrants steamed up the harbor at 10 o'clock and a half hour later was moored to the breakwater. The local contingent of the army under Staff Captain Stephen and Ensign Hannah were on the dock to meet Col. Jacobs and other officers of the Salvation Army in charge of the new arrivals. Eight hundred of the number who came out second cabin, will continue to Montreal with the ship. There are 400 uniformed members of the army with the aggregation, which included not only the finest looking lot of settlers who ever arrived here. They came from all parts of England and Scotland and a considerable proportion hail from Ireland, especially from the vicinity of Cork. Col. Jacobs, general secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, in the course of an interview said that every man and girl were already provided with positions to which they would go immediately. He added that there were men of means in the number who had been in business in Britain and a part of those would proceed to the Northwest Territories to invest their capital, but no one would have any considerable number of the arrivals be located in any one centre. They would be scattered in 150 places throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest.

LONG REACH STORE BURGLARIZED

Thieves Got About \$20 from Williams & Gorham's Establishment. Long Reach, Kings county, May 9.—The store of William J. Gorham at Long Reach, Amherst, was broken into last night, but no sense would any considerable number of the arrivals be located in any one centre. They would be scattered in 150 places throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest. The thieves gained entrance through the rear, forcing the trap door up into the store. Among the articles taken were a revolver and several boxes of cartridges; tobacco, candy and cigars, in all about \$15 worth. It is remembered this neighborhood was visited last fall by thieves, and W. E. Carville, of that place, had two pigs slaughtered and taken from his pen.

A MODERN SAMPSON INVADES AMHERST

Amherst, N. S., May 10.—(Special)—Considerable excitement was caused this evening by the sight of a modern battleship, the Thomas Gould. It seems that Gould, who belongs near Memramook (N. B.), and has been working with Morley Pike at Amherst, this afternoon became suddenly insane. He procured the jaw bone of an ox and, like one of old, went forth to slay his thousands. The people in the vicinity became alarmed, and the police of Amherst were summoned. He had started for Amherst, and as soon as he came within the limits the police attempted to arrest him, but found him one of the strongest and most desperate characters they had ever handled. He made a murderous assault on all who approached him. At last Officer Pipes, the newly appointed policeman, succeeded in overpowering him, when L. C. R. Officer Jones took his weapon from him. He was then, after a fierce struggle, struck to the strong cell in the jail. Before his arrest he removed a fine dog belonging to Thomas W. Forrest, killing him instantly.

EXPLOSION SHATTERS SYDNEY BLOOMING MILL

Sydney, N. S., May 10.—(Special)—The cylinder of the big engine of the blooming mill of Dominion Iron & Steel Co. exploded this afternoon, completely shattering most of the machinery and shaking the ground underneath the entire plant. No one was hurt, there being nobody near at the time. The damage will be quite heavy and the mill will be tied up for several days to effect repairs.

A Cool Thief

North Sydney, C. B., May 10.—(Special)—Yesterday an unknown man entered a house at George's River, inhabited by a family named Ryan, entered the best bedroom and changed his tattered garments for Mr. Ryan's best suit, and then cleared

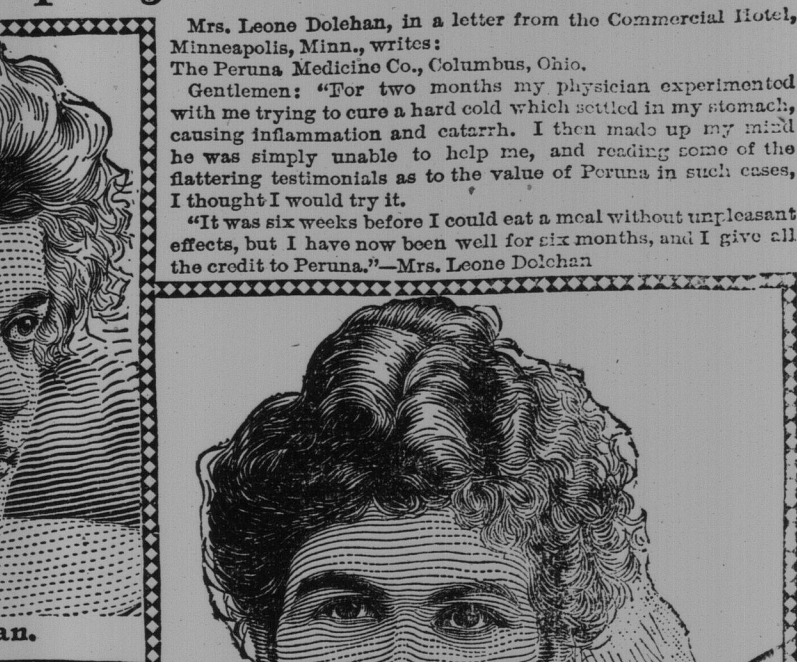
HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh—Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.



Mrs. Leone Dolehan.

Miss Helen Whitman, 808 1/2 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I was so tired and nervous for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness, about a year ago I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in a good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthy blood. I thoroughly endorse it."—Miss Helen Whitman.



Miss Helen Whitman.

How to Get Strong Nerves. First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mr. Hal P. Denton, Chief Departmental Publicity and Promotion of National Export Exposition. He writes: "I found myself in a very much run-down condition. My family physician said I had nervous prostration and recommended a sea voyage. I gradually grew worse. A kind friend whom I had known in Ohio recommended Peruna. Though skeptical, I finally yielded to his advice. After using one bottle I was much improved and with the fifth bottle came complete recovery. I am in perfect health today and owe everything to Peruna."—Hal P. Denton.

A Spring Tonic. Almost everybody needs a tonic in the

spring. Nothing to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."—Mrs. D. W. Timberlake.

Catarrh in Spring. The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

IS IT A "SQUARE DEAL"?

Ought Roosevelt to Take Such Big Chances?—Suppose a Grizzly Should Hunt Him to a Finish!—Is Grating Low and Brutal Tastes, Anyway.

Theodore Roosevelt is president of the United States. It's a great honor to have the chief magistrate killed, in office. It disgraces everything, and puts the nerves of everybody on painful tension, like the string of a piano just tuned. Ought the executive to expose the country to the confusion, danger and chaos of a change in the succession, by taking such hazards as he takes every winter in grizzly hunting trips? He indulges in break-neck horseback rides in snowy mountains, chasing wolves, peck and, is liable to lose every moment of his life in grizzly and lust after bears—what if a healthy old grizzly should hunt him to a finish? There will be dozens and scores of chances to be taken or badly hurt, daily. He is in constant peril, though he fears nothing. Is it a "square deal" to the people, his taking such chances? We think he has no more right to do that than he would have to face wolves, or a maniac, or an assassin. While he is president, he ought not to invite possible accidents and disasters. His original stumbling block is the grizzly, fatal force, or fall on him, or drag him. A gun might accidentally go off in such a party "trivial" with excitement while he is killing, and he catch the ball. A bear might get him. The country hangs in suspense all the time the strenuous, fearless, reckless man is out hunting "the Chief of the White House."

He has no business to be out on a wanton killing expedition, anyhow! His taste is the residuum of the barbarian in a high-civilized man. He is killing wild animals just to gratify his "beastly rage" to shed blood and take life. He does not want wolves or bears for food, and not for their pelts except as trophies—a taste as low and brutal as that of an Indian. It is not one who more respectable than a child pulling the wings off from flies, or a boy killing song birds with niggershot. It is the old, aboriginal savage instinct, and worse, and more out of place in a civilized, cultivated man than in a naked cave man, who did need the animal's flesh for food and its skin for clothing. The ancient hunting by that poor creature, hungry and shivering, was justifiable—he did not kill out of cruelty or malignity or malice aforethought, but from sheer necessity. The president of the United States, rich in his own right, and getting \$50,000 a year, can buy all the bear and wolf meat also man's cries for, in the market, and he need not shoot down these wild animals as white men, falsely called "sportsmen," wantonly exterminated the buffalo, for fun. The president is setting a bad example to people, especially to the young people of the country, by this wanton, wicked, unnecessary and cruel slaughter of wild animals. It is the only bad trait in his character. In other respects he is an admirable, picturesque man. This streak of cruelty and savagery in him makes one suspect that his humanitarianism may be full of blow-noses. A true merciful man is merciful to his beasts, to all beasts. There is scripture for it. Does this bloody streak in his mental constitution account for his adoration of the Big Stick, and a big navy, and a general swashbuckler air and manner toward the world? The press would love rather have him stick to boxing and jiu jitsu.—Washington (La.) Press.

FENIAN RAID VETERANS MAY GET LAND GRANT

Ottawa, May 10.—A delegation of Fenian Raid Veterans of 1866 and 1870 waited on the prime minister this morning, one hundred strong. They asked for a government grant of 100 acres of western land each. In reply to the request, Sir Wilfrid said: "What you ask is not very much, and we shall be pleased to report to our colleagues of the private council. All I can say this morning is, trust the government."

Green.—New microbes are coming to the front almost every day, and yet people seem to live about as long as ever they did. Gray.—That's because the microbes have no organization. When they come to their senses and form a trust, it will soon be all up with the human race.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Ligozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Ligozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to buy you a bottle—full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a terrific it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as you do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Ligozone does what we claim. It would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there were any doubt of results. You want those results, you want to be well, you want to keep well. And you can't do that—no body can—without Ligozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Ligozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving in thousands of different cases, that Ligozone destroys the cause of every germ disease.

Ligozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a new food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

It's the only way to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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Bronchitis	Kidney Diseases
Food Poison	La Grippe
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhoea
Rheumatism	Liver Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Wet Feet—Rheumatism
Consumption	Measles—Heart Troubles
Colic—Group	Scarlet Fever—Typhoid
Constipation	Stomach—Quinsy
Diarrhoea—Dysentery	Stomach—Typhoid
Cholera—Cholera	Skin Diseases
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Diarrhoea	Throat Troubles
Diarrhoea—Dysentery	Subconjunctivitis

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My disease is _____

I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me one 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Give full address—write plainly

Any physician or hospital not using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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St. John, N. B., May 13, 19

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 13, 1903.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN SEES
CANADA

Canadians might never suspect how
often, ignorant, conceited and withal
amusing they are if talented Englishmen
did not come out occasionally and write
books about them.

Mr. John Foster has launched a valiant volume called "Canada as It Is," which one suspects had more truthfully been called "Canada as Mr. Fraser Saw It in a Hurry." British reviewers, if one may judge by the London Daily Telegraph, regard Mr. Fraser as a serious and reliable person, and speak of his work quite as if he had made a life-long study of the peculiar inhabitants of the Dominion. Added interest attaches to the book because Mr. Fraser, it appears, "is an ardent Imperialist" and "an out-and-out supporter of the Colonial connection"—which is to say that, outlandish as he may be, he does not believe in getting the painter. All is not yet lost.

The reviewer says Mr. Fraser has sought to be fair, extenuating nothing and setting down nothing in malice. He found the "Canucks," as the people are called and call themselves, particularly sensitive in the matter of criticism. We are, it is set forth, "in the stage of the Yankees at the time of Dickens' visit, when, as Jefferson Brick is made to remark, they were a people who had to be cracked up." They have so often been told what a fine country they have, and have told themselves so often what a fine people they are, that any touch of criticism even amid general admiration is resented as though it were a studied slight.

But even though he knew we would be pained by his candor, Mr. Fraser's sense of justice compels him to say that while the country's resources are immense, while our recent progress has been great, and while we have many good qualities, "there is a weany side to the picture, and the Canadians have certain defects and faults that cannot fail to strike an observer of men and manners from the Old Country. There is not only a conspicuous lack of refinement and culture even in the old and settled centers, but a bragging ignorance that irritates an Englishman."

This "bragging ignorance" is a characteristic Canadianism which he notices in a certain class of Englishmen who do not get on very well in Canada. It is just possible that Mr. Fraser detected the motto and overtook the beam.

He finds that praise of Canada by British statesmen has spoiled us, and led us to adopt a pitying or contemptuous view of the Old Country. We have, it seems, "the impression that John Bull is played out and knows he is going under" unless we assist him. We regard John as "too slow to die" and "too short-sighted to see across the street," and the predominant idea among Canadians about Englishmen "is summed up in the cry of the Winnipeg folk, 'Winnipeg for the Canadians, and to Goshens with the unspeakable Englishman.'" In Toronto Mr. Fraser found "patriotism ever on the bubble," the people desiring "to wear shirt fronts made of the Union Jack." For all that the author was not pleased with Toronto—which is a great set-back to Toronto—and he calmly says that Colonel Denison, the police magistrate, "never allows a point of law to be raised or a lawyer to speak for a prisoner."

Englishmen "of refinement and culture" like Mr. Fraser should avoid coming to this rude land—or, having come, should remain long enough to really learn something about it. The book will tend to increase the superiority and tolerance which so many of Mr. Fraser's fellow-countrymen are disposed to exhibit when they leave England, and which make for continued misunderstanding. In Canada Mr. Fraser's observations will be the subject of mild amusement.

LOGS, AND ARTIC ISLANDS

The Telegraph was notified from Washington last evening that New Brunswick is about to invade the United States. The following was received from an enterprising news agency:

"Washington, May 9.—Canadians are about to invade Maine to destroy log rafts on the St. John river. Secretary Taft appeals to England to interfere."

The "900" indicated that however critical the situation the sender of the despatch believed he could or would do better, and the complications, and an outline of the consequences, into 500 words.

if the "news" was wanted here. Inasmuch as the invasion is to begin here or hereabouts, no pressing need was felt for the enemy's account of our progress. At the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature the Attorney General was authorized to take action in the matter of the St. John river obstructions, and presumably the new obstructions, and as Mr. Fraser's bodies move slowly, and as Mr. Taft weighs 300 pounds and has been very busy attending to other business in Mr. Roosevelt's absence, probably he has only now found time to ask England to prevent New Brunswick from overrunning United States territory and putting the inhabitants to the sword. Dr. Puzgaly will be ready to arbitrate, no doubt, if the Maine millmen will abandon their attempt to carry off the St. John river and place it in a glass case. It is our river, though under the Ashburton treaty we are to allow the Americans to use it. But they cannot obstruct it.

There is trouble in another quarter. Parliament discovers that the Americans have been appropriating some of our Arctic islands, and proposes to protest and assert Canadian authority. The Boston Herald recently said these islands were worth about a cent per square mile, but Soren and Shipping of New York, now edited by a former Telegraph man, "doesn't know about that," and bids the Herald remember that something similar was said about Alaska. But the Herald sticks to its estimate, saying:

"The greater part of these islands lie to the north of the Arctic circle, only a small section of Baffin Land and the islands in the mouth of Hudson's bay being south of that line. The section of Alaska north of the Arctic circle is of questionable value, though probably of far greater worth than the numerous group of islands lying to the north of this continent. Many of these could not be reached except during a brief period of the summer, and some of them could not be touched at all in seasons that were exceptionally open. Be it remembered, the northwest passage has not yet been successfully accomplished by a vessel, no ship having passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific north of our continent. The northeast passage around Europe and Asia has been made, although Asia stretches farther to the north than does any of the mainland of North America. Even with the example of Alaska in mind, we do not think there is any need of increasing our estimate of the value of Canada's Arctic islands."

But the Herald will now be asked why, if the islands are useless, the United States is placing its trade mark upon them.

BERESFORD SAYS "TOO"

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, whose opinion should carry weight, was interviewed Wednesday, and he was sailing for England, and gave his views on the coming naval battle, speaking with considerable confidence and freedom. Lord Charles says Togo will defeat Rojostevsky. He believes that Japan is far stronger than her opponent in "the man behind the gun." Togo, he predicts, will out-general the Russians, and Japanese gunnery will do the rest. He does not think the victory will be an easy one, asserting, on the contrary, that it is likely to be a bloody one, and as terrible as a case of a revolt against war for some years to come.

Moreover there will be a more powerful influence for peace after this war is decided, the alliance of Great Britain, and the United States—Lord Beresford omits Japan for the moment—bound by ties of blood and language and common interests to keep the sword of all the world in the scabbard. If Britain and the States should mass their fleets, he says, no other country or group of countries would dare fight them, which may be true enough, though such police duty would be a large order even if the two countries could agree upon an offensive and defensive bargain.

While all the world is asking when the Japanese and Russian fleets will meet Lord Beresford, with ready confidence replies: "In a few days, and Japan will win."

Captain Mahan, usually spoken of as one of the world's leading authorities on naval matters, contributes to Collier's Weekly an article on the problems confronting Togo and Rojostevsky, and while he is much more guarded than Lord Charles it is quite evident that he believes Japan will win, and that Togo will attack soon. Captain Mahan compares the Japanese commander with Nelson and believes he is saying that the Russian fleet must not reach Vladivostok. But he expects that the torpedo boats and light cruisers will make the first attempt upon the Russians; not that Captain Mahan has much faith in the light vessels, but because Togo can afford to risk them and their daring employment might cripple the Russians while the four precise Japanese battleships were held in reserve. Of the odds, and of Togo's probable course Captain Mahan writes:

"I should certainly expect the Japanese admiral to withhold his armed vessels of every kind, till he has fully tested the possibilities of his torpedo boats. Should success there compel him to bring the armored force into play against the undisciplined Russian fleet, comparison becomes difficult, even if pursued with minute and tedious detail. For, like most fleets in an age of rapid progress, both opponents are somewhat scratch lots. To say four against seven is misleading, if mention is omitted that two of the four are superior to any two of the seven, and two of the seven inferior to the worst two of the four. In armored cruisers also, the Russian two are by no means equal to the weakest two of the seven, and two of the seven inferior to the worst two of the four. In armored cruisers also, the Russian two are by no means equal to the weakest two of the seven, and two of the seven inferior to the worst two of the four. In armored cruisers also, the Russian two are by no means equal to the weakest two of the seven, and two of the seven inferior to the worst two of the four."

There is a warning may be given against the misleading rough estimate, based upon a count of all the guns of the same weight on both sides, irrespective of the details of the ships carrying them. That is a not infrequent kind of compilation, in former days as now, and has sometimes been used in a contemptible manner and spirit; but it is radically inaccurate.

"Should Togo have to fight thus, two principal methods of action are open to him. He may try by rapid movements to outnumber the Russians, thereby either effecting a preliminary reduction of force, or creating an opportunity to close at advantage; or he may, under such disadvantages as may seem to him most suitable, close at once, throwing everything on the hazard of the die. The last is the easier course for the admiral, as it is the most imposing; but for the same reason it is easier if he is not aided by the circumstances of Japan. It is easier because, the battle once joined, there is left to the admiral little further responsibility till the outcome is settled; but it abandons all to the chance of a melee. If the Japanese fleet possess adequate manoeuvring power, its superiority in numbers and the inferiority of the Russian fleet, will be the chief factor in the result. If the Japanese fleet possess adequate manoeuvring power, its superiority in numbers and the inferiority of the Russian fleet, will be the chief factor in the result. If the Japanese fleet possess adequate manoeuvring power, its superiority in numbers and the inferiority of the Russian fleet, will be the chief factor in the result."

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This is in the line with Lord Curzon's declaration that Britain would keep the "glacis" of India free at any hazard. In a war in that quarter of the world the British fleet would count for less than in most others, for the burden would fall on the army, and Russia already has the strategic railroads leading to the expedition to Tibet, the reorganization of the Indian army by Lord Kitchener, and other increasing evidence of Great Britain's watchfulness, indicate that preparations are making to close India's northern gate and keep them closed against any assault however powerful.

ROOSEVELT AND THE STRIKERS

Probably it is true that the Chicago strikers are not responsible for all of the disorder and violence which the city has suffered; but, as President Roosevelt told the teamsters who sought a pledge of neutrality from him yesterday, that is no reason why the law should not be rigidly enforced. The teamsters quit work in a quarrel that was not their own. Had peace alone been employed, the union which abandoned by the strikers would have been taken up by other hands. The union which started the strike could not win or even seriously annoy their employers unless the teamsters' union were to be used as a club. The teamsters, fearing interference by federal troops, which interference would make even turbulent Chicago safe for all men within a few hours, asked the president to hold his hand in case troops were asked for. His reply gives them solid comfort, Mayor Dunne tells them, will have his hearty support in any measure he may take to enforce order and respect for the law on the part of either strikers or employers.

This is the attitude which was to be expected in Mr. Roosevelt's case. He has frequently preached the sound doctrine that public disorder must be suppressed, and that when it has been suppressed there is time to weigh the rights of the parties at odds. In his speech yesterday there is an implied rebuke to Mayor Dunne and the governor of Illinois. Both have encouraged violence and bloodshed by mistaken hesitation in the face of daily facts that invited the strong hand of authority. It is a wrong to no man to make the streets safe for all, to enable men to move in security, and to guarantee safety to all who desire to accept employment declined by others. It is a reproach to the authorities that for many days citizens have been killed, beaten and intimidated, for no other cause than the determination of the labor unions to enforce terms which they could not command by peaceful measures and which, in the end, they must fail to obtain by unlawful means. Were Theodore Roosevelt either mayor or governor the anarchy in Chicago would be short lived.

KEEPING THE RIVER CLEAR

Following the action of the American government in appealing to London against New Brunswick's proposal to free the St. John River from obstructions, the Telegraph publishes on another page this article on the problems confronting Togo and Rojostevsky, and while he is much more guarded than Lord Charles it is quite evident that he believes Japan will win, and that Togo will attack soon. Captain Mahan compares the Japanese commander with Nelson and believes he is saying that the Russian fleet must not reach Vladivostok. But he expects that the torpedo boats and light cruisers will make the first attempt upon the Russians; not that Captain Mahan has much faith in the light vessels, but because Togo can afford to risk them and their daring employment might cripple the Russians while the four precise Japanese battleships were held in reserve. Of the odds, and of Togo's probable course Captain Mahan writes:

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

The inspectors of the board of health will start next Monday morning on their annual spring tour of inspection of the city's sanitary arrangements.

The St. John Law Society has elected as council: Attorney-General Pugsley, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward, Wm. A. Ewing, Judge Freeman, A. P. Marshall, Amos A. Wilson, E. G. Kaye and Daniel Mullin, K. C.

The tug Admiral Capt. Knox, left Glasgow on Tuesday with the first big raft of logs for St. John this year. The tug consisted of about 330 joints. The tug Sea King, owned by the Tappin firm, is also taking a raft of logs to St. John—Fredericton enroute.

D. Boyaner, optician, has opened an optical store at 651 Main street. Mr. Boyaner is a graduate optician and has had many years experience in optical work. His optical parlors contain the latest appliances for testing the sight; he guarantees to remedy any defect in vision, and to furnish glasses that will prove satisfactory.

Chief of Police Clark has received a picture of the burglar, Joseph Dixon, who was killed by Teller H. Von Metzke while attempting to rob the Lancaster (Ont.) bank. The picture came from the Montreal detective bureau. The local police say there is no doubt that Dixon is not the St. John man of that name, as some papers intimated.

In addition to the two turbine steamers—at least one of which is to be for the St. John-Boston route in the Eastern Steamship Company's service—Chas. W. Morse is now reported to have ordered four more large steamers of the same type, to run between New York and Boston. The steamers to be constructed for the Eastern Steamship Company for the Boston-St. John route will cost more than \$600,000 apiece.

A caravan of gypsies passed through the city Tuesday en route westward. Their canvas-covered wagon-tops attracted a great deal of attention, while the tiny sun-burned children were also interesting. The women had these typical rings in the ears and the men wore as if they had stepped onto the stage in a production of Balfe's Bohemian Girl. Horses were tethered behind wagons, six in all, and baggage of all sorts was included in the loads. On entering Main street from Paradise Row a wheel was wrenched off of the wagons in the car track and a delay of an hour or so was caused, the other wagons straggling along Main street like a circus parade.

The annual meeting of the St. Martins Telephone Company was held Wednesday afternoon. A dividend of eight per cent was declared. The old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: C. M. Boswick, president; W. E. Skillen, vice-president; Dr. A. A. Stockton, W. M. Jarvis and C. D. Trueman. The president said that last year had been a very good one, and that the present year would be equally good and that new offices would likely be opened soon. A. W. McFackin was reappointed secretary-treasurer.

Three buildings burned at Tatamagouche. Loss about \$10,000, and insurance is very small—Hard battle to stop the blaze.

Amherst, N. S., May 9—(Special)—A very serious fire occurred at Tatamagouche, Chester county, this morning, when three stores were destroyed. The fire started at 1:30 in the rear warehouse of George Clark, and within twenty minutes the whole premises were a mass of flames. The butcher shop of D. Menzie, on the west, caught and was soon consumed, while the fine store of D. Nelson, on the east, also caught. Part of the goods from the lower flat was saved.

A small office belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Roach was between Nelson's store and that of D. Chambers, and here the fire was stopped by the almost superhuman efforts of the citizens. Chambers' stock was badly damaged by smoke and water. Nelson's loss is about \$2,500, with \$1,100 insurance. Clark's is about \$6,000, no insurance. Menzie's shop was owned by Alexander Fraser, was insured for \$300. Considering that the only fire appliances were a hook and ladder and bucket brigade, the citizens deserve great credit for confining the fire to the burned buildings.

CHATHAM BOARD OF HEALTH TOO STRINGENT. Chatham, N. B., May 10—(Special)—Dr. Fisher, secretary to the provincial board of health, conferred today with the town board of health and objected to such stringent measures of precaution as house to house visitation by the board of health officers and compulsory vaccination. The meeting decided that every case of rash must be reported to the board or a fine of \$40 paid.

A \$200,000 Confagration. Jackson, Miss., May 9—The business district of the town of Flora was wiped out by fire today. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

AN OUTFITTING SUIT For Lady or Gentleman. Made of Hewson Tweeds. LOOKS SMART, stands all kinds of HARB USABLE and WILL WASH. See samples at your tailor's or merchant's. HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, Limited, Amherst, N. S.

HYMAN WILL RUN IN LONDON IF APPOINTED. London, Ont., May 9—(Special)—Hon. Chas. S. Hyman, who returned to Toronto this evening, was offered a party to follow, if he should be and decide to accept. I will run in London and nowhere else. Hyman's friends say there's no doubt the contest will be held in this city before many days.

ROOSEVELT GIVES GOOD ADVICE TO CHICAGO STRIKERS. Tells Delegation That Law and Order Must Be Upheld. Teamster Officials Asked Him to Prevent Federal Troops from Being Brought There—President a Believer in Law-abiding Unions.

Chicago, May 10—A committee of labor men appointed to call on President Roosevelt and lodge with him a protest against the employment of federal troops during the present teamsters' strike was granted an audience late this afternoon. President Roosevelt and Secretary Lusk were the only persons at the conference. Secretary Lusk later gave out an account of the interview.

At Portland (Me.) during the past season the total value of foreign exports fell off about \$3,000,000, but this, it is claimed, was nearly offset by a gain of rather more than \$5,000,000 in domestic exports. The shipment of apples showed a decrease of more than 50,000 barrels. Live stock shipments were heavier. The total value of the exports was \$18,696,697 as compared with \$17,077,335 in 1904.

The yacht Coronet, with the members of the Holy Ghost and Us set on board, sailed at noon Wednesday for parts unknown. "Elijah" Sandford, who has been gunning in the wilds of the Little South West Miramichi, told a Times correspondent that he had no intention of attempting to convert the inhabitants of Northumberland, but was in quest of wild things for his museum, in which category he included bears, hawks and owls.

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NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FOR SPRINGHILL, N. S. Contract Awarded—Site Cost \$10,000—Enlarging Cottage Hospital.

Amherst, May 6—The contract for the new Y. M. C. A. building at Springhill has been let and the foundation started. The cost of the land and building is some where in the vicinity of \$10,000, a large proportion of which has been subscribed. A good wing is being added to the cottage hospital and for this reason the hospital will be closed for three months. Sillick & Co., of this town, have the contract and commenced work yesterday. Through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Wilson, who has been untiring in his zeal, the hospital now has an endowment of \$38,000. Mr. Wilson hopes to increase it at an early date to \$100,000. This hospital has never received government aid.

SACKVILLE STORE BURGLARIZED. Sackville, N. B., May 9—(Special)—Turner Bros' store was burglarized last night and about \$30 stolen. Entrance was effected through a cellar window which was broken. The cash box in the safe was overturned but contained no money. The box containing the money belonging to Court Trustmaster I. O. F., of which Woodford Turner is treasurer, was discovered underneath the safe and the contents rifled. The burglary is somewhat of a mystery. Turner Bros' store has been broken into several times within the last few years. There is no clue to the guilty parties.

Harvey Station Notes. Harvey Station, May 8—The weather during the week has been all that farmers could desire, and in the locality the greatest part of the seed has been got into the ground. The season is considerably earlier than usual here, consisting of a shop and dwelling house, to the C. P. Railway Company, and intends moving to Little Settlement in a short time. She has been a resident at the station about thirty-five years. During the past week carpenters of the C. P. Company have been engaged raising and repairing the station house.

Alton Coburn, an eight-year-old daughter of Marshall Coburn, died on Wednesday last. She had been in declining health for more than three months past. H. H. McDonald, of Halifax, a student of the Presbyterian College there, has been appointed to preach at Brookway and Fort Mills for the summer. He assumed his duties on May 1. Michael Donohue, who has been quite seriously ill, is now considerably improved.

STAR LINE ASKS FOR A PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY

Whole Question of Grants to Local Steamship Lines Will Be Looked Into.

Public Works Arranged. Hon. Mr. LaBelle in Conference with St. John and Queens County Representatives Seeing About Repairs to Roads and Bridge—The Interprovincial Bridge.

A committee of the government is to look into the question of provincial subsidies to steamship lines. The matter arose at Monday night's government meeting on the subject of the Star Line Company for the river service. It was decided that Hon. Messrs. LaBelle, Sweeney and McFadden should have a meeting with the company's representatives on Tuesday.

The quarterly meeting of the municipal council was held Tuesday. The report of the finance committee was taken up and discussed and other routine business was transacted. The standing committee, the parish officers and other officials for the year were appointed.

The following councillors were present: White, Christie, Macrae, Holder, Tilly, Hamm, McGoldrick, Lewis, Vanvar, M. J. Lidge, Frink, Pickett, Baxter, Cochran, Connelly, Black, Carson, Adams, Donovan, Long, Lowell, Hooley, Dean, Conscience, with G. R. Vincent, the county secretary, J. A. Magillon, the auditor, and Marshall Coughlan in attendance.

F. W. Cochran, of St. Martins, was unanimously elected warden. Ex-Councillor Lee on retiring referred to the increase of uncontrolled expenditure during the twelve years he had sat in the council and in speaking of the controllable expenditure said he believed an adequate return had always been received. He mentioned that eight councillors had become M. P.'s and one an M. P. and thought this was greatly to the credit of the council.

Ald. Macrae, the retiring warden, briefly reviewed the work of the council for the year and thanked the members for their courtesy and attendance.

Mr. Cochran then took the chair and in his address mentioned that St. Martins had not had a chairman at the council since 1889. He traced his year of office would be satisfactory.

The report of the finance committee was taken up section by section. Councillor Christie, the chairman, moved the adoption of each section and the following amounts were recommended:

Contingencies, \$16,770.00; Almshouse and workhouse, \$17,000.00; General Public Hospital, \$20,000.00; Local Board of Health, \$4,000.00; Common schools, \$16,334.00.

The committee also recommended payment of a number of bills. As to coroners' views on bodies they said: "The committee are of opinion that twelve views held by Coroner Roberts and two views held by Coroner Kenney were unnecessary, as in each case the persons died from natural causes. They therefore recommended that the bills for those views be not paid."

Exception was taken by a number of councillors to the heavy expenditure at the almshouse for turkeys at Christmas, the printing bill, coach hire, etc. The report of the committee of investigation into the almshouse and workhouse was moved except in respect of section 2.

Section 2 recommended \$17,000 for the almshouse and workhouse. Councillor Baxter moved an amendment to reduce the amount to \$16,000 as a protest against the overdraft which he considered was illegal. The amendment was lost and the section adopted.

Section 3 recommended that the commissioners of the almshouse and workhouse file in their reports to the council secretary a detailed statement of all expenditures for outdoor relief before payment. Where a statement of the almshouse and workhouse bills was also adopted.

On the motion of Councillor Christie was decided that the information should be available only for the use of the warden, chairman of the finance committee and secretary.

Councillor White moved that the government be memorialized to require the commissioners of the almshouse to present an estimate of expenditure, etc. The report of the special committee on the interior management of the jail was adopted.

Councillor McGoldrick moved that ex-Councillor Lee be appointed to the position of collector of rates and taxes—General Public Hospital commission.

Ald. Christie, in seconding the motion, spoke of Mr. Lee as one of the best and oldest councillors in his time. Councillor White, speaking in favor of Mr. Lee's appointment, said it would establish a new precedent by giving a representative to the parish.

The appointment was made. An application from Lawrence Lawson for a lot in Simonsville was referred to the county secretary to report back. Richard Rawlins and W. Amos were appointed Bay Shore police.

The secretary was empowered to take license to lumber surveyors. Marshall Coughlan was appointed keeper of the dead house.

The grand jury's report was not considered as it was understood the secretary had not received an official copy.

Parish Officers Appointed. The following parish officers were appointed: Parish of St. Martins. Assessors of rates—James Bourke, William Smith, Geo. W. Brown. Highway commissioners—S. J. Spaulding, Parish clerk—T. W. Mosher. Highway commissioner—S. J. Spaulding (district No. 1), S. C. Osborne (district No. 2), H. W. Brown (district No. 3). Revisors—F. M. Cochran, R. Canby.

Parish of Simonds. Parish clerk—A. F. Johnston. District clerk—J. H. Emery. Assessors of rates—J. Hoigan, James L. A. R. Brown. Highway commissioners—M. Dehan, W. Sams, D. McHugh. Parish clerk—S. J. Spaulding. Revisors—F. M. Cochran, R. Canby.

Parish of Lancaster. Collector of rates and taxes—Amador Anderson (district No. 1), N. McGuire (district No. 2). Parish clerk—Andrew Gault (district No. 1), J. Galbraith (district No. 2).

EX-COUNCILLOR LEE TO HOSPITAL COMMISSION

Appointed at First Meeting of New Municipal Council.

CORONERS' VIEWS. Councillors Adopt Finance Committee's Report Declaring a Number Unnecessary—The Parish Officers Appointed—Alms House Matters Receive Attention.

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Quick Relief From PAIN IN LIVER

Effective care for constipation and all the ailments of the liver.

It is a fact that the liver is the most important organ of the human system. It is the great filter of the blood, and it is the source of the bile, which is necessary for the digestion of food. If the liver is diseased, the whole system is affected. Fruit-Liver Tablets are a natural and effective remedy for all liver ailments.

For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, and all the ailments of the liver, Fruit-Liver Tablets are the only remedy that will give you quick relief. They are made from natural fruit juices and are entirely free from any harmful ingredients.

Manufactured by Fruit-Lives Limited, Ottawa. Price per box, 50c. Sold everywhere.

MORE DEBATE ON SCHOOL CLAUSE

(Continued from page 1) over they tested it they would obtain victory. Mr. Foster had omitted to mention another important matter. That was the thirteen men who had voted with the government on the bill. These were the most intelligent members of the opposition. They had endorsed and vindicated the policy of the government on the autonomy measures.

Dr. A. A. Stockton, Conservative, of St. John (N. B.), challenged Hon. Mr. Oliver to say he was re-elected as a minister because of the legislation now before the house.

He took exception to a suggestion the minister of justice had made that the original clause sixteen and not the amendments were before the house. He asked if Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton had voted the other night for the original clause sixteen or the amended clause sixteen. It was an attempt to impose upon credit for the minister of justice to say he had been speaking on the original clause sixteen.

He asked if the government proposed to hold over the educational clause until all the others had passed and then force the original clauses through. What was the minister of finance voting for when he voted the other night? Dr. Stockton asked and, answering it himself, said he was supporting his leader.

Mr. Fielding—in that respect I differ from thirteen members on the opposition benches.

Dr. Spruille insisted the house thought the amended clause sixteen and not the original clause sixteen were being discussed. He insisted upon a government interpretation of the meaning of the educational and the land clauses taken together.

The leader of the opposition here tried to call off the debate. He said that as it was proposed to hold over these clauses it might be well to hold over the discussion.

Fitzpatrick Will Answer Monday

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that he proposed to speak on Monday upon the educational clause. He hoped the other clauses would be disposed of by that time.

Mr. Lisle, Conservative, of Qu'Appelle, declined to accept Mr. Borden's hint to let the matter drop here. He undertook a defence of Mr. Haultain and said the minister of justice had the other day misquoted Mr. Haultain's Red Deer speech on the school question. He regretted he could not find a file of the Regina Leader in the library to justify that.

The return of Mr. Fitzpatrick was to quote from the Regina Leader, and proved he had quoted verbatim the language of Mr. Haultain that reported.

Mr. Ingram taunted the government with having tested the school question what was practically a foreign constituency. He spent half an hour spelling the names of voters of one polling division. He wanted a test made in North Oxford and London on the school question.

Oliver Defends Gallitians. Hon. Mr. Oliver took Mr. Ingram to task for endeavoring to belittle the deliberately expressed opinion of the people of the northwest, and especially his own constituency. He repudiated the attempt made at striking a blow at the country, and particularly at that part which was now one of the most progressive in the country.

The minister gave statistics to show that his majority at the last general election was in no way depending on the foreign vote. He divided the vote in his constituency by groups, and found that there were 2,835 English, 2,236 of all other peoples, leaving a clear majority of 609 English.

The English-speaking vote gave him a majority of 918, and how many were there on the other side who had that majority? How many had the member for Elgin? There were 3,116 Protestants and 2,983 Catholic voters. The Protestant majority for him was two to one, the half-breed two to one, the Gallitian two and a half to one, the French three and a half to one, and the German six to one.

He said that the Gallitians were Canadians and did not deserve what had been said about them. They were not responsible for Mr. Ingram's lack of education who had as much difficulty in reading French as the Gallitian names.

Hon. Mr. Patterson recalled how Conservatives demanded a test in northwest, and how Mr. Borden had proved the nomination of Mr. Oliver and now they were declaring the test was no test.

The house adjourned at 1:45 p.m. passing a clause.

LONGSHOREMEN AND SHIPPERS TALK OVER THE WAGES QUESTION

The Shippers Present Case in Detail, and Some Questions and Answers Are Given With Warmth--Suggestion of Threatening Letters Sent to Stevedores.

The meeting of the board of trade, shipping representatives, and members of the Longshoremen's Association, Tuesday evening, to discuss the question raised by the men's declaration that forty cents per hour should be their rate of wages, was without any decision one way or the other.

Mr. Schofield, president of the board of trade, presided. S. Schofield was present, also Alfred Porter, representing Wm. Thomson & Company; W. E. Golding representing Geo. McKean; W. M. Jarvis, McLaughlin, and others.

After the chairman had explained the purpose of the meeting, S. Schofield, in behalf of the shipping interests read the following statement: St. John, N. B., May 10, 1905. H. B. Schofield, Esq., President St. John Board of Trade.

Dear Sir--Having requested you to call a special meeting of the board of trade for consideration of the ship labor question, we now beg to submit the following information on the subject: The present current rates of longshoremen's wages at other neighboring ports are as follows: Halifax--Day, 20 cents; night, 25 cents.

The communication just read from the St. John steamship agents and shippers shows the wages current at the various ports with which St. John has to compete, and the necessity of adopting such wages and regulations here as will enable St. John from being handicapped in the trade.

reduction in the booking and the giving of half the preference to the regulars. S. Schofield argued that there would be no serious scarcity of work if a moderate wage rate was asked.

Mr. Catherine, making the observation that a "wage war" was not going to solve the difficulty, retired. D. J. McLaughlin was called on and said that he had to say from the standpoint of the private citizen that he was in favor of the city at heart.

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REV. JOHN HUGHES LIKES BABY'S BODY FOUND

NOT THE NEW THEOLOGY Rested in Cigar Box on Logs Near Rankine's Wharf

Found by Captain Hunter of the Schooner Able E. Stubbs-- Cornerer Notified and Body is Placed in Dead House.

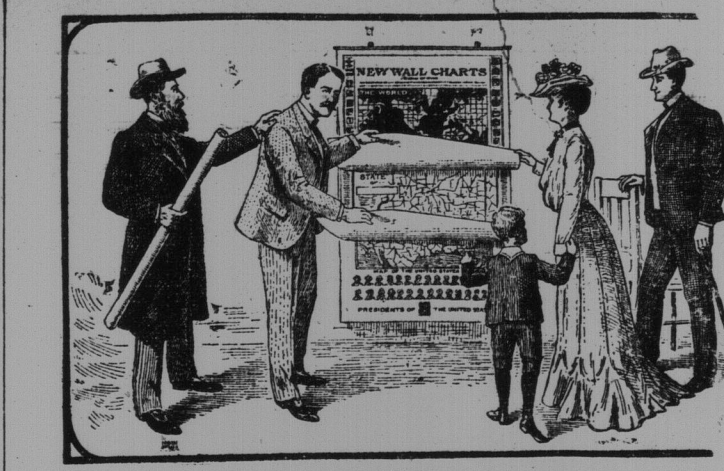
An infant's body in a cigar box was found on a raft of logs near Rankine's wharf, foot of Portland street, early Wednesday evening, and after Coroner Berryman had been notified, was placed in the dead house.

The body was found by Capt. Herman G. Hunter, of the schooner Able E. Stubbs, which is loading at the wharf. Recently a large raft of spiling was towed down from South Bay and placed close to the schooner.

Rev. David Hutchinson, the pastor-elect of Main street Baptist church, was formally inducted Tuesday before very large congregation. The service was very impressive, the music being of a special nature.

Rev. Dr. Gates talks of criticism by the people and what it should be--Large congregation and Brother Clergyman Great New Main Street Baptist Pastor.

Mr. Hutchinson thanked Mr. Gay and the congregation. He felt strong in the knowledge of such a feeling as Mr. Gay had expressed, he hoped the tie between pastor and people would ever be of the strongest; he already felt one with them.



Every Family in the Province Will Want a Wall Map with the very latest map of the Maritime Province, the proposed route for the Grand Trunk Pacific through Brunswick.

ENQUIRY INTO N. B. TELEPHONE CO.'S AFFAIRS Senator Thompson and Dr. Stockton Testify Before Parliamentary Commission.

The following despatch appeared in Wednesday's Times: "Rutland Falls, Me., May 10--Information was received here today from Benoit that the skull, breast and leg bones of a human being had been found in Rangley Lake.

Hints to Housekeepers. When the asbestos in stoves and fire places becomes blackened it may be cleaned by spraying with water and allowing the gas to burn for a while.

Appetite Was Dizzey Most of The Could Not Sleep at Night Many people are unaware anything wrong with their head, till some little excitement or makes them feel faint and dizzy.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. We do not claim that they will cure chronic heart disease, but we claim that they will strengthen the heart, and build up the shaky nervous system.

TO BOOM WOODSTOCK SUMMER CARNIVAL

WOODSTOCK, MAY 9--A representative meeting of the citizens was held in the council chamber last night to promote the annual summer carnival.

AN INCIDENT OF A DAY. A party of awesome looking young Britons reached town Tuesday, apparently just out from the dear home land.

Sussex Building Burned. Sussex, May 9--The fire department was called out last evening about 6.30 to a fire in Patrick Bolan's house, Duke street.