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CHEERS AND JEERS WHEAT KING'S PORTION

Jas. A. Patten Put In a Strenuous Day In England—Mobbed In Manchester, Acclaimed In Liverpool.

AMERICAN DISGUSTED AT EMNITY SHOWN

London, March 11.—A hostile demonstration on the floor of the cotton exchange at Manchester and one directly in contrast with it for friendliness on the corn exchange at Liverpool, were met with today by Jas. A. Patten, the Chicago wheat and cotton operator. In the first, Mr. Patten was mobbed and probably escaped injury only by being rescued by the police in the latter he was greeted with cheering and other manifestations of amity. Mr. Patten will sail from Liverpool tomorrow for New York on board the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania.

The brief vacation in England of the Chicago operator, had been spent mostly about the Liverpool markets and today he made up his mind to run over to Manchester to see the city and visit the cotton exchange. It was known by Mr. Patten that there had been hreats of an unpleasant reception, should he visit "Cottonopolis," but he refused to believe they would be carried into effect. These threats, it is said, emanated from persons on the exchange who lost sums as a result of Mr. Patten's operations in Chicago, and from others who held responsible for yesterday's rise in the price of cotton and believed that his visit to England had for its purpose, manipulation of the market.

Hardly had Mr. Patten reached the floor of the Manchester Exchange before the outburst came. He was hooted and jeered by the throng and then surrounded and hustled to the street. The crowd followed even here and did not desist in its demonstration of dislike until the American had been placed in a cab by the police and started for the railway station, where he took the first train back to Liverpool. While unhurt, Mr. Patten was greatly surprised and irritated at the enmity the people of Manchester had shown for him.

Arriving in Liverpool he just had time to visit the Corn Exchange before it closed for the day. The floor was crowded with members who evinced their sympathy with him for the treatment that had been shown him in Manchester by taking off their hats and cheering him when he referred to the incident. An occurrence similar to the Manchester affair took place on the London Exchange after the recent election when a member of the exchange, who was a candidate for parliament and had made reflections in his speeches on the sobriety of the personnel of the navy, was chased from the building and along the street.

LUMBERJACKS ATTACK RAILWAY OFFICIAL

Baggage Master On D. A. R. Badly Cut On Moving Train Near Digby—Police On The Trail Of Ringleaders.

Digby, Mar. 11.—A gang of drunken lumbermen from Hants county going to their homes in Digby and Yarmouth counties, found their way into the baggage car of the D. A. R. westbound express just after leaving Digby and attempted to take charge, to which Baggage Master Fred Mosely took decided objections. They were too much for Mosely who fought them single handed until he was fell to the floor by a blow on the head from a spade in the hands of one of the toughs. Mosely's head received a bad wound and it was some hours before he recovered consciousness. Two of the gang were arrested by D. A. R. special officer James McMellon, who happened to be a passenger on the train but the ringleaders made their escape when the train came to a stop. The two men under arrest were brought to Digby and after devulging the names of the real culprits who injured Mosely were allowed to go upon paying a fine for being drunk and creating a disturbance on the train. Officer McMellon has gone after the others of the gang and expects to have them in Digby jail by tomorrow.

NO SUCCESSION DUTIES FOR NON-RESIDENTS

Ottawa, Ont., March 11.—A judgment was given by the supreme court today which has a general application to all the provinces. It establishes the principle that the province of New Brunswick cannot under the succession duties act, collect duties on monies in a bank within the province and belonging to a estate of a non-resident of the province. The case in point was the appeal of Lovitt vs. the King which was allowed with costs. The late George N. Lovitt of Yarmouth, N. S., at the time of his death had money deposited in the Bank of British North America at St. John, N. B., and the supreme court of New Brunswick ordered the executors to pay the province $3,251 succession duties. This is nullified.

MORE TRICKERY UNEARTHED IN LUMSDEN CASE

Further Efforts Of Liberals To Render Abortive Work Of Inquiry Disclosed At Ottawa Yesterday.

REPRIMAND FOR McDONALD OF PICTOU

Ottawa, March 11.—A most extraordinary piece of trickery by the Liberals was expressed in the house today. Everybody knows that the Lumsden case is dragging its slow length along in the all-Grit committee.

Everybody knows that the Conservative members of the committee resigned in protest against the action of the majority which blocked their efforts to secure a thorough probing. What has puzzled many who have been watching the affairs is that several days have gone by without mention in the house of the resignation of the Conservatives.

The reason for this is a technicality. When a matter is engaging the attention of a committee the house cannot discuss it. Once the committee reports its report becomes a proper subject for discussion. As long as the committee omits to report all lips are sealed in the house. Thus it is easy to keep the Conservatives quiet for a time.

Scheme Frustrated.

Unfortunately for this scheme, Mr. Haughton Lennox had taken the precaution earlier in the work of the committee of carrying through a motion that the proceedings of the committee, evidence and all be printed and reported to the House from day to day. By this there should have been a daily report to the House. This was passed.

It now turns out that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Victor Geoffrion altered the terms of this motion in reporting it to the house. It was passed in the words "from day to day" It was reported to the house that the committee had decided that the evidence should be printed from day to day. He omitted all mention of the committee's decision to report from day to day and the committee has not reported. It may be added that an examination of the original records shows Mr. Lennox's motion in its correct form, until the chairman's report to the house is reached.

The artifice is clear. The committee originally decided to report daily, thus affording a daily opportunity for discussion in the house. Subsequent developments made it highly desirable to muzzle the house. So the resolution is coolly reported to the house in a garbled form.

Mr. Borden brought the chairman's "singular error" up in the house this afternoon, explaining the circumstances.

Mr. Geoffrion admitted that he had dropped the words from the report because the original reference to the committee had empowered the committee to report "from time to time." He thought that sufficient.

Reported Incorrectly.

Mr. Borden pointed out that the reference of the house had nothing to do with the case. The committee had passed a resolution and Mr. Geoffrion had reported it incorrectly.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that the report might have been made correctly and printed incorrectly. Errors sometimes occurred in printing.

It may be interjected that an examination of the records shows that this conjecture is not sustained by the facts.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald testily observed that the Conservative members should have been in the committee to see that the proceedings were reported correctly. In any case it was the clerk of the committee and not the chairman who prepared the report.

Mr. Borden said that it was a matter not for the committee but for the House, which should see that the committee's proceedings were reported correctly. Mr. MacDonald's excuse made the matter more mysterious still.

"Probably a clerical error," the Premier again suggested.

"A very convenient clerical error," came from the Opposition.

Mr. MacDonald suggested that Mr. Borden might have taken the trouble to investigate the matter, a reference to the Prime Minister's conjecture as to a clerical error.

"I did investigate," Mr. Borden replied with unusual vigor, "and I found the recommendation of the committee had been altered."

Astute Alteration.

Mr. MacDonald he added had given a clue to the whole affair. An astute alteration had evidently been made which had blocked all reference to the Lumsden matter in the House. He ironically complimented Mr. MacDonald on having had the frankness to let it out.

Very angry Mr. MacDonald rose to reply. The Speaker intervened and pointed out that he had exhausted his right to speak.

The member for Pictou talked back and brought on his head an admonition that he should sit down when the Speaker rose. He yielded for the moment and then rose to the point of order that Mr. Borden had made a personal reference to him and that he had been prevented from replying.

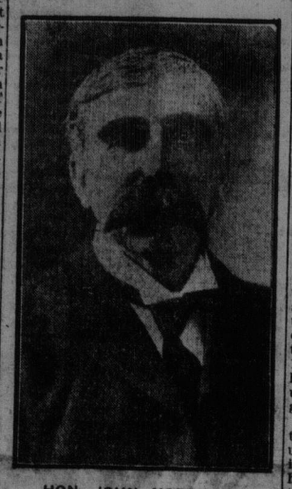
Mr. Speaker ignored this and the incident terminated.

TACTICS OF OPPOSITION VIGOROUSLY SCORED BY MR. MORRISSY IN HOUSE

Chief Commissioner of Public Works While Declaring Allegiance to Liberal Party Has Hot Shot for Men Who Are Seeking to Discredit the Government Led By Mr. Hazen---Mr. Copp Described as a Whippersnapper Loses Temper and Emerges Discredited From Debate

Attempt to Create Political Capital Out of Trivial Happening in Fairville Ends Disasterously for Opposition and Mr. Lowell, Who Fathered the Movement, Throwing Discretion to the Winds Makes Lamentable Showing---Lively Session of Legislature at Fredericton Yesterday.

Fredericton, N. B., March 11.—The estimates were all passed in the house today but not until one of the livliest scenes in recent sessions had occurred. With the house in committee on supply Hon. John Morrissy made a vigorous attack on the opposition for the insinuations and reflections which had been cast upon the officials of the department of public works. The chief commissioner did not go around the block to choose words which would act as balm on the injured feelings of several of the opposition members who had made attacks upon him in the past and when he got finished Mr. Copp and some other members of the opposition were smarting under the grilling they had received.



HON. JOHN MORRISSY.

A Grievance.

An effort was then made to make it appear that the opposition had a big grievance over some trivial matter in St. John county over an inquiry made by Mr. Bentley and Mr. Lowell about some much needed work on the roads which they seemed to regret had been done notwithstanding the great benefit it had accomplished for the people of St. John county, but unfortunately Mr. Lowell made some bad breaks and the game to get sympathy was suddenly ruined when Mr. Lowell lost his temper completely, transgressed all parliamentaary rules and refused to accept a straightforward statement of facts which was made by the premier.

In a good natured but firm manner the premier took Mr. Lowell to task and showed to the house that he had grossly misrepresented him and what it was all over one of the opposition managers remarked to a reporter: "Lowell lost his head and ought to have apologized to the pemier." The Bentley-Lowell bubble had burst and the smallness of the game being played by Mr. Lowell and his inexperienced colleague was laid bare by the premier and the chief commissioner.

The Premier's Statement.

"This government has got nothing to conceal," said the premier in answer to the ridiculous insinuations that had been made by the St. John Co. members, "the chief commissioner of public works has offered to give the hon. gentlemen from St. John Co. the assistance of the entire staff of his department and all the books and accounts to aid them in securing what information they wish and what more can be done."

Hon. Mr. Morrissy declared his allegiance to the Liberal party and to Premier Hazen's administration and described as "gall and impertinence of a little whipper snapper from Westmorland that was amazing." Mr. Copps many attempts to read him out of the Liberal party.

It was a lively ending of the business week of the session.

Not the least interesting have been the proceedings in committee of the whole house. Dr. Taylor of Charlotte who is one of the most popular and generally liked members of the house acted as chairman of the committee on two occasions during the week and considering that it was his first experience he carried out his duties in a manner which was most pleasing to his many friends. The bill relating to the proposed dam on the Tobique river will come up before the corporations committee on the 17th.

The bill relating the part of the harbor of the city of St. John that is in Courtenay Bay may possibly have to stand over until the next session. The rules of the house relating to advertising of private legislation have not been carried out regarding this bill and as it is an important matter it may be objected to on that ground.

Mr. Prescott was in the chair during a part of the budget debate yesterday and made an excellent substitute for the speaker.

Mr. Allain of Northumberland has been confined to his room at Windsor Hall for some days through illness.

House Meets.

The House met at three o'clock.

Bills to allow the city of Moncton to issue debentures, etc., to further amend the schools act, relating to the holding of municipal elections in the city and county of St. John and the Sackville Electric Light and Telephone Company were agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill to incorporate the Hartland and Miramichi Railway Company.

Mr. McLachlan introduced a bill relating to the town of Chatham, also a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell presented petitions signed by large numbers of rate payers in the parishes of Lancaster and Simonds, St. John county, against a bill relating to the city and police courts in St. John.

The petitions were read by the clerk and Hon. Mr. Maxwell stated that the petitioners contended that if the bill passed it would destroy the parish courts and take all the court business into the city.

Hon. Mr. Flemming in reply to Mr. Upham's inquiry, said the government was not aware of what quantity of school books were in Tompkins Bros'. store in Bath, Carleton county, at the time of the fire there, and that S. Watts Tompkins who continued the business was making remittances satisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy in reply to Mr. Copp's inquiry said there had been no suspension of work on Narrows bridge, Queens county, after January 1st, 1909.

Separated Accounts.

Hon. Mr. Flemming on an item of three hundred dollars for expenses of the auditor general's department, said that the contingencies were now voted with each department and legislature contingencies kept in separate accounts, and that the old contingencies item in estimates had been done away with. Under the new system the auditir general said there was twice as much work to do in his department and this no doubt somewhat explained the fact that the amount voted for expenses in his department was somewhat greater than it used to be.

Hon. Mr. Flemming in reply to Mr. Copp said that the item of $1,400 for education departmental expenses was less than was spent last year.

Mr. Copp said that the government deserved praise for including the item of $1,000 for school houses in poor districts. He felt, however, that the government should consider the question of increasing the amount just as soon as the finances of the province would allow. He knew of one or two instances where more money in this direction could be spent in Westmorland county.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the government realized that it would be well if more money could be spent in this way and that an additional grant would no doubt be made when the finances of the province would allow.

Mr. MacLachlan said that he felt the government were dealing generously with education and was doing all it could with the finances available to afford good educational facilities in the province. He felt that good educational factilities were as necessary as anything else if the people of the province were to be kept here and those coming in were to be satisfied and remain. Good equipment of schools was also highly necessary and if the province could afford to give $5,000 in grants to exhibitions which many said was more for the benefit of horse racing than anything else, he hoped that the government would soon be in a position to vote a similar amount for this item. The assistance given to the poor school districts was not as much as it should be compared with the liberal aid that was given for higher education.

The School Books.

On the item of $12,000 for the purchase and expenses of handling school books, Mr. Flemming said that the expense last year was greater than it would be this year, for the stock had then been placed with vendors. It was difficult to prognosticate to the demands because vendors did not get their large supplies until early in August when the schools were to open up.

In reply to Mr. Legere of Westmorland, he would say the same amount appeared in the estimated revenue as in the estimated expenditure for this item and it was hoped that no more would be expended than received. In other words that the books would about pay for their handling.

Mr. Robinson asked if it was the intention to extend the number of books sold under the new system. He understood that the list now covered about all the books.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that it was the intention to extend the list and by the start of the next school year he hoped to have all the books in use in the common schools on the list of those sold at reduced prices. He had about completed negotiations to have the speller now in use and sold at 30 cents placed with the purchasers at the opening of the next school term at 15 cents, or just one half the price. If he didn't have the same book now in use he would have another equally as good.

Mr. Robinson said he used to read that the high price of school books under the old administration was costing the province $70,000 a year and he would like to know if $12,000 of this item was supposed to represent all the school books to be used in the province during the year.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said the leader of the opposition had been drawing on his imagination that all the books of the common school were not on the list, that high school books were not sold through vendors and that a reduction of 40 per cent or more in the cost of the books made a big difference to the people of the province who thoroughly appreciated it.

Another Reduction.

Hon. Mr. Flemming on an item of $550 for expenses in attorney general's department said that the cost of contingencies in which this item used to be included had been greatly reduced. In 1907 it was $20,000 and this year the amount estimated was $7,000 for the contingencies of the different departments and $7,000 for the contingencies of the legislature or a total of $14,000 was being asked as compared with $20,000 in 1907.

Hon. Mr. Flemming on an item of $700 for the expenses of the receiver general's department said the work of this department had greatly increased as under the new system all accounts were paid not by warrants for bulk sums but by single checks. The education department under the old system used to get quarterly warrants and now over $300,000 was paid out in small checks through the receiver general's department, making much more work than four warrants that had to be issued under the old system.

Hon. Mr. Flemming in reply to Mr. Robinson said that there was the same number of officials on the staff of the receiver general and provincial secretary as there used to be but they were divided differently between the two offices.

On the item for expenses of the factory inspector Hon. Mr. Maxwell said he wished to refer to the unwarranted and unjustifiable attack made by the honorable member for Westmorland on the present factory inspector. In his speech the other evening in which he charged the inspector was using his position for partizan purposes. He had a letter from the inspector with a copy of the report of the latter he would like to read.

Rigid Inspection.

Mr. Maxwell then read from the report which set out the strong necessity for rigid inspection of steam boilers which it was alleged was usually done in a very perfunctory manner a large majority of those now in use receiving no periodical inspection whatever. Continuing, Mr. Maxwell said that there were at least one hundred or one hundred and fifty boilers in use in the province which had not been inspected for ten years, and which were a menace to the lives of those employed near them. There was no more important work than boiler inspection and the inspector did no more than his duty in going to inspect the boiler at the old Herald office before it was used again after having been shut down for so long. He would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to do so.

Mr. Maxwell then read a letter from the inspector setting out the circumstance of the case and denying that he had in any way announced his intention of going to a newspaper office to interfere with it or that he had discriminated against any one at all.

Mr. Copp said the remarks he had made were based on information

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EVIDENCE OF WRONGDOING IS WANTING

General Statement Issued At Montreal Concerning Condition Of Defunct St. Stephen Bank.

SITUATION CLEARING AT BORDER TOWN

NO WRONG DOING.

Montreal, March 11.—The Canadian Bankers' Association has been advised by General Manager Kessen, of the Bank of New Brunswick, which has taken over the business of the suspended Bank of St. Stephen that after investigation there is no evidence of wrong doing on the part of officials, but that the failure was due to poor judgment. It is also stated that there is a likelihood of the shareholders being called upon under the double liability clause of the Canadian Banking Act to make good the deficit.

St. Stephen, March 11.—With a realization of the fact that no authoritive statement concerning the affairs of the insolvent bank will be made for some time other matters are beginning to form themes of conversation in the Border town. Nothing but rumors are available as yet, but those that are current today are of a decidedly reassuring nature and it is hoped that nothing will occur to discredit them. The action of the bank in paying back today all unincumbered deposits made on Saturday has been a pleasant feature of the day.

Statement Misquoted.

One item published in The Standard during the week has been extensively misquoted by some other papers. Philip Breen was quoted in The Standard as saying that he regarded the action of his brother directors in refusing an independent audit as dishonest. This has been misquoted in some of the papers so as to charge Mr. Breen, the president and secretary, with personal dishonesty and that was not his position.

A Calais attorney well versed in financial matters and believed to have been familiar with the affairs of the bank is reported to have had an opportunity today to have a peep in at its present condition and afterwards to have stated that he was convinced that the depositors would suffer no loss and that stockholders so far from being called on for any further liability would even recover a fair share of their investment. If this be so the wonder is that some wealthy people connected with the bank permitted the collapse to occur.

BADDECK NO. 2 MAKES FURTHER FLIGHTS

Farmer Intent On Gyrations Of Drome Allowed His Horse To Walk Into Open Water—More Triumphs.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., March 11.—Further flights were made at Baddeck today which were witnessed by Major Munsell and a great crowd of residents. J. A. D. McCurdy in Baddeck No. 2 dromed over the ice on Baddeck Bay at a height of from fifty to seventy feet circled the bay three or four times. Everything worked beautifully and the machine could not have been steadier and as usual the landing was easy.

One of the farmers who had driven over fifteen miles early in the morning to see the far-famed flights was so intent gazing at the drome which soaring far above him that he forgot all about his horse and was only recalled to himself when he felt the sleigh jerk forward and nothing was to be seen of the horse but his head. While the man was gazing into the air his horse had moved forward on to the clamper ice which filled the upper part of the bay. There was great excitement at the time but the horse and man were saved. The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. D. C. Fraser and friends from Halifax arrived at Baddeck this evening to witness flights of Baldwin and McCurdy.

BRAKEMAN INJURED AT FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., March 11.—Weldon Burden, brakeman, in attempting to board I. C. R. suburban train this evening at Fredericton station fell and the wheels of the train passed over his hand, mangling it so badly that two fingers had to be removed later at the Victoria Hospital.

This evening a farewell smoker was held at No. 3 military depot in honor of forty men who have been transferred to Halifax.

RUTHERFORD'S OVERTHROW IS COMPLETE NOW

Saskatchewan's Premier Resigned Yesterday As a Result Of Recent Disclosures—Cushing To Form Ministry.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY TO BE INAUGURATED

Special to The Standard.

Edmonton, March 11.—The Rutherford administration is believed to be no more. Premier Rutherford again resigned as a result of last night's Liberal caucus and placed it in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor this morning, together with those of his two remaining ministers, Duncan, Marshall and P. E. Lessard, which were written out yesterday. It was even reported from reliable sources that the Lieutenant Governor had requested the resignation of the premier.

W. H. Cushing will, it is almost certain be called upon to form the ministry. He has selected his cabinet and will be prepared to carry on the business of the session as soon as the bye-elections for his ministers can be carried through. After the prorogation of the house it is believed he will call a general election and his supporters and many others look for him to make a clean sweep of the provinces.

Senator Talbot.

Senator Talbot was wired to come from Ottawa by several of the members, who will ask him, it is understood to take the leadership of the party. He will not be generally accepted, however, it is stated, and the majority of the members are for Cushing or nobody. Cushing, it is confidentially believed, will be able to secure a substantial following in the house.

Upon the formation of the new Government a judicial inquiry said to be already arranged for, will be instituted into the entire question of Alebrta and Great Waterways Railway, including not only the legislation but also the sale of bonds. The commission will have every extensive powers, including the right to subpoenae anybody from anywhere and to call for any documents or telegrams.

The following is from the House proceedings:

Mr. Bennett—"When may we expect something; tomorrow?"

The Premier—"I cannot say what His Honor intends doing."

Mr. Bennett—"Oh, yes, you are advisor. His Honor must do what his first minister says."

The Premier—"I cannot say no more than I have said."

Mr. Bennett—"I will not say what I think now, but I will leave it for another day."

Resolutions Shelved.

Resolutions both for and against the Government were shelved until next week, as was a great deal of the legislation on the order sheet. The session lasted scarcely more than half an hour.

The Rutherford ministry was first formed September 2, 1905, the following being the members of the cabinet: Hon. Alex. Rutherford, Premier, president of the executive council, provincial treasurer and minister of education; Hon. Charles W. Cross, attorney general, Sept. 6; Hon. T. Finlay, provincial secretary and minister of agriculture; Hon. William H. Cushing, minister of public works; Hon. L. G. DeVeber, without portfolio, resigned his place in the cabinet on receiving elevation to the Senate of Canada Mar. 1906.

At the first election in 1905 the Liberals had 25 members and the Conservatives 2. They also won the four intervening by-elections between 1905 and 1909 when another general election took place. This election resulted in the returning of 38 Liberals and 3 more Conservatives.

FREIGHT HANDLERS GET THE STRIKE FEVER

Dismissal Of Two Employes on G .T. R. At Toronto Affects 250—Agitating For 40 Per Cent. Raise.

Toronto, March 11.—As a protest against the discharge of two of their fellow employes, who were released last evening, 250 freight handlers employed by the G. T. Railway, went on strike at noon today. Later in the afternoon they nominated a committee to wait on the G. T. R. agent, Mr. Gordon, and asked the men's reinstatement. Pending a reply from Mr. Gordon, the men returned to work, and will give the company till Monday night to come to a decision. The company officials claim the two men were discharged for incompetency, but the men say the real cause was that they were prominent in a movement for increased wages.

The G. T. R. and C. P. R. trainmen who have been in Montreal for some time negotiating for an increase of wages, made their formal demand on the officials today. The G. T. R. men asked for an increase of forty per cent, and the C. P. R. for twenty per cent.

TACTICS OF OPPOSITION VIGOROUSLY SCORED BY MR. MORRISSY IN HOUSE

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which he had every reason to regard as reliable and he did so regard it. Others besides his informants had heard the inspector announce his intention of going to Fredericton to a newspaper office and in his own words "put it on the hog."

Mr. Hatheway agreed that the periodical inspection of boilers was a most important practice. Mr. Kenny was not a boiler expert, but he was a thorough and practical engineer. He was moreover recognized by all who knew him as a thoroughly competent man for the position he held.

Immigration Matters.

On one item for immigration Hon. Mr. Flemming said that since the last appropriation many things had happened. The agent general had died and it was not yet decided whether or not he would be replaced.

New offices had been taken on his recommendation for three years from June last the rent of which would have to be paid. The Immigration Department in this province was doing exceedingly good work and during the last few months a special representative had been working in England in the interests of the province. He was expected to return in the course of the next few weeks bringing a large number of suitable immigrants for whom locations had been found on this side. Last year the Immigration Department satisfactorily settled in the province no less than three hundred persons from the other side.

On an item for the Tilley memorial Mr. Copp said he had no objection to this memorial, but he felt that St. John was not the place for its location. When it was desired to perpetuate the memory of men who had been prominent in the public life of the country, Fredericton was the place where the monument should be erected. The people of the province generally had no particular interest in St. John as they had in Fredericton which being the seat of Government and of the university naturally appealed to them.

Hon. Mr. Hazen agreed, but said St. John was erecting the monument and not the province, the latter was only making a contribution to the cost as was the Dominion Government. He quite agreed that Fredericton was the proper place for the site of a provincial memorial.

On the item for the Natural History Society Societies, Hon. Mr. Hazen said the amount of the grant to each society was based on the work they did. The St. John society had a large museum which was very instructive and it also provided lectures and practical demonstrations on subjects pertaining to natural history. Chatham did much the same to a less extent, but the Fredericton society did little or nothing in the way of active work. It was open to any society which was doing any work to apply to the Government for a grant and if the latter was satisfied that the application was deserving of consideration it would get it.

The Bacterologicist.

On the item concerning the bacterologicist, Dr. Bouque inquired what were the duties of that official and what was he supposed to do for the grant received. Medical men who were in the habit of sending a sample for analysis were charged a fee of $1 and he wished to know if that was in order.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the duties of that official were not clearly defined, but he hardly thought that for $500 he was expected to make free examinations of any cultures which might be sent from any part of the province. The work was important and necessitated the use of many expensive instruments and it was only reasonable to expect that a small fee should be paid.

On the item for bridges Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that many complaints of graft had been made during the course of the debate against structural superintendents and others engaged in the work of his department and it was a suitable opportunity for him to show how impossible it was under the system in use in his office for any such thing to exist.

The superintendents worked on bridges, sometimes building them themselves, other times in charge of other men, and it frequently happened that the work had to be done in a hurry. In consequence of the manner in which the bridges had been neglected by the late Government, the work was often so urgent that it had to be started three or four days before instructions were received. In such cases work had to be done by day and when it was completed accounts were sent to the office where they were passed on by the engineer, commissioner and auditor general. In that way it was impossible for any man to be other than honest or he would soon be found out. When the account was passed individual cheques were dawn and sent to each person entitled to them.

Lumber Materials.

The people might say there might be rake off on lumber and other materials supplied but the auditor knew the price of lumber which was the same all over the province and would find out in a minute if more was being paid than it was worth. Every man was not a grafter though the opposition seemed to think every one connected with the public works department was.

It frequently happened that men put in a price for lumber to the superintendent in excess of the market value. They asked more than it was worth and admitted that they did and they gave as a reason that the old government allowed it. One man asked $50 a thousand for spruce and said that was what he had been allowed by the old government.

The leader of the opposition had had letters about bridges of the provinces but he did not appear to know much about them. One bridge he said which had been built 23 years ago at a cost of $7 now cost $200. Did the honorable gentleman think a bridge could be built for seven dollars. He could not build a goose house for that money. If the members opposite had any charge to make let them formulate it in the proper way and sign it and he could promise them it should be investigated and if the charges were proved dismissals would follow, but if the accused were found to be blameless the honorable gentlemen would find that he had the chief commissioner behind him and he would not only have the chief commissioner's support but he would also have Mr. Morrissy's money to help him if it became necessary for him to clear his character. He would, however, want to have something more definite from an honorable member than that somebody had told him that he had heard that someone else had said that it was reported that somebody else had been told and so on.

He would refuse to sit in his place and hear employees of his department called thieves and liars and if anyone came to him for justice he would see that they got it. The comments of the gentlemen opposite were based on nothing but guttersnipe gossip. They had got in the habit of saying nasty things about their neighbors and were willing to ruin them both morally, financially, and if they could spiritually. He had made it quite plain that there was no chance for graft in his department but it must be apparent to any men who stopped to think that in many cases it was impossible to ask for tenders. In lots of jobs they did not know when they started work, what would have to be done and it was often cheaper to do jobs by day's work than by tender.

A Sample Case.

In one case in Restigouche county of which the late commissioner was aware $150 was saved by days work and it had been well done and would be still standing in perfect repair when the honorable gentlemen opposite and their children had joined the angels.

The honorable gentlemen opposite had been very kind to him this session He was not surprised for the board of works was doing the best it could with the staff at its command and it really needed at least twenty engineers for all the work there was to be attended to.

The old chief knew well enough what work was with six hundred bridges to attend to. If the opposition wanted tenders for every bridge that needed repair they would need at least fifty or sixty more assistants. He proposed to use concrete piping for sewers as much as possible and the question of using corrugated iron sewers had also been under consideration. These were cheaper and just as lasting as concrete pipe but the opportunities they had for making concrete pipe were such that it could be procured very cheaply by getting a mixer and other machinery and moving it from one county to another as soon as sufficient pipes were made for the work in hand in each one. His colleagues had acted in what they believed to be the best interests of the province and that had been their one idea and ambition in carrying out the duties of their office. They wished to build up the province and he cared not whether Liberal or Conservative there was nobody who could stand up and say that he had not tried all alike. He had never known a Liberal or Conservative in the administration of the affairs of his office. He had been a Liberal all his life.

Mr. Bryne—"All your life?"

Hon. Mr. Morrissy—"I once followed a man, Michael Adams, when you were down ducking around Sussex and before you were ever on the North Shore.

His Record.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that he went into opposition on the Northumberland deal and had remained in support of that party in the legislature until they took over the administration of the affairs of the province in March 1908.

There was no man who could say that he had not been fair and consistent throughout his entire political career. He had stood by Mr. Stockton when his co-religionists had refused to go into his house because they said he had been a supporter of Mr. Stockton who was not a fit person for members of their congregation to associate with and as long as Premier Hazen carried on the affairs of the province as at present so long would he support the present administration. He wanted to impress this on the honorable gentlemen opposite who took every opportunity that offered to read him out of the Liberol party The gall and impertenence of some honorable gentlemen were amazing.

Gentlemen had visited Northumberland county and had tried to get somebody to offer as a candidate against him in one election when he was running as a Liberal in Federal politics.

Mr. Copp—" Who was it?"

Hon. Mr. Morrissy—"It was Mr. Emmerson and the honorable gentleman opposite who asked the question."

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that he did not take his politics like a dog takes bones of the streets and he owed it to himself as a men and not to either political party that he was in the position he occupies today. The people who sent him here as their representative were the ones to whom he would have to answer for his conduct and he was perfectly willing to do that at any time and so long as he was in charge of the public works department so long would he make himself worthy of the leader whom he was privileged to follow.

Mr. Lowell.

Mr. Lowell said that the chief commissioner put himself up as a Paul but would he say that he did not authorize Charles Morrison to spend $300 in St. John county during the recent by-election as a special commissioner and apart from the highway board. This account had been covered up and it would go to show that the people of the province how accounts could be smuggled up under the new highway act.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that the hon. gentleman's statement was not true. He would offer the services of his staff of officials to assist the hon. gentleman in getting the information he desired but if the account was not in his office he could not be expected to manufacture it.

Mr. Lowell said that he and his colleagues from St. John county wanted to know where that account had gone to. They knew it had been paid and it was not on the pages of the public works department.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy—"That may be like the Negro Head breakwater."

Mr. Lowell said that he and his colleague were bound to have the information, that they were entitled to it as representatives of the people and they would talk until they found it out.

Mr. Bentley said that the premier had stated that it was only under sec. 84 of the highway act that any money outside of that spend by the highway board would be expended. He wanted to know if the work regarding which they had been inquiring in St. John county was exempted under the act.

Mr. Hazen.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the honorable gentlemen opposite were entitled to the fullest information and he had always felt that since he held his present position the honorable gentlemen on both sides of the house had always been given the information possible on any matter. The chief commissioner had said that if the honorable gentlemen would come to his department the staff would be placed at their disposal in order to assist them to obtain any information which might be available and which they desired. While he led the house any gentleman would get any information that was at the disposal of the government. The administration had nothing to conceal and if they did conceal anything it would be improper because all the honorable gentlemen had a right as the representatives of the people to look into any accounts and obtain any information they desired.

He remembered there was an expenditure on a road in the vicinity of Spruce Lake. He had been over this road before the work had been done and afterwards. He had gone over it with two gentlemen who were strong supporters of the honorable gentlemen opposite and who were over the road very often in their automobiles and they had stated to him that the work had been a great improvement and had made the road much better than it was before. He never saw the accounts but he understood they amounted to something like $200.

Reference had been made to the fact that the road machine had been seen in Fairville on election day and it was alleged that it had been taken there and driven about for political purposes. The facts were that the highway board in the parish of Musquash had purchased the machine and it happened to arrive in Fairville that day and of course had to be taken through the village when being delivered to Musquash.

Mr. Lowell said that the road machine had since laid alongside the road at Musquash and was rotting away and had not been used to strike one tap of work.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he was aware that the hon. gentlemen had made some such statement in the House a few days ago and that Warden Dean who was a member of the highway board of Musquash, had said that that statement was absolutely untrue. The road machine moreover had not been bought by the province, but was purchased by the highway board of the parish of Musquash and was paid for by the taxes of the people of Musquash along with what assistance had been granted by the provincial public works department.

Mr. Lowell said that the premier had told the voters that the road machine had been bought by the Government for the people.

The Lie Nailed.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he had never made any such statement, nor anything that could be construed as having such a meaning. He did not make it a practice of going about the country making untrue statements. If the hon. gentlemen opposite wanted any information they would get it and there was no need of trying to work a grievance. They should let the item pass.

Mr. Lowell said he would say on his responsibility as a member of the House that the road machine in question had been allowed to lie along the roadside at Musquash, that it was not covered and that it was there a week ago.

Mr. Wood asked if he would state that the machine had been driven up and down through Fairville on election day to influence voters.

Mr. Lowell said that perhaps Mr. Woods was responsible for what had been done.

Mr. Lowell stated that the premier had seen the road machine being driven up and down through Fairville.

Mr. Hazen said that was untrue.

Mr. Lowell said that the premier had either seen or was dodging it.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the hon. member for St. John should have some regard for the decency and the dignity of the House. He had always endeavored to see that the hon. gentlemen opposite were treated honestly and fairly in every respect, but he did not propose to be bluffed either in or out of the House by the hon. gentlemen opposite. The member for St. John county had said that the premier had seen the road machine in Fairville on election day. That statement he had denied.

Mr. Lowell said that he had been told that the premier saw it.

Hon. Mr. Hazen—Now the hon. gentleman says that he was told that I saw it. While before he stated positively that I did see it. The hon. gentleman should adhere to facts.

Mr. Woods.

Mr. Woods said he was not in Fairville while the election was in progress. He was there the night after the polls closed.

Mr. Lowell said that the member for Queens would not deny that he had been there during the campaign.

Mr. Woods said that the hon. gentlemen from St. John county had stated to him personally that he knew that the road machine was not in Fairville that day for political purposes, but that it had to be taken up to the blacksmith shop and of course had to be taken down again.

Hon. Mr. Robinson said that the affair took place at election time and had a most peculiar flavor to say the least.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the cause of all the trouble had been through an official of the public works department who prepared the answer to the inquiry, looking up the wrong copy of the account. He had taken the pamphlet containing the act of 1908 consolidated with amendments of 1909 and section 84 (A) of that pamphlet which had been distributed through the province referred to wooden bridges and not to roads.

Mr. Robinson said that about the only time he had heard graft mentioned in the House was when the word was brought up by the chief commissioner of public works. He did not accuse the chief commissioner or any of his assistants of graft, but he had said that the failure to put up public works at tender as this government had promised when in opposition, was entailing large losses of provincial money. He had seen the list of three bridges in Albert county which had been built by day's work and which in the opinion of W. J. McKenzie, an experienced bridge builder of Alma, Albert county, had cost more than they should have cost if tenders had been called for.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy:—If the hon. gentleman will make a charge, I will investigate it fully.

No Wrong Doing.

Mr. Robinson said that he did not assert there was any wrong doing.

Mr. Hoar, structural superintendent in Albert county, used to be a Liberal but was not one now.

Mr. Copp said that the cultured language in which the chief commissioner had referred to him made him feel that he should at least say something and he would ask the House if he had ever used such uncouth language in the ten years that he had been a member of it, or if he had ever used such guttersnipe politics. He had been told that he was a whipper-snapper. The chief commissioner had brought the proceedings below the dignity of the House, below the rules of parliamentary procedure and on a level with a barroom brawl on the North Shore.

Mr. Morrissy said that the language that had been used by him had been justified. Mr. Copp had referred to him as a Mafia.

Mr. Copp said he had never used such a word and he did not know what it meant and if the chief commissioner could prove that he had said such a word in this House he would resign.

He had always endeavored to treat the chief commissioner with respect and had never said that the chief commissioner was dishonest, but he had said that officials under the chief commissioner were using the provincial funds extravagantly and probably without his knowledge. What stand the chief commissioner had taken with his co-religionists some years ago was of no interest in this connection. The chief commissioner had stated what was untrue when he said that he (Copp) had gone to Northumberland in 1904 and had tried to get a candidate to come out against him when he was running as a Liberal candidate. The only person with whom he had discussed the political standing of the chief commissioner in 1904 was Mr. Emmerson and he told the Minister of Railways that he believed that the Hon. Mr. Morrissy was the strongest candidate in Northumberland.

Another Grievance.

When the Hon. Mr. Morrissy had charged the old Government with stealing stumpage and a demand had been made that he formulate a charge, he slunk out of the door of the House and did not return again that session.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the member for Westmorland stated what was not true. Mr. Morrissy had not slunk out of the House, and instead of going out of the House had stayed and voted for the amendment that he (Hazen) had made.

The honorable Mr. Morrissy said that Mr. Copp had voted on that occasion to put him out of the house.

Mr. Copp denied this and said he was not going to read Mr. Morrissy out of the Liberal party that he did not care whether he was out or in. That he had used all members of the opposition honestly and truthfully and he had never said disrespectful or unjust words before or behind their backs. There should be an understanding so that there would not be a repetition of such disgraceful proceedings.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy—"The honorable gentleman had better practice what he preaches."

Mr. Byrne on an item of $14,000 for steam navigation said that he trusted that the grant to the steamer running from the mainland in Gloucester county to Miscou Island would receive a proportion of the grant to which it was entitled.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that a committe of the executive council composed of the chief commissioner, Hon. Dr. Landry and himself had heard representatives of the company yesterday and they had urged the importance of the service given by the company which was realized. There had as yet been no apportionment of the grant but there was no disposition to cut off the company referred to and the matter would receive not only favorable but sympathetic consideration.

Items of supply were agreed to and reported to the house and supply was made the order of day for next Thursday.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of inquiry regarding expenditures on bridges.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented the report on agriculture for 1909. The house adjourned at 8 p. m., until Monday.

BRITISH INSPECTOR AT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Mr. C. N. Grindrad, Of London, Takes In Hampton In Series Of Visits To MacDonald Schools.

Hampton, N. B., March 11.—Mr. G. H. Grindrod, one of His Majesty's inspector of schools with headquarters at the board of education officer, Whitehall, London, arrived here by C. P. R. train, St. John, between one and two o'clock today and was met at the station by Mr. John March, who accompanied him to the Hampton consolidated school.

Mr. Grindrod's visit to Canada is to look into the condition, results and prospects of the schools established by Sir William Macdonald, and report to the English school authorities, with a view to their adopting such features as may seem to be applicable to their wants and circumstances.

Mr. Grindod carefully inspected every part of the building and all the working departments of the school and took many notes of his observations. At the close the imperial visitor addressed the pupils in eulogistic terms.

Mr. Grindrod returned to St. John by the down C. P. R. train and tomorrow will be in Truro. He returns to England by the next steamer.

Many Added to Congregation.

At the service preparatory to communion a large number united with St. David's church last evening. Rev. J. H. A. Anderson preached an eloquent sermon.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A Washington despatch to the evening papers of yesterday read as follows: The bill to incorporate the Rockefeller foundation was ordered favorably at an executive session of a senate committee, following a statement made by Starr J. Murphy, the representative of John D. Rockefeller.

Public Insists That Strike Be Settled

Philadelphia Up In Arms At Continuation of Hostilities Among Car Men and Employes--Thousands of Business Men Lend Influence To Bring About Arbitration in Difficulty.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 11.—The demands for arbitration of the differences between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its 4,000 or more striking employes, became insistent from within Philadelphia today, and outside of it. Everywhere it was recognized that the failure to arrive at an arbitral agreement was the only thing which stood in the way of a speedy calling off of the sympathetic strike in this city which has practically paralyzed the city's industrial life and which the labor leaders again threaten they will extend if the deadlock continues.

These threats, perhaps, were the very things which stood in the way of an amicable adjustment.

At a representative meeting of business men today, the call for arbitration was the keynote of a two and a half hours' debate, which culminated in demands upon both local and national inufiences to set in motion forces to bring the traction dispute before mediatory tribunals for settlement. Local financial, commercial and official bodies and the federal authorities as well as the salutary influence of the National Civic Federation, were appealed to to step in and end the difficulty.

Governor Stuart, at Harrisburg, was petitioned by labor men to take action and the patriotic citizenship of the city and state was invoked in various resolutions, statements and petitions to exert its power to stop conditions which Philadelphia finds growing more intolerable daily.

Each day, however, seemingly brings the situation nearer a crisis. Good order prevailed throughout the city today. Not until late tonight was there any sort of an outbreak in any quarter of the city.

Coming out of a meeting which was held in Musical Fund Hall at Eighth and Locust streets tonight, a crowd displayed a turbulent spirit and passing trolley cars were stoned. The police by a show of force and the display of revolvers subdued the demonstration before much mischief was done. Nobody was seriously injured and there were no arrests. The meeting itself, though enthusiastic, was orderly. It was featured by a declaration by C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking car men, that the sympathetic strike would not stop in Pennslyvania if the fight were prolonged.

"We will go through the United States," declared Pratt.

Cars ran uninterruptedly today in greater number than since the strike began. The strikers did not claim many new accessions to their ranks, and such as there were, the employers claimed, were more than offset by desertions from the strikers' cause.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHANNELS

Engineer Ferguson Before River Commission at Bangor Urges that Such be Effected in Log Driving Problem.

Bangor, Me., Mar. 11.—Continuing his testimony today before the River Commissioner Engineer Ferguson, discussing the improvement of condition on the St. John river said that if the channel were improved, less water would be required for driving purposes and there would be a possibility of storage. The witness' idea would be to send an engineer familiar with the practical side of the question to survey the St. John from its headwaters to its mouth and determine the difficult points for log driving and the amount of water required. The matter of reservoiring should next be taken up, which meant complete surveys of all natural sites. To ascertain the cost and the quantity of water that could be depended upon to supply the reservoirs the areas of the lakes should be known and their outlets examined. The lakes tribuary to the St. John river should be reservoired and construction work should be of permanent type. The question mainly to be considered was that of expense.

The session was concluded at 4.30 p. m. The next meeting probably will be held in Bangor.

Suspected Burglar Arrested.

Early this morning Police Officer Sheehan arrested Skinner Holly in Carmarthen street for attempting to force an entrance into Mr. E. J. Fleetwood's residence, 77 Mecklenburg. Mr. Fleetwood was attracted by a noise, and telephoned the Central Station. The man evidently became aware in some manner that the police had been summoned and left his work unfinished. He was discovered a little later on Carmarthen street by the officer, who took him into custody. He gave his age as 30 and said that he was a native of Cape Breton.

NEGLIGENCE OR INCOMPETENCE

The One Or The Other Responsible For The Enormous Cost Of The Transcontinental Declares R. L. Borden.

Ottawa, Mar. 11.—"There has been gross negligence or incompetence in the beginning, or else the country is being robbed of millions of dollars." This strong statement was made by Mr. R. L. Borden in the Commons this evening relative to expenditures on the National Transcontinental Railway.

On the vote for the expenditure for the next fiscal year being taken up the Minister of Railways at the request of Mr. Borden, gave some statistics as to the progress of construction, etc., up to the end of 1909. The total expenditure up to that date, he said, had been $67,890,697. The estimated cost per mile still remained at the figures given in the House in 1908, viz: $63,500. The number of miles graded was 1062 and the number of miles of tracks laid was 727. Of the track mileage 621 miles were main line and 106 on sidings.

The estimated cost of the construction of the prairie section still stood at $33,000 per mile. The estimated cost of the mountain section per mile had not been arrived at yet.

Mr. Borden described these figures as astonishing.

He had no personal knowledge of the matter and did not want to make charges but it looked as though something was wrong.

Mr. Graham denied that the board was doing no work. The board had commenced the work and it would be continued as soon as the snow left the ground.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN DELAYED

Only 20 Subscribers Forthcoming at Meeting Last Evening---Campaign To Be Started Among Trade Unions

The proposed co-operative grocery store is not likely to materialize for some time to come. The committee appointed to consider the matter last evening at a meeting in the McLean building reported that it would not be advisable to take action before 200 members were secured and that although considerable propoganda work has already been done, only 20 persons had made application for membership so far.

Rev. J. J. McCaskill, in submitting the report of the committee, said that as conditions here were not the same as in England, they had decided not to recommend action until a membership of at least 200 should be assured. Each member should be asked to subscribe $10, of which one-half should be paid when 200 names had been secured, and the balance in weekly installments after the store had been started. This would give a capital of $2000 to stock the store, and if each subscriber purchased groceries to the value of $2 per week they would be able from the start to do a business of $400 a week—more probably than the majority of groceries in St. John were doing.

Profiting by Past Experiences.

Mr. McCaskill declared that while some of the advocates of co-operation in St. John wanted to start on a smaller scale, he was assured that a store started here with less than 200 subscribers would be foredoomed to failure. Some years ago a co-operative store had been started in Carleton with 40 subscribers and a capital of $2000, but as its customers had been confined to its 40 subscribers it had not continued long in existence.

Mr. McCaskill stated that speakers would be sent round to the various trade unions of the city with a view to enlisting the interests of their members in a co-operative movement here. Co-operation was, he thought, the logical extension of trade unionism, and it always has been a matter of surprise to him that the trade unions had not recognized the possibilities of co-operation, and endeavored to realize them.

A Success In Bradford.

Mr. J. W. Eastwood gave an interesting description of the growth of a co-operative society in Bradford, England, his native city.

In his opinion co-operative effort to improve housing conditions was as necessary in St. John as in England. Many of the tenements in this city were a disgrace to a Christian community.

Mr. A. Taylor, R. Peterson, and others took part in the discussion, at the conclusion of which 20 men came forward and signed the subscribers' list. Another meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IRON MOUNTAIN IN GLOUCESTER

Mr. T. M. Burns Gives Particulars Of Discovery Of Hematite On Tetogouche—Foreign Companies Prospecting.

One man who has a firm faith in the future of New Brunswick as a mineral producing country, is Mr. T. M. Burns, of Bathurst, who arrived in the city yesterday en route home from Fredericton, where he was in consultation with the Crown land department with reference to somes mining claims in his own county of Gloucester. It is in Gloucester county that Mr. Burns expects the greatest development and he is particularly interested in a recent discovery of hematite ore on the Tetagouche river about 14 miles from Bathurst. "We have not been saying much about this find," said Mr. Burns "but I will tell you that if our expectations are realized, the Drummond mines will show nothing like the output of the Tetagouche ore. There is a bank there 300 feet high and while I do not say it is all pure ore, the indications point very much that way. No company has yet been formed, but a number are interested in the development of the mine and are determined to have a fair trial made. The presence of iron in this district was discovered by two lumbermen who came sliding down the hill to get some water for their dinner from the brook below and slipping, dislodged the earth and revealed the bright shining substance which experts have found to be a good quality of hematite.

"Evidences of the valuable mineral deposits in Gloucester are not lacking," said Mr. Burns. "The American Steel Company has sent their representative, a Mr. Roberts, to Bathurst, with a steel drill, to investigate the property held by Mr. Geo. Gilbert, and a German engineer has returned to Europe to make a report after examining the ores found in the country.

"With regard to the Drummond Co., you can say the railroad is now completed and the machinery is being transported over the new road and although the Drummonds said they superior construction, the rails used being five pounds heavier than those on the I. C. R."

Asked concerning the chances of Bathurst being made the permanent shipping port, Mr. Burns said that he believed this would eventually be done although the Drummons said they would require Newcastle and Bathurst. There seemed to be a great deal of delay in getting any dredging done in Bathurst harbor. The Federal member had made promises for years but had not succeeded in getting the harbor dredged. One summer's work with an ordinary "clam shell" dredge would complete the work, but under present conditions there seemed to be much difficulty in getting this done.

Happenings of the Week

With the vanishing of the snow and ice, one would almost believe that spring is about to make its approach, but the recent cold snap soon dispels such thoughts and keen curlers and skaters are once again enjoying their favorite pastimes. The Lenten season which is nearing its end has been more rigidly observed than usual, very little entertaining being indulged in by society, the "Green Lantern" being the favorite rendezvous of the smart set.

Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Coburg street, entertained delightfully at the tea hour last Friday afternoon in honor of Mr. Moorhead's mother. Mrs. Moorhead received her guests in a gown of Brussels lace, the guest of honor being gowned in beach silk with jet trimmings. Silver candelabra with yellow shades and a large bowl of yellow daffadils decorated the tea room, which was presided over by Mrs H. McDonnell in a gown of green broadcloth and was assisted at the eta hour by Miss Edith Skinner in a mauve costume, Miss Daisy Outram, cream serge and Miss Puddington in brown silk. Among the guests were: Mrs. Anglin, Mrs. Jack MacLaren, Mrs. Percy Thomson, Mrs. R. D. Patterson, Misses Travers, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. R. E. Puddington, Miss Currie, Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. Edward Jarvis, Mrs. W. E. Raymond, Mrs. Jack Outram, Mrs. Outram, Mrs. John Thomson.

Mrs. E. A. Smith was hostess at a smart bridge last evening.

Mrs. L. Barker and Mrs. H. Harrison were hostesses at the Badminton tea last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Humphrey, Wellington Row, entertained delightfully at a sewing party on Friday afternoon.

A party of young people, chaperoned by Mrs. Charlie Coster enjoyed a delightful drive and dinner at one of the country clubs on Thursday. Bridge was played during the evening, the prizes being won by Miss Alice Fairweather and Mr. A. G. Dann. Among the party were: Mrs. C. Coster, Misses Winifred Raymond, Ethel McAvity, Alice Fairweather, Vera Maclauchlin, Ena MacLaren, Ethel Baird; Messrs. Pollard Lewin, A. G. Dann, E. Reynolds, Ronald McAvity, Prescott Emerson.

The St. John Badminton Club will play in a match this afternoon with the Mission church Badminton Club.

Should the weather prove favorable and the ice in good condition, the Monday Evening Skating Club will hold its last meeting in the Queen's rink on Monday night. The club which was again brought into prominence this year, has met with every success, due to the efforts of the managing committee, who have done their utmost to promote and foster the interests of the club.

Mr. T. E. G. Armstrong entertained a number of his friends at bridge last Friday evening.

Mrs. Geo. F. Smith announces the engagement of her youngest daughter Leslie to Allan Magee, of Montreal.

Mr. Robert Thomson and Judge Armstrong were registered at Cairo on Feb. 21st.

Miss Jean McDonald has returned to St. John after a several months' visit in Montreal.

Miss Muriel Robertson returned to St. John by the Empress of Britain this week, leaving at once for Montreal where she will join her mother and sisters who are wintering there.

Mr. Ronald McAvity leaves on Monday for Toronto.

Mrs. R. F. Leavitt has returned from a short trip to Halifax.

Mrs. W. H. Barnaby and Miss Marjorie Barnaby left yesterday by the Empress for England and a trip on the continent.

Mrs. Jack Outram and little son expect to leave shortly for South Africa where Mrs. Outram will be the guest of her parents.

Mrs. Alec Thomson and Miss Hazen Allen of Fredericton, were in the city this week.

Mr. T. McA. Stewart arrived from Montreal on Tuesday for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Flemming returned this week from their wedding trip.

Rev. David Lang left for Chatham on Wednesday.

Miss Violet Simmonds is visiting relatives in Bridgetown.

Mrs. Carruthers, of Kingston, Ont., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Isaac Burpee.

Miss Winnie Wright returned to Boston this week.

Miss Mabel Sidney Smith left for Halifax on Monday where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Gillis Keator.

Mr. I. W. Killam sailed from New York on Wednesday for England.

Mr. Jack Cutler was in the city on Wednesday on his way to Halifax after a trip to the West Indies.

Mr. Douglas McLeod arrived from Fredericton today and will spend the week end with Mr. Barton Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Carriette are receiving congratulations on the arrival of twin boys.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Baldwin of Buffalo, a sister of Mr. A. O. Skinner of this city.

The many friends of Mrs. Kingdorn will regret to hear of her serious illness.

Preparations are now being made for a large bridge tournament in aid of the Tuberculosis League to be held in the assembly rooms on April 5th.

An important meeting of the Women's Local Council was held on Monday afternoon. During the absence of Lady Edgar in Europe, Mrs. Robert Thomson will be the acting president. The following were elected convenors of the various standing committees:—Mrs. Thomas Bullock, Mrs. J. H. Gray, Miss Murphy, Miss Mabel Peters, Mrs. R. C. Skinner, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. C. B. Allan, Dr. Margaret Parks, Mrs. McLean.

The annual meeting of the St. John Golf Club was held on Monday evening at the club house. The election of officers for 1910 are as follows:—Dr. J. M. Magee, president; Herbert Schofield, vice president; E. A. Smith, treasurer; J. T. Hartt, secretary. Managing Committee:—Andrew Jack; J. U. Thomas, Geo. McAvity, H. W. Schofield and C. W. deForest. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of a gold watch and chain to J. T. Hartt as a small appreciation of the services which he has rendered the club. John Goss, a professional golf player, has been secured for the golfing months to give instruction in the game to members of the club.

A meeting of the St. John Art Club was held on Monday afternoon, when Mrs. M. V. Paddock read a paper dealing with Sir Edward Jones' picture: "The Star of Bethlehem," and Mr. William Hotes' picture of "Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem." At a meeting of the Art Club on Thursday evening, it was decided that the club should take charge of the art exhibit at the Dominion Fair.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, March 11.—The skating carnival at Port Elgin last Friday was very successful, both financially and in enjoyment. The Port Elgin band rendered an excellant programme. Miss Mamie Spence as "Canada" won a cut glass bon-bon dish; Hugh Moore won a stick pin, as "The Indian Chief"; Miss Isabel Read won the children's prize of a locket as "Bo-Peep"; and Mr. Mansell Trenholm and his sister, Miss Trenholm, won cash prizes. This is the first carnival that has yet been held in the new rink.

Mr. Humphrey F. Pickard has given up his hardware and grocery business in the Music Hall Block to become Superintendant of the Sackville Freestone Quarry Co. Mr. Jas. H. Williams has resigned from the position of Chie has resigned from the position of Chief Accountant for George E. Ford & Sons. He will however still remain in Sackville.

A delightful parlor concert was given in the Middle Sackville Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, last Friday. All the numbers were listened to with keenest enjoyment and most of them were encored. Mrs. Bliss Ayer, as chairman gave out the following excellent programme:—Organ Solo, Mrs. Harper; Reading, Miss Adams; Solo, "Because,' Miss Ethel Sears, accompaniment by Miss Nita Fawcett; Violin Solo, Miss Mabel Read; Reading, Miss Atkinson; Solo, "Just Awearying for You," Miss Elizabeth Harper; Reading, "Sandy McLaughlin's Courtship," Miss Taylor; Solo, "Hand in Hand," Miss Anderson; Quartette, Ashley George, Bliss Fawcett, James Anderson, A. P. Snowdon. After the programme, ice cream and candy were in order. $35 was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weldon, Mount View, entertained a number of their friends at a party last Saturday. So swiftly and pleasently did the evening pass away that midnight came before most of the guests got away. Among those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dixon, Mrs. John Carter, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. George, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher George, Mr. and Mrs. Fred George, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wheaton, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson.

The Jolicure Division of the Sons of Temperance paid a visit to the Sackville Division, Tuesday evening and were repaid by an excellent programme and refreshments. The following numbers were rendered:—Reading, Isabel Foster; Solo, Mr. Geo. Campbell; Reading, Miss Elizabeth Harper; Solo, Miss Ethel Sears; Reading, Miss Jessie Fawcett; chorus. After light refreshments had been served, the home Division acted a sherade for the visitors to guess. The three syllables of Counterfeit, lent themselves readily to many amusing jokes and actions on the part of the actors. Worthy Patriarch Ashley George occupied the chair during the evening.

Mrs. Beverley Trites entertained informally at the tea hour last Friday. Mrs. Josiah Wood poured tea and Miss Edna Humphrey and Miss Margaret Cameron served refreshments.

Mrs. Trites also entertained on Saturday. Mrs. Fred Ryan poured tea and Misses Lilla Estabrooks, Miss Dorothy Hunton and Miss Eleanor McCormack of Annapolis assisted.

Mrs. Putnam is entertaining the Bridge street Bridge Club this evening.

Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Frank Black, will leave next week for Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the benefit of Mrs. Black's health.

Mrs. Killam, of Yarmouth is visiting her son, Prof. Lawrence Kilam.

Miss Pearl Murchie of St. Stephen is the guest of Miss Jennie Richardson.

Mrs. Horace E. Fawcett spent part of last week with relatives in St. John.

Mr. A. E. Jubien returned last Saturday from an extended business trip to Cape Breton.

Mr. A. B. Copp, who has been visiting friends in Newcastle returned home on Monday.

Mr. B. C. Raworth has returned from a trip to Maine, U. S.

Miss Ducet is visiting Miss Viola Clark, Squire street.

MOUNT ALLISON.

The Mount Allison Mock Parliament was ceremoniously adjourned last Saturday, by the Governor-General, Sir George Morris, who after adjourning the House for two years, was ushered from the Senate Chamber through ranks of armed and uniformed soldiery under the command of Capt. Frank Rowe of the H. 17th Regt. His departure was announced to the country round by the deep booming of a minute gun set over the entrance to the Residence. In his speech from the thone, His Excellency complimented the Commons for the able manner in which it had discussed measures of momentous importance to the public at large.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. John Astbury, in bringing down the budget reported a surplus of over one million dollars for the past year. Mr. Norman Guy in his able attack on the budget, bemoaned the fact that the income tax should be over 100 p c. of the income itself. Upon a division 36 members voted for the passing of the budget and 35 for its rejection.

The Eurhetorian officers for the Spring term were elected at a special meeting of the Society on Monday. The new president is Mr. H. H. Biggar '10; Vice-president, Wm. Grimes '11; Reccording Secretary, Bert Cochrane '11; Cor.-secretary, W. L. Murray '12; Treasurer, Solomon Hann '12; Teller, F. J. Armitage '13.

At the same meeting it was decided to try to obtain the services of Mr. H. A. Powell '75 of St. John to coach the Mt. Allison trio, who are to debate against St. F. X., March 23.

Mrs. F. A. Dixon entertained the Seniors and Postgrads, last Thursday in honor of Mr. R. A. Patterson '10. Among the number of interesting games of the evening was one in which each gentleman wrote a description of his fair partner's dress, while the fair partner in her turn, was supposed to draw a perfectly good picture of her colleague. Mr. John Astbury won the gentleman's prize and Miss Leah Borden captured the ladies' Later in the evening refreshments were served. Mrs. Dixon was assisted in entertaining her guests by Misses Mabel Dixon '07, and Hilda Marshall and Mrs. H. F. Pickard. Among those present were:—Misses Effie Patterson, Bertha Rogers, Gladys Vaughn, Mildred Bennett, Lena Bartlett, Gertrude Hamilton, Madeline Debury, Alberta Craig, Hazel Marston, Mabel Leaman, Mary Chesley, Leah Borden, Katherine Bates , Gretchen Allison, Jennie King, Annie McElmon; Messrs. Harold Black, George Tilley, George Patterson, James Howe, Howard Outerbridge, Robert McCully, Astbury Biggar, Thomson, Hayes Godwin, Patterson, Morris, French, Harris, Shanklin.

Mrs. Butcher, matron of the Academy has been forced to resign because of ill-health. She will visit in Halifax for a time. The Academy boys will miss her very much as she was much liked by them.

Mr. Harry Allison '98, Dr. Allison's son and Mrs. Allison are visiting Dr. Allison on their way home in Calgary, Alta., from an extensive trip abroad.

Mrs. Archibald of Truro is visiting her sister, Miss Mabel Leaman '10.

The season's basketball schedule as adopted at Tuesday's meeting of the Atheltic Association provides for 20 games between the classes. The Postgrads and Seniors put in one team with Ralph Hayes as captain. The Junior team is led by Charley McDougall, the Sophomores by "Adam" McKean and the Freshmen by Fred Kinney. The Academy has also put in a team.

Misses Freda Hattie of Halifax and Miss Myrtle Atkinson of Amherst, former students at the Ladies' College visited Mount Allison this week.

Mr. J. E. Grass of Shubenacadie, N. S., visited the Institutions this week.

Mrs. Dr. Allison is giving a skating party to the post-graduates and Seniors next Saturday.

Dr. Borden preached in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning. The Baptist Church was occupied during both services by Mr. George Morris '10. Mr. Job. Moore preached at Upper Sackville in the afternoon and Mr. Simon Edwards '12 at Mount View in the evening. Mr. Wm. Grimes '11 gave a talk in Middle Sackville in the afternoon. Messrs. W. E. Thompson '10 and Charles Powell '11 are carrying on meetings in the interests of Missions at Baie Verte. Mr. Herbert Gornall '13 preached at River John, N. S. and Mr. Geo. Patterson '07 at Salisbury.

Miss Bessie McLeod of the Ladies' College spent Sunday at her home in Point de Bute. Miss Janie Murray also stayed there over Sunday.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Mar. 11.—Mrs. J. W. Richardson came from St. Stephen on Tuesday to attend the meeting of The Canadian Literature Club. While here she was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Richardson.

Mr. George Cockburn having enjoyed a few weeks vacation returned to Fredericton on Saturday's train, to resume his studies at the U. N. B.

Mrs. Chas. Mallory proved an ideal hostess on Friday evening, when she entertained a few friends informally at cards. Among those present were, Miss Georgie Richardson, Miss Gertrude Stinson, Miss Eva Stoop, Miss Ethel Richardson, Miss Russell, Miss Leora Stinson, Miss Fanny Black, Miss Julia Stinson, Mr. W. Farriss.

Miss Lottie Pye returned on Friday from a pleasant visit to St. Stephen.

Miss Minerva Hibbard gave a particularly enjoyable party on Friday evening to a number of her young friends. Dancing and guessing contests formed the chief amusements. The prizes for the guessing contests were won by Miss Miriam Mowatt, Miss Cecil Hewitt, Mr. Robert Clarke and Mr. William Rollins. Among those enjoying a jolly evening were Misses Cecil Hewitt, Nellie Stuart, Maud Crisp, Bessie Burton, Lottie Hartt, Laura Shaw, Eva Burton, Bessie Grimmer, Carrie Rigby, Janet Currie, Norine Cunningham, Miriam Mowatt, Winnifred Maloney, Clara Gove, Madge Rigby, Mrs. William Burton, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, Mrs. R. M. Jack, Mrs. Roy Gilman, Mrs. Robert Clarke, Messrs. Ralph Jago, Fred Worrel, Everett Gilman, Colin Spear, Allan McDonald, Harry Burton, Dan Hanson, Roy Gilman, Arthur Gove, Elmer Rigby, Wm. Rollin, J. Wilde, George Cockburn, William Morrow, Hazen Burton, and William Stewart.

The Canadian Literature Club met at the home of the Misses Annie and Georgie Richardson on Tuesday evening, a very large number of members were in attendance. The interest in the subject discussed and the unbounded hospitality of the hostesses, who were assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. W. Richardson, of St. Stephen, made the evening one of the most enjoyable and instructive evenings that has been held under the auspices of the club this season. The subject dealt with was Dogs in Canadian Literature. Miss Mariam Mowatt read a very clever and instructive paper dealing with Dogs in Literature, beginning with the Egyptian dog of the hieroglyphics, down to the dog of the present day as described by the Canadian writers. Rev. A. W. Mahon gave an interesting sketch of the life of Mr. Egerton Young. Mrs. George F. Hibbard followed.

Mrs. William Morrison, a former resident of St. Andrews, but who for the last few years has been making her home with her brother, James Bell, of Bocabec, had the misfortune to fall on the ice a few days ago and fracture her hip. Her many St. Andrews friends are very sorry to hear of the accident. Dr. Harry Gove is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brehm of Newfoundland are visiting Mrs. C. M. Gove for a few days before leaving for England. Mrs. Hazen Grimmer, of St. Stephen is also enjoying a visit with her mother, Mrs. C. M. Gove.

Miss Jessie Main entertained the sewing circle of Greenock church on Friday last, with a synopsis of Egerton Young's book "Hector," and Mr. Goodwill Douglas read a few selections from "Tag." The musical part of the programme was of an impromptu character, but proved most enjoyable to all.

Mrs. R. D. Rigby gave a delightful card party on Monday evening. Although the weather was very stormy, nearly all those invited braved the elements and felt they were well repaid. Mrs. Rigby proved as usual an excellent hostess. The fortunate prize winners at cards were Mrs. Allerton and Mrs. Fred Rowland; at the beanbag contest, Mrs. Tennant and Miss Cathcart. Among the invited guests were: Mrs. T. T. Odell, Miss Cecil Hewitt, Miss Carrie Gardiner, Miss Eva Stoop, Mrs. Andrew Allerton, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Gus Rigby, Miss Leora Stinson, Miss Bertha McZuoid, Miss Lottie Pye, Miss Maud Crisp, Mrs. Robert Clarke, Mrs. James McBride, Mrs. Fred Rowland, Mrs. J. Handy, Miss Fanny Black, Miss Georgie Richardson, Mrs. T. Lambert, Miss Ethel Richardson, Miss Margaret McZuoid, Miss Lizzie Cathcart, Miss Ida Graham and Miss Gertrude Stinson.

SUSSEX

Sussex, March 11.—Miss Ella Ross is spending a few days in St. John, where she will be present at the 25th wedding anniversary of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. T. McPherson.

Miss Louise Alward of Hampton was in Sussex on Monday the guest of Miss Mabel Thompson.

Mrs. J. M. Kinnear was in St. John last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Freeze and Chas. Freeze were in St. John on Wednesday.

Mr. Isaac C. Prescott of Albert is in Sussex this week on business.

Mrs. G. W. Fowler entertained the Evening Bridge Club on Monday.

Mr. William H. Malcolm of New York City was in Sussex this week on business.

Miss Blanche Fownes has returned from a visit to Fredericton and St. John.

Mrs. A. H. Robinson of Havelock is visiting friends in Sussex.

Mr. Leon Keith of St. John was in Sussex on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. White left on Monday on a trip to Boston, New York and other American cities, returning on Saturday.

Mr. M. Garfield White of East Apple River is in Sussex this week on business.

Mr. William McLeod is absent on a trip to Montreal and other Wsetern points.

Continued on page 11

A 1910 Bride

Marjorie Gould, daughter of Geo. Gould of New York, whose wedding to Anthony Drexel of Phdilelaphia will be a big event of the coming summer.

WARM SESSION AT THE CAPITAL

Expenditures on Albert County Bridges Led to Sharp Passages in Public Accounts Committee.

Fredericton, March 11.—The Public Accounts Committee had its liveliest session this morning, Chief Commissioner Morrissy, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Labillois and Mr. Tweeddale taking a prominent part, and at times some pretty warm feelings were expressed, Chairman Pinder joining in when matters were at fever heat. The expenditure on Albert county bridges and Cove bridge, Gloucester, was the chief subject of discussion. Mr. Prescott claimed that the money in his county was well spent and the sum used not exoribtant as the bridges were in a bad state.

Hon. Mr. Labillois contended that Albert was in proportion to its population more favored than many other counties, especially Restigouche, Victoria and Gloucester, which happened to be counties in opposition to the government.

Mr. Tweeddale said that the superintendent in Albert, Mr. E. P. Hoar, had the control of a large sum of money and Hoar, he had been informed, had been dismissed by the old government.

Not Dismissed.

This remark seemd to annoy Mr. Prescott very much and the latter read a letter from Mr. Hoar to the effect that under the old administration he resigned of his own free will. Mr. Prescott went on to state that Mr. Emmerson had such confidence in Hoar that twice he offered him a position in the department here. However, if Hoar had been dismissed he wanted to know it and he wanted Mr. Tweeddale to prove his charge because if such were the case he would not be in favor of Hoar acting any longer.

Mr. Tweeddale replied that he had made no charge, but he was informed that Hoar had been dismissed.

Mr. Prescott asked for the name of the informant, but Mr. Tweeddale said that he did not feel compelled to give it. The matter finally adjusted itself by the committee passing a resolution requesting Mr. Hoar's attendance before the committee on Tuesday next.

The chief commissioner then took the stand. He said that a number of the bridges in Albert were repaired and paid for by day's work instead of contract, as in the case of emergency this was found more satisfactory and cost less.

Chief Engineer Wetmore followed, and in substance agreed with Mr. Morrissy. He said that in a great many cases day work was the best plan because after the work was done and inspected you knew just exactly what was done and what you had to pay for. Under contract it was often very troublesome as bills would keep coming in for extras.

Bill Paid.

When Cove bridge, Gloucester, was reached, Hon. Mr. Labillois called for the act. The papers showed letters written by the Chief Commissioner and Chief Engineer in which they said that the expenditure was not authorized. However, said Mr. Labillois, the bill was paid.

The Chief Commissioner was recalled, and he said when he wrote the letter, he did not remember having given any order, but he found out afterwards that he had given a verbal order and so ordered payment. He said that in many cases of emergency he had given instructions over the telephone and this one he had forgotten.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said it was hard to believe that giving an order for $1,400 could so easily be forgotten. This led up to some hot cross-firing. Dr. Bourque joined in and said one thing satisfactory to him was that the government did not pay for the work until it was done.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said that he challenged any man to find any wrong doing with his work as Chief Commissioner, and he left the department in good condition.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said he had nothing whatever to say personally against Mr. Labillois, but if the next commissioner found affairs in the same condition as he found them that man would have his sympathy.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Corporations committee met this morning. Mr. Slipp in the chair, and agreed to the bill relating to the Moncton Street Railway, Heat and Power Company with some amendments.

Bills to incorporate the Sterling Realty Company and the Fenton Land and Building Company were also agreed to with amendments.

Mayor Riley of Moncton, Secretary-Treasurer Bliss of York county and City Clerk McCready appeared before the committee on behalf of the Union of Municipalities and at their suggestion the provisions of the bill were largely restricted to the City and County of St. John.

The Municipalities committee met Mr. Munro in the chair, and agreed to a bill relating to street paving in Fredericton.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR—Jas. H. Crocket.
EDITOR—S. D. Scott.

SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1910.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

At the delightful banquet of editors on Thursday, Mr. Hawke, in the course of a speech that contained much that was excellent, strongly condemned the Geological Survey, charging that the geologists gave reports and advice that discouraged investors, and in particular that the reports of these explorers were dead against investment in oil, gas, shales, coal and iron in this province. The impression conveyed, though perhaps not intended, was that the discoveries had come in spite of advice from the survey, though Mr. Hawke said that the adverse authority had been at length compelled to admit the existence of profitable shales in Albert county.

No doubt mineral wealth has been discovered in many places in Canada where the geologists did not expect it. Scientific men of this class are perhaps over cautious. They guard themselves carefully against giving out statements which may be used to delude the unwary investor. They have found that mineral hunters are apt to be over sanguine, and of course they know that many millions are paid every year by innocent people for mines that have nothing in them. Mr. Hawke would, perhaps, admit that while some loss may have been caused by unfavorable reports from official geologists, as to mines in this province, large losses have also been made by investing in mineral wealth that was not there.

It is not in itself an offence or an injury to prevent the investment of money in this province. If the money would be lost, the man who prevents the outlay has done his duty, and it is no less his duty if the investor lives in England. We all know that in Westmorland and Albert counties large sums of money have been lost in fruitless mining operations. Mr. Hawke does not wish to have these losses repeated.

It is true that Dr. Ells reported that oil in the native state would probably not be obtained in paying quantities, and if Mr. Hawke says that he made the same report about gas, his statement may be accepted. He may have been wrong. As yet he has not been proved so, for the oil wells have not yet paid, and Dr. Henderson says that he is not in a position to claim for the gas wells a commercial success. The prospects are encouraging and the operators are hopeful. They have a working enterprise and not a speculative proposition, and they are not tempted to go about booming the gas district. This increases rather than diminishes the confidence of the people in their undertaking.

As to the Albert and Westmorland shales, Dr. Ells has for many years expressed the opinion that they were valuable oil bearing deposits. To the knowledge of the present writer he so reported at least three years before he was sent to Scotland with samples to be refined. It is, perhaps, safe to say that his strong confidence in the merits of these shales was one reason why he was selected to have the test made.

It is also absolutely certain that Dr. Ellis was at the beginning favorably impressed with the value of the Gloucester county iron deposits. It would be surprising if Mr. Burns or Mr. Drummond would say that they had any other than encouraging words from this officer.

The name of Mr. Ells is mentioned because it was he who made most of the recent explorations and reports on economic minerals in this province. He may have given some adverse opinions respecting many reported deposits of minerals in various parts of the province. We believe that he reported adversely on gold discoveries which have from time to time caused some excitement in various localities. As yet nothing has occurred to prove that he was wrong, and if he was right he ought not to be blamed for advising those who came to him not to waste their time and money. A few years ago when the region about the Lake of the Woods was full of prospectors, and gold mines were opened at a hundred points, the Geological Survey was mercilessly ridiculed for the opinion expressed by some member of it, that in much of this country large deposits of gold would not be likely to occur. These particular criticisms are not made now.

Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Fairibault, of the Geological Survey, worked for many years in Nova Scotia, one in the coal, the other in the gold measures. They both gained to a remarkable degree the confidence of practical miners, and were of great service, both in the encouragement and the discouragement of operations. Doubtless they made mistakes, for gold is the most capricious of metals, but they had the best information available. When Mr. Fletcher died, he was mourned by all who had come to know him, and the mining people are preparing a memorial for him. Mr. Fairibault is one of many of the government geologists who have left the Dominion service for higher reward elsewhere.

It is clearly the duty of the Canadian Geological Survey to give out the best information it has or can get, and the best advice it can offer. This advice will sometimes encourage and sometimes discourage investment, and is equally valuable in both cases. The officers could do no greater wrong than to make people believe that there is mineral wealth where they themselves believe there is none. Nor does this province require such reports of them. They would in the end do more harm than good.

THE NAVY BILL.

Notwithstanding the great variety of opinion expressed, and the still greater variety entertained by members of parliament on the naval defence bill, the final vote found the two parties in unbroken lines, except that Mr. Verville, a Liberal-Labor member, voted against the government. Those who agreed with Mr. Monk had showed it in a previous division. Those who held with Mr. Borden that Canada should now pay for two British Dreadnoughts, said so by their votes. Mr. Turcotte, who does not believe Canada should either build a navy or contribute Dreadnoughts, voted in the House for the naval construction bill. Mr. Emmerson, who thinks a direct contribution to an Imperial fund should be made, did not venture to submit his proposition to the vote of the House, but supported the bill which refused such contribution. Mr. McLean, who objected to all the plans and had none of his own, did not vote at all. Altogether the government majority was less than the normal, showing the vanity of the hope that the opposition would be divided and the government kept together.

And now we have a defence scheme which will be of no service to Canada for years to come, and is never likely to be of any service to the Empire. It is a political and sectional navy, and not an instrument of defence. We shall be sounded deeply in expenses. The bills of the Marine Department and its records are evidence for that. It will give patronage. There will be offices and ornaments. But the people of Great Britain will have to go on as they do now defending the British and Canadian commerce on the seas, and British and Canadian people at their homes.

THE ST. JOHN SUN.

It is supposed that today's issue of the St. John Sun will be its last. A reminiscent sub-title to the Telegraph may perpetuate its name, but the journal itself will disappear after a lifetime of nearly a third of a century. For twenty-seven years and more, the Sun was recognized as the chief Liberal-Conservative journal in the province. Founded in the summer of 1878 as an opposition paper, it carried on a vigorous campaign through the first national policy election. The late Mr. John Livingston gave the Sun the best work he ever did as a political writer. His successors for the next twenty years and upwards would probably not claim to be the equals of Mr. Livingston in force or enterprise, but they kept the Sun true to certain definite principles and maintained its reputation as a trustworthy newspaper. Those who were connected with the Sun during the first twenty-seven years of its history never had trouble explaining away the record of the paper, and the survivors can look back over this newspaper work with satisfaction.

No reflection is intended here on those associated with the Sun in the last four years. Members of the government party honestly acquired a controlling interest in the Sun. They bought it for a political purpose, as the original founders established it for a political purpose. It was conducted with ability in the Liberal interest, and might have continued to do the work for which it was acquired. But a minister who, perhaps, had excellent reasons for desiring to suppress opposition criticism, induced his friends to purchase in the government interest both St. John papers which were not then government supporters. The immediate result was the almost complete suppression of newspaper opposition during the succeeding election in which this minister was a candidate. A later result was strained relations between earlier and later newspaper acquisitions, with some unpleasantly plain opinions and disclosures on the part of the Sun. The final result is that the Sun has been bought by the party management, for the second time in a little over four years, making in all three purchases of six papers in the same party interest in this city since 1905. Very nearly half a million dollars has changed hands in these operations.

BRITAIN AND THE NAVY.

The Asquith government gives an answer to those who ridicule the German war scare. To the huge navy estimate of $275,000,000 last year the government adds nearly $28,000,000. Thus the vote now asked is $303,000,000. It is an emergency vote, and may be described as a panic appropriation. Five new, improved Dreadnoughts are in the programme. Seven battleships of the better Dreadnought class, and three armored cruisers, which are superior to the Dreadnought, with greater speed, will be under construction next month. There is to be an addition of 3,000 men to the navy, and two large new floating docks are to be constructed at once.

There is nothing optimistic and self-complacent about this programme. It is fearfully costly, and would not be undertaken if the Imperial statesmen did not think it necessary. The outlay is not for Great Britain alone or especially. It is for the whole Empire, including Canada. Laborers, artisans, small farmers and traders, and all classes of people are contributing this vast sum.

It will be hard to find in the Canadian bill anything to relieve these taxpayers. They must go on building Dreadnoughts just the same in spite of the pretence we are making.

THE ALBERTA CRISIS.

The Rutherford administration managed to keep alive one day longer than was reported. But the premier and the two ministers he had left gave up yesterday, and Mr. Cushing, the revolter, is forming a ministry of the insurgent Liberals. This ministry will probably be unable to command a majority in the House, and must ask for dissolution. Whether the Conservatives will allow the two Liberal factions to fight it out a little longer or will themselves seek to obtain a majority in the next house is not yet determined. They are not likely to interfere in the by-elections to defeat the Cushing ministers, but will allow the proceedings to go on through the stage of investigation. It is even supposed that criminal prosecutions may take place. Evidently the long reign of official Liberalism, backed by the enormous control and patronage of the new provinces, has produced deplorable results.

It may be assumed that the bankers who are investigating the condition of the St. Stephen's Bank are doing the best they can for he depositors and shareholders. One can easily see that receivers can get more out of the assets by working quietly than by proclaiming to the world how much they hope to realize, and from what sources. There was never any question of the safety of the notes. They are the first charge, and would be safe in any case, but they are absolutely guaranteed at the cost of all the banks of Canada, so that they would be paid if the St. Stephen Bank could not produce a cent. The depositors will be all paid if the double liability of stockholders is sufficient, and the accounts are in marvellously bad shape if that is not the situation.

In the one-sided Lumsden committee the government commission has a fair chance, with all the judges and all the lawyers on its side. But as there are Conservatives in the House, discussions are liable to arise when the daily report of the proceedings is presented. Wherefore the committee does not make these reports. It is true that its resolution called for such reports, but that part was "accidentally" struck out.

Singular proceedings are reported along the line of the Trent Canal. The charge is that a lawyer politician, appointed to represent the government in the matter of claims for damages, also sought engagements, retainers, and commissions from claimants. Those who were liberal got good settlements. Those who refused to pay got bad settlements or none at all. This seems to be a matter worth following up.

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A MONEY SAVING PROPOSITION

Completion of our annual stock taking has brought to light a number of lines on which we find ourselves overstocked, including a number of first-class Clocks, Brass and Copper Hot Water Kettles, Dish Covers, English Steel Enamelled Ware, Polished Trays, Carvers, Brass Fern Pots and many other useful articles.
These we have decided to offer at bargain prices.
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THE BIRD MEN

Swift are our pinions, swift and true,
Faster than upper winds that follow;
Blithely we wheel in the vault of blue,
Brothers in blood to the dipping swallow.

List to the song of our motor's whirr;
"Never shall aught of harm befall thee;"
Bear us, then, over the mountain's fir;
"Come, and earth's pleasures in vain shall call thee!"

Towns in their sordidness sink afar—
Close to our aircraft the hawk is winging;
Here is contentment that naught shall mar—
And now at our side the lark is singing.

Well may men rub their eyes and stare;
Speeding like dreams o'er the cloud strewn courses.
We are the saddlemen of the air;
Distanced at last are the Valkyr's horses!

—Arthur Chapman.

Josh Wise Says

"A church fair's like a barb wire fence—a man can't go through it 'thout leavin' somethin' behind."

THE COMET.

Oh, you Mistuh Comet
Travelin' th'oo de sky,
You's got us all a'tremble
As you comes a-brushin' by,
We don't know what you's up to;
An' we don't know whah you'se bin
Nor whah you is a-gwineter
You is jes' a-buttin' in!

Look here, Mistuh Comet,
As on yoh way you ride,
You ain't much in partic'lar,
An' mos'ly gassified.
You's like some folks I knows on
Dat raises heaps o' fuss
Wifout a-bein, nuffin'
Except mysterious.

—Washington Star.

Cheer Up! There's Better Coming

Little Rollo—"What is potpourri, pa?"

His Papa—"This confounded sort of weather we've been getting is."

Quite the Opposite.

"Let's see, we sometimes call a man a Jonah, don't we?"

"Yes, when he brings disaster."

"That's the funny thing about it. The original Jonah was a prophet while the modern Jonah is a loss."

Awful Fate in Prospect.

Hobbs—"Alas! I fear that boy of mine is going to be a newspaper humorist."

Dobbs—"Why do you think so?"

Hobbs—"A school essay he wrote began: 'The natives of Iceland are a cold and distant people.'"

Then You Begin to Move.

Hobbs—"Let's see; when you mate in chess, the game is practically over is n't it?"

Dobbs—"Yes."

Hobbs—"How different when you mate in the game of life; it's then just beginning."—Boston Transcript.

No Reasonable Offer Refused.

Stella—"Is she in her declining years?"

Bella—"No; her accepting ones."—Illustrated Bits.

Golfer—"I can't get the thing out, and I've hit hard enough!"

Superior Caddie—"Ah, sir It's not strength wot's required, it's intellec'."—Punch.

The Logical Conclusion.

Magistrate—"You say the prisoner turned round and stealthily whistled. What followed?"

Intelligent Witness—"Please, your Worship, his dog."—The Sketch.

Rival Attractions.

First Child—"We've got a new baby at our house."

Second Child (contemptuously)—"We've got a new pa at ours."—Presbyterian Standard.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir,—The references your St. Stephen correspondent saw fit to make with regard to the Temperance Federation and its action in seeking to uphold the law of the land, so persistently violated, is mainly remarkable for its inaccuracy and the evident zeal of the correspondent for the continuance of a state of affairs which has become intolerable. The Temperance Federation has no "hired minions," nor did it approach the town council at its meeting last night to take action. So far as the particular case referred to is concerned, viz.: the efforts to store liquor in the C. P. R. station the Federation asked the council to take no risk and it consulted a lawyer who offered his services to instruct the "nominal" Scott Act inspector who evidently desires to draw his salary without being willing to discharge the duties belonging to the office. This in spite of the fact that at a meeting of the town council on Friday last it was unanimously voted to enforce the law.

As to the personnel of the Temperance Federation, it is not composed of those who have more regard for a fad than for the financial condition of the community. The members are not faddists but those who have at heart the moral and material welfare of the community.

THE TEMPERANCE FEDERATION.

St. Stephen, 11th March, 1910.

URGE INCREASED GRANT FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Fredericton, March 11.—This morning a committee from the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, composed of Chancellor Jones, Dr. W. W. White and Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John, and J. D. Phinney, K. C., appeared before the provincial government and urged that the annual provincial grant to the university be increased from $13,800, the present figures, to $20,000, to meet the growing needs of the university. The delegation was given an attentive hearing and the premier promised that the matter would be given favorable consideration.

Dr. Jones has been unable to have the university included under the benefits of the Carnegie Foundations, having stated special claims to the manager of the Foundation.

Last evening a delegation from the New Brunswick Medical Society, composed of Dr. Murray MacLaren, Dr. Bentley, Dr. W. W. White, Dr. R. A. Corbett, of St. John, and Dr. Gray of Fairville, accompanied by Dr. Bourque, M. P. P., and Dr. Taylor, M. P. P., appeared before the Executive Council. They were introduced by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hatheway, St. John representatives in the House, and urged the government to pass legislation authorizing the appointment of health officers in the municipalities of the province. The suggestion is that remuneration of the officers be limited to $1,500 annually.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick at the next ensuing session thereof, for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Lancaster Loan, Limited, with power to borrow and make loans on real and personal property of every kind, including Life Insurance Policies, to borrow and receive money on deposit or loan, and to give receipts and pay interest therefor, and to issue or purchase bonds, debentures or other securities, and to pledge or sell the same, and hypothecate, mortgage, or pledge all or any of the real and personal property, rights, and powers of the Company to secure any of said Company's bonds, debentures, or other securities, and to do such other things and for such other purposes as may be necessary and incident to the business of the Company.

Dated at Saint John, New Brunswick, this fourteenth day of February, A. D., 1910.

STEPHEN B. BUSTIN,
Solicitor.

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We can help you cure the trouble.
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...KING STREET.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Muskat vs. Marr.

The adjourned March sittings of the Circuit Court were resumed yesterday morning for a few minutes in chambers. His Honor Mr. Justice McKeown presided. The case of Muskat vs. Marr will be taken up on March 18 in chambers. Mr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., and Mr. John A. Sinclair appear for the plaintiff and Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., and Mr. E. Albert Reilly, for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Harris vs. Moncton Exhibition Ass'n.

Before Mr. Justice McKeown in chambers yesterday morning, Mr. Fred R. Taylor for the plaintiff in the case of Harris vs. the Exhibition Association of Moncton, presented a petition asking for an extension of time to prepare an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court of this province. Mr. M. G. Teed opposed the application. Judgment reserved.

FUNERALS.

Mrs. Sarah H. Baldwin.

The body of Mrs. Sarah H. Baldwin arrived yesterday from Buffalo and was taken to the residence of Miss Skinner, 223 King street, East, from where the funeral was held at 3.30 o'clock. Rev. G. A. Kuhring conducted the burial services. Interment was made in Fernhill.

Mrs. Mary Harrigan.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Harrigan was held from her late residence, 102 Winter street yesterday afternoon. The body was taken to Holy Trinity church. Rev. J. J. Walsh conducted the burial services. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery.

PETITIONS ASKING FOR LOCAL OPTION

Signatures of Voters in Sydney and Stanley Wards Presented to Mayor Last Tuesday Favoring Prohibition.

The following list contains the name sattached to the petitions presented to the mayor by the Moral and Social Reform Council, asking for local option in Sydney and Stanley wards:

SYDNEY WARD.

Name Occupation and residence

John Woodburn, laborer, 254 Brittain
George Conboy, laborer, 63 Cheffield
John McVane, laborer, 248 Brittain
Martin E. Perrey, mariner, 256 Pitt
James Greer, laborer, Sheffield.
Frank Porter, Druggist, 303 Union.
James Neill, 270 Brittain.
Albert McCarthy, laborer, 241 Brittain
John Porter, teamster, 55 Sheffield.
John Booth, laborer, 199 Brittain
Augustus W. Petch, printer, 175 Broad
Frederick Coughlan, plumber, 175 Broad.
John S. Coughlan, plumber, 175 Broad
William Baxter, tinsmith, 1
George Hatfield, 148 Broad.
Scott I. Vanwart, painter, 199 Sheffield
Arthur Moore, iron moulder, 224 Sydney.
John Fairweather, teamster, 200 Sheffield.
John Dollas, 200 Sheffield.
William H. Sullis, 278 Sydney.
John Barnes, laborer, 210 Sheffield.
James G. Sullivan, 84 Broad.
Isaac Murray, 29 Broad.
Alexander Gregory, 37 Broad.
Henry E. Howard, teamster, 182 St. James.
William Alward, 211 Sydney.
Walter R. Steward, 25 Broad.
John S. Malcolm, clerk, 35 Broad.
Henry Ricketts, clerk, 62 Sheffield.
Walter Wiggins, 119 Brittain.
Charles Warren, printer, 136 Broad.
Harry Warren, clerk, 136 Broad.
William Cummings, mason, 94 St. James.
Arthur G. Cummings, clerk, 94 St. James.
J. Arthur Lindsay, teamster, 180 Brittain.
Andrew Patriquin, 149 Broad.
Samuel Carson, 37 Broad.
Robert Carson, 37 Broad.
James Alward, 211 Sydney.
William F. Lewis, 154 Brittain.
Arthur Clayton, 266 Pitt.
William Pike, 28 Brittain.
Gordon McDonald, 204 Brittain.
Thomas W. Evans, 195 Brittain.
James Gregg, 139 Brittain.
Horace F. Hoyt, 72 Broad.
James A. Brown, 236 Brittain.
Henry Howland, machinist, 268 Brittain.
Samuel Hughes, 137 Sheffield.
Maurice Dalton, 212 Brittain.
Frank Woods, 197 Brittain.
Walter J. Lawson, carpenter, 197 Brittain.
John Hughes, 136 Broad.
Robert Wirrell, 55 Sheffield.
John Dempster, 158 Brittain.
L. C. Lawsan, 197 Brittain.
William A. Barnes, 110 St. James.
John R. Cummings, 71 Brittain.
George Bridges, boatman, 94 St. James.
Robert Carlin, 210 Charlotte.
Carpenter Ward, laborer, 310 Charlotte
Frederick Lockart, laborer, 49 Sheffield.
Ebenizer Vey, laborer, 224 Charlotte
John Swain, 228 Charlotte.
Samuel A. Thorne, laborer, 176 Brittain.
William Swanton, 168 St. James.
Stephen B. Buston, barrister, 158 St. James.
Frederick G. Breen, machinist, 140 St. James.
J. R. Leek, plumber, 138 St. James.
Albert E. Trentowsky, grocer, 130 St. James.
James G. Armstrong, clerk, 128 Et. James.
Hamilton C. Martin, insurance agent, 128 St. James.
Andrew Garrick, plumber, 126 St. James.
Theodore J. Shaw, clerk, 118 St. James
C. William Taylor, painter, 120 St. James.
William Humphreys, yeoman, 114 St. James.
Albert W. Covey, instructor, 156 St. James.
Charles Marvin, nailer, 141 Brittain.
L. D. Chesley, cartman, 137 Brittain.
William Gillespie, 163 Brittain.
Henry Cross, nailer, 108 St. James.
Robert Willis, RR employe, 108 St. James.
James L. Sprague, 204 Sydney.
George Oram, laborer, 71 Brittain.
Edward Walsh, cooper, 286 Carmarthen.
Isaac Murray, Jr., 327 Charlotte.
Thomas Carr, 327 Charlotte.
Forester C. Hopkins, tailor, 327 Charlotte.
Henry E. Dalton, 232 Sydney.
Steward Bowes, 51 Brittain.
Edward White, laborer, 105 Brittain.
Elisha Smith, machinist, 132 Broad.
Rev. W. Chapman.
Stephen Oakes, R. R. Employe, 42 Broad.
David McDermott, teamster, 42 Broad.
Charles Willis, laborer, 114 Broad.
Henry O. Peters, clerk, 130 Broad.
Freeman Carter, moulder, 136 Broad.
Percy Warren, painter, 46 Broad.
James Daley, engineer, 250 Sydney.
Thos. L. Coughlan, jeweller, 148 Broad.
Alfred Carloss, carpenter, 156 Broad.
John Arseneau, laborer, 33 Sheffield.
John Porter 55 Sheffield.
William Lewis 98 St. James.
Alexander Russell 104 Brittain.
Robert Atchinson, yardman, 248 Brittain.
Frederick Wilson 83 Brittain.
William McGorman 288 Charlotte St.
John H. Gridley 164 Brittain.
Archibald C. Wilmot 162 Brittain.
James Lewis, blacksmith, 146 Brittain.
Arthur J. Williamson, carpenter, 229 Sydney.
Rev. David Lang, clergyman, 52 St. James.
Walter L. Doherty, clerk, 60 St. James.
Newton A. Rogers 54 St. James
Charles W. Earle, clerk, 34 St. James.
Kendall Hall, clerk, 52 St. James.
William E. Earle, shipper, 34 St. James
George E. Earle, foreman, 34 St. James
William A. Smith, machinist, 34 St. James.
Sidney Melaney, tailor, 300 Germain.
James Hyson, sexton, 35 Brittain.
H. C. Dalton 302 Germain.
Chas. H. Cobhan, laborer, 78 Brittain.
William J. Wetmore, 202 St. James.
Paul White, laborer, 82 Brittain.
Charles W. Till, painter,
Henry Elms. 63 Brittain.
John H. McIntyre,
James McKinney, agent.
William A. Coleman, salesman.
John F. Thorne, carpenter.
George C. Roy, bank clerk.
John A. Sadlier, 229 Pitt.
Robert H. Gibson, bank clerk,
William Tait, watchmaker.
Geo. W. Belyea 179 Brittain.
Charles W. Stubbs, clerk.
Gordon A. Plummer 149 Brittain
John Johnson, clothier.
Charles L. Heffer, laborer, 129 Broad.
S. A. Earle, teamster, 127 Broad.
Robert Tyner, grocer,
John S. Pike, 131 Broad.
William Porter, teamster.
William Roberts
James F. Perkins
Joseph Branscombe, machinist,
Joseph Johnson,
John F. Ross 222 Brittain.
James B. Bell, painter, 232 Brittain.
William C. Allen, tinsmith.
Angus Cameron 127 Broad.
Bernard McDermott 129 Broad.
Burdett, porter,
William G. Israel.
William G. Kee, clerk.
Arthur G. Harrison, 111 Broad
Horace Brown 236 Brittain
Edward Morton.
Roy Cameron, clerk.
Rev. Chas. W. Squires 256 Carmarthen.
Richard Alward.
Thomas Evans, Marsh Road
Robert Boutelier, 105 Brittain.
Rev. James W. Holland.
John Powers.

STANLEY WARD.

Corneilius F. Keast, blacksmith, Millidgeville avenue.
Stanwood Hines, millman, Pokiok Road.
Frank Craft, millman, Spar Cove Road.
Major H. Green, milk dealer, 240 Milledge avenue.
Charles H. Fisher, millman, Spar Cove Road.
Samuel A. Hector, millman, Spar Cove Road.
Wm. Fisher, teamster, Spar Cove Road.
George E. Wattors, millman, Millidgeville avenue.
William Downey, yeoman, Spar Cove Road.
William H. Downey, laborer, Spar Cove Road.
Patrick Downey, millman, Spar Cove Road.
Timonthy Downey, laborer, Spar Cove Road.
Richard Olive, farmer, Boars Head Road.
James S. Porter, carpenter, Millidgeville avenue.
Benjamin White, cook, Millidge avenue.
Samuel F. Jenkins, teamster, Millidge avenue.
Edward S. Trecartin, cooper, Millidge avenue.
Joseph Parks, millman, 117 Millidge avenue.
Daniel Downey, laborer, Millidge avenue.
Robert Brayley, carpenter, Millidge avenue.
John H. Buckley, teamster, Millidge avenue.
William Redmore, teamster, Millidge avenue.
Charles T. Green, lime manufacturer, Millidge avenue.
John McDonnell, laborer, Millidge avenue.
Frank L. Giggey, clerk, Millidge avenue.
William Giggey, contractor, Millidge avenue.
Thomas Gillen, cooper, 212 Millidge avenue.
John T. Jeffrey, teamster, 190 Millidge avenue.
Herbert Reynolds, laborer, Millidge avenue.
Jacob W. Boyd, carpenter, Millidge avenue.
Samuel H. Kincade, grocer, Millidge avenue.
Henry Cunningham, farmer, Millidge avenue.
William Cunningham, carpenter, Boars Head Road.
Frederick Cunningham, farmer, Boars Head Road.
James E. Foster, farmer, Boars Head Road.
William P. Cunningham, farmer Boars Head Road.
Edward O'Connor, farmer, Millidge avenue.
Robert A. McLean, clerk, Ashburn Road.
John Hannah, farmer, Boars Head Road.
Whitney Craft, millman, Spar Cove Road.
Thomas Hannah, farmer, Boars Head Road.
William Kirk, farmer, Milledgeville Road.
James H. Peacock, farmer, Sandy Cove Road.
Harding Gillen, laborer, 129 Victoria street.
Arthur R. Flewelling, millman, Bellevue avenue.
Oliver McAfee, millman, Bellevue avenue.
Ralph McCormack, millman, Bellevue avenue.
James Peacock, millman, Bellevue avenue.
Noble D. Blizzard, millman, Bellevue avenue.
Daniel D. Betts, millman, Bellevue avenue.
Alfred Harrity, millman, Pokiok Road.
Charles E. Smith, millman, Pokiok Road.
Stephen Lindsay, millman, Pokiok Road.
Allison Armstrong, millman, Pokiok Road.
Isaac Post, millman, Pokiok Road.
James King, millman, Pokiok Road.
Charles Beers, laborer, Pokiok Road.
Walter W. Holder, carpenter, Rope Walk Road.
Samuel A. Kirk, farmer, Milledgeville Road.
William G. Peacock, millman, Bellevue avenue.
John A. McAfee, millman, Bellevue avenue.
James Sears, laborer, Bellevue avenue.
Charles H. McElwaine, millman, Bellevue avenue.
Richard Watson, laborer, Pokiok Road.
Albert Bradouborgh, laborer, Pokiok Road.
James McCord, teamster, Bellevue avenue.
Patrick Donovan, millman, Spar Cove Road.
Ralph Hurder, lime burner, Pokiok Road.
George W. Earle, millman, Pokiok Rd.
George E. Post, millman, Pokiok Rd.
William Marshall, millman, Bellevue Avenue.
George White, cooper, Bellevue Ave.
George Patterson, laborer, Pokiok Rd.
Ernest Greggey, mate, Millidgeville
George E. Cunningham, farmer, Boar's Head Road.
Lorne Craft, millman, Milledgeville.
Arthur Codner, millman, Milledgeville.
James Hughson, millman, Milledgeville.
George W. Craft, Yeoman, Milledgeville.
Isaac Craft, laborer, Milledgeville.
Frederick Hannah, farmer, Milledgeville.
Walter Porter, farmer, Sandy Pt. Road.
Thos. Lowe, farmer, Sandy Pt. Road.
Frank W. Whittaker, farmer, Sandy Point Road.
Wm. John Peacock, farmer, Sandy Pt. Road.
Frederick Peacock, farmer, Sandy Pt. Road.
Robert W. Chipman, laborer, Sandy Pt. Road.
David A. Peacock, farmer, Sandy Pt. Road.
Frederick W. Peacock, farmer, Sandy Pt. Road.
James Peacock, farmer, Sandy Pt. Rd.
Ernest Pitt, laborer, Pokiok Road.
George E. Day, Yoeman, Pokiok Rd.
Andrew McCord, Teamster, Bellevue Ave.
S. Cunningham, millman, Milledgeville Ave.
William L. Estey, laborer, Pokiok Rd.
Lemuel Fudge, millman, Pokiok Rd.
Edward H. Day, Laborer, Pokiok Rd.
Edwin Carlin, laborer, Pokiok Rd.
Charles Earle, laborer, Pokiok Rd.
Charles A. Connors, laborer, Pokiok Road.
John Douglas, laborer, Pokiok Rd.
William Walsh, laborer, Pokiok Rd.
Frank Day, millman, Pokiok Rd.
R. W. Olive, farmer, Milledgeville.

"China-Lac" is the ideal finish for Furniture, Floors, Doors, Scratched Woodwork, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Porch Chairs, etc.

"China-Lac" stains and varnishes at one operation—and dries with a hard, tough, brilliant finish that is waterproof, weatherproof and almost wearproof.

14 rich colors, including Rosewood, Cherry, Green, Mahogany, Oak and Golden Oak. Remember the name "China-Lac", made by 48

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON, LIMITED
Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

DEATHS

Taylor.—In this city, on the 10th inst., George Pearce, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Taylor, aged 18 years, leaving besides his parents one brother and one sister to mourn Funeral this afternoon, (Saturday, the 12th inst.,) from his late residence, 266 Rockland Road. Service begins at 2.30 o'clock.

1200 HOUSES ARE MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Board of Health to Wage War On Premises Lacking Modern Sanitation--Market regulations Not Being Observed.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, it was decided to take legal action against all citizens who are not complying with the law regarding the installation of modern sanitary improvements on their premises. The board dealt with 44 cases of alleged violation of the law in this connection, and ordered prosecutions instituted against all the offenders. Other cases will be dealt with at a special meeting of the board next Wednesday afternoon.

The board will issue notices to all persons reported for failing to come up to the requirements of modern sanitation, and will make a determined effort to abolish the evil. It is said that there are about 1200 houses offending in this respect in St. John, and that they were to a large extent responsible for the typhoid epidemic last year.

The board instructed the secretary to prosecute J. J. Hudson for interfering with one of the health officers in the discharge of his duty.

Complaints were made that sections 31 and 32 of the public health regulations were being violated, and the secretary was instructed to have copies of the regulations printed and posted in the market.

These regulations prohibit any person offering for sale the meat of calves killed when less than four weeks old, or pigs less than five weeks old, or lambs less than eight weeks. They also forbid the sale between April and November of any fresh halibut, cod or pollock, unless cleaned of entrails or refuse parts.

The chairman of the board, Mr. Thos. Gorman, presided, and there were present Mr. John Kelly, and Dr. Chas. M. Pratt, with Mr. T. M. Burns, secretary and Inspectors Howard and McConnell.

HOTELS.

Royal.

Dr. D. J. Macdonald, P.E.I.; H. M. Wylie, Halifax; A. W. Knowles, H. F. Ferguson, Montreal; Mr. G. C. Van Wart, Miss Fenwick, Fredericton; H. H. Stewart, J. Callaghan, J. A. Haines, Wm. A. Cook, A. T. Shaughnessy, Montreal; Geo. C. Royce, Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Walter S. Adams, Toronto; P. J. Downes, A. E. Carter, Montreal; W. H. Parsons, Londonderry; C. D. George, H. A. Schaffer, Montreal; John D. MacDonald, Pictou

Victoria.

W. A. Applegrath, Niagara Falls; Manner Trehoim, A. J. McDonald, Bayfield; B. Farrell, New York; John B. Ferguson, Boston; L. C. Murray, Albert; T. J. Coughey, McAdam; L. W. Gunn, Greenfield, Mass.; A. Ketting, Truro, N. S.; Chas. A. Manson, Boston; Wm. J. Dickson, Halifax; Andy M McPherson, Springfield; J. Marret Lyons.

Our $3.50 and 4.00 Shoes

are a real delight to the man who has been wearing the ordinary shoes sold at these prices.

They are made in Vici Kid, Tan Calf, Box Calf and Velour Calf Leathers, which polish nicely and give splendid wear. They have Goodyear Welt Sewn Soles, which insures the wearer against tacks, roughness or other irritation.

Two Styles now shown in Our Window

MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHER BALS	MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER BALS
$3.50	$4.00

See these New Spring Styles and note the comfortable and stylish shapes.

FOOT FITTERS McRobbie KING STREET

GREAT BARGAIN CLEARANCE SALE PIANOS

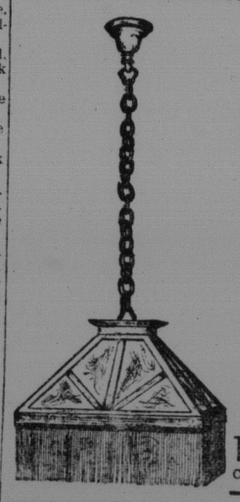
Call or Write at once

1.—**NEW SCALE WILLIAMS**, S-44, Mahogany Case, 7 -1-3 Octaves, in Splendid condition, rented for 5 months, good as new. Regular price $375.00, now **$290.00.** Terms, $20.00 down and $25.00 per quarter.
2.—**NEWCOMBE**, S-36, Rosewood Case, 7 1-3 octaves, used for 8 to 10 concerts in 1909. Regular price $375.00, now **$290.00.** Terms, $20.00 down and $25.00 per quarter.
3.—**DOHERTY**, Mahogany Case, 7 1-3 octaves, in splendid condition. Regular price $350.00. Now **$275.00.** Terms $15.00 down and $7.00 per month.
4.—**HAYDEN & CO.**, Walnut Case, 7 1-3 octaves, slightly shop-worn, modern in every detail. Regular price $325.00, now **$250.00.** Terms, $15.00 down and $7.00 per month.
5.—**KARN & CO.**, Mahogany Case, 7 1-3 octaves, modern action, slightly shop worn. Regular price $325.00, now **$235.00.** Terms, $15.00 down and $7.00 per month.
6.—**FOISY & CO.** Rosewood Case, 7 1-3 octaves, modern action. Taken in trade for more expensive instrument. **$220.00.** Terms $10.00 down and $7.00 per month.
7.—**BROCKLEY**, ebonized case; taken in trade. In splendid condition. **$195.00.** Terms $10.00 down and $7.00 per month.
8.—**(2) SQUARES in Splendid Condition at $150.00 each.**

Ten (10) Per Cent. off the above prices for spot cash. Specify second choice in this list, in case first choice is sold when writing. Any instrument in this list to be exchanged within a year, and full amount allowed for it on a new piano or organ.

These instruments delivered to your nearest railway station or shipping point. Also stool and instruction book free.

W. H. JOHNSON CO., Ltd.,
Market Square, - St. John, N. B.



STYLISH LIGHT-GIVERS

NO REASON why your fixtures should not be ornamental as well as useful. Nothing does more to furnish and beautify a room than handsome lighting fixtures. Nothing is more quickly noted than inappropriate or out-of-date designs.

You can be sure of satisfaction here. Our handsome new showrooms are bright with original and stylish designs—not an old or out-of-date fixture in our whole immense stock.

As to price, look where you will, you'll not find anywhere such values as we offer—our customers say so—our business shows it. Put us to the test.

The St. John Railway Co.
Corner Dock and Union Streets, St. John.

Don't take the risk of looking at the

"STICKNEY" ENGINE

if you have made up your mind to buy some other kind because it seems cheaper.

GEORGE J. BARRETT,
ST. JOHN. - - - - FREDERICTON.

HUTCHINGS & CO.,
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS
WIRE MATRESSES, MATRESSES,
IRON BEDSTEADS, FEATHER PILLOWS etc
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
101 to 105 Germain Street.

A GOOD SCHEME IS TO START THE YEAR RIGHT
By Getting Your SHOW CARDS From
W. O. STAPLES, CARD WRITER and WINDOW DECORATOR. Phone—2311. 102 Prince William street.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION!

The usual Half-Yearly Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum has just been declared on CAMAGUEY COMMON

We offer a few shares at 57 (including dividend), yielding over 7 per cent.

W. F. MAHON & CO., Investment Bankers. St. John. 'Phone 2058.

Listed Stocks

Our Circular No 459, gives valuable information regarding eighty-one issues of railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The data includes the amount of stock outstanding, annual dividend rate, percentage earned for the last year, high and low prices for 1908, etc. We classify the different issues as follows: Investment, Semi-investment and Speculative.

Railroad Bonds

Our Circular No. 458 gives valuable information regarding forty-four issues of well-known Railroad Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The data includes the amount of bonds outstanding, the denominations, whether in coupon or registered form, interest dates and due dates, and high and low prices for 1908. We classify the different issues as follows: High grade Investments, Conservative Investments, and Semi-Speculative Investments.

We execute commission orders upon the New York Stock Exchange. We allow interest on daily balances, subject to draft, or on money placed with us pending its investment.

SPENCER TRASK & CO., Investment Bankers. William and Pine Streets, New York. Branch Office, Albany, N. Y., Chicago Ill., and Boston, Mass.

WE WISH TO SEND, WITHOUT CHARGE, our regular Weekly Financial Review to all investors desiring to keep well informed on conditions affecting their securities.

The Review will be found of material assistance in following the trend of general business as well as the movements of securities. It is widely quoted by the press throughout the country.

Individual investors may have our advice at all times on matters affecting the purchase and sale of securities.

Write at once for the latest Review.

J. S. BACHE & COMPANY, Bankers

42 Broadway, New York

(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD.
London, England.
Asset and reserve.. ..$6,269,000
Lines of Insurance Carried
Employers' Liability, Accident and Sickness, Guarantee, Complete and Partial, Hospital and Quarantine Indemnity.
CHAS. A. MACDONALD,
'Phone, Main 1536. Prov. Man.

NEWS SUMMARY.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

Rioting in Philadelphia continues with no definite change in strike situation.

London settlement begins on Monday.

Federal attorney general says foreign steamship companies with agencies in this country must pay corporation tax.

St. Louis and San Francisco will authorize bond issue of $50,000,000, 15 and 20 year five per cent. bonds of which $26,000,000 will be issued immediately for maturing obligations and acquisition of St. Louis Brownsville and Mexico.

London market heavy 1-4 to 3-4 below parity.

eGneral weakness in Copper stocks in London.

General Electric now operating 85 per cent. of capacity.

Some increase in orders for steel.

Chicago reports exceptional demands for money from Middle West account of extended speculation.

Canadian Pacific earnings 1st week of March increased $217,000.

Twelve industrials declined .38 per cent.

Twenty active rails declined .16 per cent.

Texas Pacific first week March increased $23,447. From Jan. 1, increased $230,744.

Missouri Pacific first week March increased $105,000. From July 1 increased $4,064,632.

American Telegraph and Telephone Co. for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last, net increase $4,295,751. Total surplus increase $396,562.

N. B. Southern Railway

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1909, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted as follows:—

Lv St. John East Ferry .... 7.30 a. m.
Lv. West St. John .. .. .. 7.45 a. m.

Arr. St. Stephen .. .. ..12.30 p. m.
Lv. St. Stephen .. .. .. 1.45 p. m.
Lv. St. Stephen .. .. .. 1.45 p. m.
Arr. West St. John .. .. .. 6.30 p. m.

H. H. McLEAN, President.
Atlantic Standard Time.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINE

S. S. BORNU, 2074 tons, will sail from St. John about the 3rd. of March, for Nassau, Havana, and will take cargo for Mexican ports, Vancouver and Victoria, to be followed by the S. S. SOKOTO, 1969 tons, sailing from St. John about the 28th of March.

Special round trip tickets by these steamers, touching at Nassau, Havana, and ports in Mexico, $85 and return.

For freight or passage rates apply to J. H. SCAMMELL & CO.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Morning Sales.

Asbestos Pfd. 25@98, 25@98.
Detroit Railway 10@63.
Dominion Coal Com. 25@79, 25@79, 25@79, 100@78 3-4, 25@78 3-4, 25@79, 25@79, 25@79.
Dominion Iron Com. 35@68, 15@68, 100@68, 25@68, 25@68, 75@67 7-8, 25@67 3-4, 100@67 7-8, 25@68, 125@68, 250@68, 125@68, 100@68 1-4.
Dominion Iron Pfd. 25@138 1-2.
Dominion Iron Bonds 1000@96 3-4.
Duluth 10@71, 25@71 1-2, 25@72, 25@72, 50@72 1-4.
Illinois Pfd. 8@92 3-4.
Lake of the Woods Com. 50@151-1-2, 50@151 1-2.
Montreal Power 25@134.
Montreal Street Railway 25@228, 25@228, 10@228, 100@228, 100@227-3-4, 100@227 3-4.
Nova Scotia Steel Com. 50@88 7-8, 50@88 7-8, 50@88 7-8, 100@89, 200@89.
Penman Com. 25@61.
Porto Rico 5@42, 25@42, 10@41.
Rich. and Ont. 50@87.
Rio Tramway 25@97.
Toronto Railway 10@124, 15@124, 50@123 7-8, 25@124.

Afternoon Sales.

Black Lake Com. 2 1-2@22, 25@22-1-2, 10@22 1-2.
Canadian Pacific Railway 100@179-3-4.
Crown Reserve 200@375.
Dominion Coal Com. 25@78 7-8.
Dominion Iron Com. 100@68, 25@68 1-8, 50@67 7-8, 25@67 1-2, 50@67 1-2, 25@67 5-8, 50@67 1-2, 25@67 5-8, 25@67 3-4, 25@67 3-4, 25@67 3-4.
Dominion Iron Pfd. 50@138 1-2, 25@138 1-2, 25@138 1-2, 10@138 1-2.
Dominion Iron Bonds 2000@96 3-4.
Duluth 50@72.
Illinois Pfd. 25@92 1-2.
Lake of the Woods Com. 25@148, 25@147 3-4.
Montreal Power 25@134, 7@134 1-4.
Montreal Street Railway 100@227-3-4, 25@227 1-4, 50@227.
Nova Scotia Steel Com. 100@88 3-4, 25@88 3-4.
Rich. and Ont. 50@86.
Soo Railway 100@144, 16@143 3-4, 25@143 7-8, 25@143 7-8, 50@143.
Toronto Railway 10@124, 15@124, 50@123 7-8, 25@124.
Textile Com. 50@71 1-2, 25@71 3-4, 25@71 5-8, 50@71 3-4, 50@71 3-4.
Textile Pfd. 1@102 7-8.
Twin City 25@113 1-2, 50@113 1-2, 25@114, 10@114 1-2.
Penman Pfd. 500@87.
Montreal Bank 25@256, 13@256.
Royal Bank 18@232 1-2.
Rubber Bonds 1000@100, 1000@100.

MONTREAL COBALT AND CURB STOCKS.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Can. Cem. Pfd.	87⅛	88
Can. Cem. Com.	21⅛	21¼
Chambers-Ferland	37	38
Cobalt Central	19¼	20½
Kerr Lake	8.60	8.75
La Rose	4.50	4.55
Nancy Helen	10	11
N. S. Cobalt	36	37
Peterson's Lake	26⅞	27¼
Silver Queen	18½	20½
Silver Leaf	10¼	10½
Tretheway	1.38	1.40
Temiskaming	62½	63
New Quebec	35	35¼
New Que. Bonds	82¾	83¼
Union Pac. Cobalt	4	6

Morning Sales.

New Quebec 22@34 5-8; 25@3-4; 100@34 7-8; 1250@35; 25@35 1-8; 138@35; 150@35 1-4.
New Que. Bonds 600@83.
Cement 100@21 1-4; 100@21 1-8.
Cement Pfd. 10@87 3-4; 15@1-2; 30@3-4; 5 and 10@88; 50@87 7-8; 50@88.
Can. Light and Power 125@30.

Afternoon Sales.

Cement 100@21.
La Rose 10@4.50.
New Que. 100@35; 10@35 1-4.
Can. Light and Power 125@30 1-2.

The Boston Close.

Nevada Consolidated 23 1-4@23 1-2.
N. B. 41@41 1-2.
Boston Ely. 3 3-4@3 7-8.
Ely. Central 1 9-16@1 3-4.
Davis 3 1-8@3 1-4.
Lake Copper 77@77 1-2.

COTTON RANGE.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Ask.
March	13.94	87	93	94
May	14.96	78	88	89
June	14.60	60	60	62
July	14.66	48	58	59
Aug.	14.12	13.87	14.06	07
Sept.	13.13	12.94	07	08
Oct.	12.65	55	59	60
Dec.	12.45	37	39	40

SPECIAL LOW RATES
SECOND CLASS
DAILY MARCH 1st TO APRIL 15th
TO
British Columbia
AND
Pacific Coast Points

The Canadian Pacific Route is the Shortest, Quickest and most advantageous. No changes or Transfers. Direct Connections

CANADIAN PACIFIC
From ST. JOHN N. B.
To VANCOUVER, B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C.
PORTLAND, Ore.
SEATTLE, Wash.
NELSON, B.C.
TRAIL, B.C.
ROSSLAND, B.C., Etc.
55.95
Equally Low Rates from and to other points.

See Local Agent, or write W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., St.John,N.B.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET; YESTERDAY'S TRADING ON WALL ST.

(Quotations Furnished by Private Wires of J. C. Mackintosh and Co., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange, 111 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B., Chubb's Corner.)

	Shares. Sold	P'ious	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	....	81¾	81¼	78	78¾
American Beet Sugar	1100	40¾	40	39⅛	39¼
American Car and Foundry	....	66¾	66	64¾	65
American Cotton Oil	....	68⅞	69	67½	68¼
American Locomotive	....	54½	54	51½	52
American Smelting and Refining	....	88	87⅞	85½	86½
American Sugar	1400	126½	125⅞	123¼	124
Anaconda Copper	....	50⅜	50½	49	49⅛
American Steel Foundries	....	.....	60½	60½	60½
Atchison	....	117¾	117¾	116⅝	117¾
Baltimore and Ohio	....	113⅜	113¼	112½	112½
B. R. T.	....	76⅝	76¾	75⅞	76⅜
Canadian Pacific Railway	....	180⅜	179⅞	179¾	179¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	....	87¼	86⅝	84⅞	85½
Chicago and Great West	1100	.....	31⅜	30¾	.....
Chicago and St. Paul	14200	148	147¾	145⅝	146
Chicago and North West	2100	157½	158	157	157
Col. Fuel and Iron	....	42	42	41¼	41¼
Con. Gas	500	148	148	146½	146½
Denver and Rio Grande	....	42¾	43	41⅞	41⅞
Erie	3900	32¼	32	31⅛	31⅜
General Electric	....	157	156¾	155½	156½
Great Northern Pfd.	6100	139½	139	137	137
Great Northern Ore	1400	71⅜	70½	69¾	69¾
Louisville and Nashville	3300	155	154½	152½	152½
Mackay Pfd.	....	.....	77	77	77
Miss., Kansas and Texas	2100	44¼	44	43	43⅛
Miss. Pacific	1600	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71⅜
National Lead	....	86¼	84¼	83¾	84
New York Central	....	126⅞	126⅞	125⅛	125½
New York, Ontario and West	1400	45¾	45¾	45	45
Northern Pacific	3800	138	138	136⅛	136¾
North. and West	2400	103½	103½	102¼	102⅝
Pacific Mail	300	33¼	33½	33½	33½
Pennsylvania	25300	137½	137¾	136¾	137
People's Gas	....	.....	111¼	110⅛	.....
Pressed Steel Car	1100	45½	45½	44¼	44¾
Railway Steel Springs	800	.....	45½	45	45½
Reading	107300	169	169⅝	167⅝	168⅜
Republic Iron and Steel	....	40¾	40¾	40	40⅜
Rock Island	18300	50⅛	50¾	49¾	49½
Southern Pacific	53200	129¾	130¾	128¾	129½
Soo	....	144¼	.....	.....	.....
Southern Railway	2300	29½	29⅜	28⅝	28¾
Texas and Pacific	....	31¼	31	30½	31
Union Pacific	....	191⅛	191½	188¼	189¼
United States Rubber	2200	.....	45⅜	44½	44⅜
United States Steel	242200	88	89¼	87¼	87⅞
United States Steel Pfd.	1900	122	122	121¾	121⅞
Wabash	....	22¾	22½	22⅛	22½

Total Sales, 3 p. m.—850,000. Noon—323,000.
11 a. m.—213,000.
2 p. m.—581,300.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET

New York, Mar. 11.—Flour—Steady with a moderate trade. Receipts, 22,-637; shipments, 18,640.

Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 127 bid elevator domestic and nominal fob afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth and No. 2 held winter, 1.27¼ nominal fob afloat. Receipts 10,800; shipments, 40,949.

Corn—Spot firm; straights, 68; No. 4, 63½ both elevator export basis. No. 2 66 nominal fob afloat. Receipts, 114,750; shipments, 69,228

Oats—Spot steady; mixed, 26 to 32 pounds nominal; natural white, 26 to 32 pounds, 49 to 51; clipped white, 34 to 42 pounds, 66½ to 55. Receipts, 68,625.

Beef—Firm.

Pork—Firm.

Lard—Strong, middle west prime, 14.40 to 14.50.

Sugar—Raw steady; muscovado, 89 test, 3.86; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.36; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3.61; refined sugar, steady.

Butter—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 6,202.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,010; market unsettled; State Penna and nearby hennery, white fancy, 30 to 31; do gathered white, 28 to 30; do hennery brown and mixed fancy 28; do gathered brown, fair to prime, 26½ to 27½; western first, 26 to 27; seconds, 25½

Potatoes—Easy; southern per bbl, 1.75.

Chicago.

Chicago, Mar. 11.—Wheat—May, 1.13¼; July, 1.06½; Sept., 1.03⅝.

Corn—May, 63¾ to ⅞; July, 65⅝; Sept., 66⅛.

Oats—May, 44⅝ to ¾; July, 42 to ⅝; Sept., 40¼.

Mess pork—May, 25.50; July, 25.55.

Lard—May, 13.95; July, 13.80.

Short ribs—May, 13.37½ to 40; July 13 27½.

Boston.

Boston, Mar. 11—Beef—Fresh, firm; whole cattle 10¼ to ¾.

Bran—Firm, 26.90 to 26.50.

Butter—Firm, northern, 34 to 35.

Cheese—Unchanged, New York, 18½ to 19.

Corn—Unchanged, No. 3 yellow, 69½.

Eggs—Unchanged; choice 29 to 30; western, 25 to 26.

Flour—Steady; spring patent, 5.80 to 6.30.

Hay—Steady; No. 1, 24.25.

Lambs—Steady, 14 to 15.

Lard—Steady; pure, 16⅞.

Mixed feed—Firm, 25.00 to 29.00.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 clipped, white, 53

Pork—Firm, medium backs, 29.50 to 30.25.

Potatoes—Steady, white, 1.00 to 1.50

Sugar—Steady, granulated, 5.40.

Veal—Unchanged, 14 to 15.

CLOSING COTTON LETTER.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

New York, March 11.—In general characteristics today's cotton market closely resembled its immediate predecessors. There was renewed vigorous buying of the May option by the bull clique which sent the price up three points above last night's closing, but no attempts was made to sustain the advance, the bidders seemed content as usual merely to prevent a decline from the present level. Spot interests furnished the principal supply of cotton on contract. There was very little public interest, the renewed threats of a May corner having upset calculations with regard to early decline in the new crop months which had been confidently anticipated for some time past. The weekly movement contained no surprises. There was brought into sight during the week 96,468 vs. 171,265 last year for the season 9,036,755 bales against 11,-098,209 last year. Weather conditions are exciting the bulls at present but the law of average favors increased moisture over the arid regions of the belt and should this develop there should be freer offerings of spot cotton at the south and increase the obligations of the bull clique here in the matter of caring for maturing options.

JUDSON & CO.

DISQUIET IS EVIDENT IN STOCK MARKET

New York, March 11.—A certain amount of speculative disquiet was reflected in the stock market today and the vigorous supporting measures from time to time were not sufficient to overcome the effects. Weakness became acute in the final hour. The support was ascribed to the powerful banking interests which have in hand the flotation of the bond issues the volume of which is constantly expanding.

The amount of important financing which remains to be done, the hardening effect already produced on the money market and the doubtful absorptive power of the investment demand for bond issues combine to form a situation which is not viewed with entire satisfaction by the financial world. The announcement that St. Louis and San Francisco have resorted to an issue of notes secured by a deposit of a proposed bond issue thus postponing the marketing of the ultimate security, is a development taken to indicate a growing over-supply in the bond market. Last week the Baltimore and Ohio sold notes, presumably to postpone needed financing of a more permanent character. A small note sale by the Chicago and Alton was announced also over night.

A digestion of new securities on the part of the bond market at this time might prove an inconvenient check on March prosperity. The week's currency movement shows a shifting in the tide of the interior movement away from New York and New York exchange at Chicago rose to par today. The London money market, also has its own adverse conditions to contend with. The reserve of the Bank of England, already unseasonably low, continues to be drawn upon.

The money outlook probably underlays the depression in the stock market, although various other motives were advanced. At first, it was fears of the labor situation and the unfavorable copper statistics which were published yesterday. Reports of crop damage came into view later. The rumor of J. Pierpont Morgan's death originating in London was circulated consequently with its authoritative denial. Belated selling of stocks from outside sources was attributed nevertheless to this rumor.

The principal support of the market centred on U. S. Steel. The buying of this stock was very concentrated in character and suggested a resumption of pool activity. Southern Pacific was the main point of strength in the railroad list. This did not prevent acute weakness in Union Pacific. Amalgamated copper suffered from the bad condition in the metal trade. There was a slump in the price of copper warrants in the London market.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales par value, $2,108,000. U. S. twos registered, advanced 1-8 per cent on call.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Range Of Prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.			
May	113⅝	112⅞	113¼
July	107¼	106¼	106½
Sept.	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
Corn.			
May	63⅞	63⅛	63¾
July	65¾	65	65⅝
Sept.	66¼	65⅞	66⅛
Oats.			
May	44⅞	44	44⅝
July	42¾	42	42½
Sept.	40⅛	39¾	40⅛
Pork.			
May	25.55	25.25	25.50
July	25.57	25.30	25.55

Cash—Corn—62.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

St. John, N. B., March 11.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., supply the following quotations of the Winnipeg wheat market:—

May—105⅝.
July—107.

CANADIAN PRODUCE MARKETS

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, March 11.—There is no change in the condition of the local flour situation, prices being firm under a steady demand for spring wheat grades. The volume of business in winter wheat flour is small. Prevailing prices are: Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts $5.80; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; Manitoba strong bakers, $5.10; straight rollers $5.10 to $5.25; straight rollers in bags $2.40 to $2.50.

A fair volume of business continues to be done on most lines of mill feed and the market is without any new feature. Prevailing prices are: Ontario bran $22.50 to $23; Ontario middlings $23.50 to $24; Manitoba bran $22; Manitoba shorts $23; pure grain mouillie $31 to $33; mixed mouillie $27 to $29.

The market for baled hay is without any new feature, prices being firmly maintained on small offerings from the country and light stocks. Prevailing prices are: No. 1 hay, $15 to $15.50; extra No. 2 hay, $14 to $14.50; No. 2 hay, $12.50 to $13; clover mixed, $11.50 to $12; clover, $10.50 to $11.50.

There was no further change in the condition of the egg market but the feeling remains easy at the recent decline. The demand for small lots for local consumption is good and sales of Canadian new laid were made at 27c to 28c and American at 25c to 26c per dozen.

The demand for potatoes is somewhat limited and the market is quiet with an easy feeling owing to increased offerings. Green Mountains in car lots, ex track are selling at 60c to 62 1-2c, with Ontario at 50c and Quebec varieties at 45 cents to 50 cents per bag.

A feature of the local grain situation continues to be the weak feeling in the market, for oats and prices have scored a further decline of 1-2c per bushel owing to the downward tendency of prices in the Winnipeg market, and the increased offerings from the country. At this reduction the demand has improved some for car lots.

Prices for car lots, ex store: No. 2 Canadian Western 44c; No. 3, 43c; Ontario No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 4 white, 41c.

Toronto, Mar. 11.—A small trade in Ontario wheat is being operated with Mexico and the No. 3 mixed winter grade is selling on a level with No. 2 white wheat at $1.07 to $1.08 outside. Local business is very dull, and very small deliveries of any of the Ontario grains are being made.

Ontario wheat No. 2 mixed winter or white, $1.07 to $1.08 outside Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, $1.12½; No. 2 northern, $1.10½ on track at lake ports. For immediate delivery No. 1 northern, $1.18½; No. 2 northern, $1.16½ all rail.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $22.50 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23.50 to $24 per ton on track at Toronto; Ontario bran $23 per ton; shorts, $24 per ton on track at Toronto.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 42½ cents; No. 3, 41½ cents on track at lake ports; No. 2, CW, 45 cents; No. 3, CW, 44 cents, March shipment all rail; No. 2 white, 39 cents outside; No 3, white, 37 cents outside, 42 cents to 42½ cents on track at Toronto.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

	Ask	Bid
Asbestos	30	28½
Asbestos Pfd.	....	98
Bell Telephone	....	145
Can. Pac. Rail.	179¾	179
Can. Converters	45	42½
Crown Reserve	380	375
Detroit United	....	63¼
Dom. Tex. Com.	72	71¾
Dom. Tex. Pfd.	....	102⅞
Dom. Coal	78⅞	78¾
Dom. Coal Pfd.	....	115
Dom. I. and S.	67⅞	67¾
Dom. I. and S. Pfd.	138½	138
Dom. I. and S. Bonds	....	96¾
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	98¼
Havana Pfd.	....	99½
Hal. Elec. Tram.	124	123
Illinois Trac. Pfd.	92¾	92½
Laurentide Pfd.	....	129
Lake Woods Pfd.	....	127
Lake Woods Com.	148	147⅞
Minn., St. Paul SS Marie	143¼	143
Mexican	82	80¼
Mont. Telegraph	152½	148
Rio Com.	....	97
Montreal St. Rail.	227⅝	227¼
Mont. H. and P.	134	133⅞
Mackay Com.	91¼	90½
Mackay Pfd.	....	77
Nipissing	10	9¾
N. S. S. and C. Com.	89⅝	89¼
Ogilvie Com.	....	140
Ogilvie Pfd.	....	123¼
Ogilvie Bonds	....	113
Penman	61½	61
Penman Pfd.	88½	87
Que. Rail. Com.	66	64½
Rich. and Ont. Nav.	87½	86½
Rio Jan. Bonds	....	92¾
Sao Paulo Tram.	....	101¾
Shawinigan	....	102
Tor. St. Rail.	....	123½
Twin City Rpd. Trst.	....	113½
Toledo Electric	10½	9
Winnipeg Electric	178½	176½

Banks.

British	150
Commerce	207
Hochelaga	143
Montreal	256
Molson's	207
Merchants	177
Nova Scotia	283¼
Quebec	128
Royal	232½
Toronto	219
Township	164
Union of Canada	142

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 11.—Cotton spot closed quiet, 10 points higher; middling uplands 15.10; middling gulf, 15.35; sales 5,315 bales.

Galveston firm, 14 7-8.

New Orleans firm, 14 11-16.

Savannah steady, 14 11-16.

Memphis steady, 15.

Consolidated — Net receipts for 7 days 78,657. Exports to Great Britain, 14,465; to France, 882; to Continent, 46,589; to Japan, 2,855. Stock, 633,982.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, March 11.—Cattle receipts 1,200; market steady. Steers 5.80 to 8.40; cows 4.00 to 6.00.

Hogs receipts 11,000; ten higher. Choice heavy 10.55 to 10.82; butchers 10.65 to 10.75.

Sheep receipts 5,000; market steady. Sheep 6.75 to 8.50. Lambs 7.50. Yearlings 7.30 to 8.50.

The Royal Trust Company
(OF MONTREAL)
Branches at Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Vancouver.

Capital | Paid up $1,000,000
Reserve Fund 900,000

Board of Directors:
President—Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
Vice-president—Sir Edward Clouston, Bart.,
Sir H. Montagu Allan. Hon. R. Mackay,
R. B. Angus, A. Macnider,
A. Baumgarten, H. V. Meredith,
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Solicitors may be Retained in any Business they bring to the Company.

E. M. SHADBOLT, Manager of the Bank of Montreal. MANAGER, St. John, N. B.

PORTO RICO RAILWAY CO.,
7 p. c. Cumulative Preferred Stock
Price 105 p. c. to yield 6.66 p. c.

Besides being preferred as to dividends this stock is preferred as to distribution of assets. Its earnings are sufficient to pay bonded indebtedness and preferred stock interest, although it has not yet received any of the benefits due to the expenditure of $500,000 raised by sale of the latter stock because the construction of the new sections planned is not yet completed.

This stock is one of the safest investments in the line of a public utility now on the market, and its handsome yield of 6 2-3 makes it a popular security.

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Telephone, Main—2329.
111 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

The Mercantile Marine

DAILY ALMANAC.

Sun rises today	6.47 a. m.
Sun sets today	6.21 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow	6.45 a. m.
Sun sets tomorrow	6.22 p. m.
High water	midnight.
Low water	6.09 a. m.
High water	12.22 p. m.
Low water	6.36 p. m.

Arrived Yesterday.

Stmr. Corinthian, 4108, Rennie, from London and Havre, Wm. Thomson & Co.

Bktn Hector, 498, Reicker, from New York, A. W. Adams, 120 bales oakum and 297 tons hard coal, City Fuel Co.

Coastwise—Stmr. Westport III, 49, Coggins, Westport and cld.; schrs, G. H. Perry, 99, McDonough, St. Martins; Sam Slick, 90, Newcombe, St. Martins.

Cleared Yesterday.

Stmr. Hesperian, 6123, Main, for Liverpool, Wm. Thomson and Co. pass. and mdse.

Stmr. Bornu, 2074, Dutton, for Nassau, Havana and Mexican ports, J. H. Scammell Bros. pass. and mdse.

Schr. Calabria, 451, McLean, for New York, The Thos. Nagle Lumber Co., 2,082,800 spruce laths.

Sailed Yesterday.

Stmr. Empress of Britain, 8,024, Murray, for Liverpool via Halifax, C. P. R. Co., pass. and mdse.

Stmr. Lakonia, 3,046, Fraser, for Glasgow, R. Reford Co., general cargo.

Stmr. Cape Breton, 1,109, McDonald, for Louisburg (N.S.) R. P. and W. F. Starr, ballast

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Vessels Bound to St. John. Steamers.

Empress of Ireland, Liverpool, sld March 11.
Tunisian, Liverpool, sld Mar. 10th.
Manchester Mariner, Mar. 3.
Virginian, Liverpool, sld Mar 4th.
Manchester Shipper, Manchester sld Feb. 18.
Corsican, Liverpool, sld Feb. 18.
Kamfjord, Galway, sld. Jan. 24.
Montreal, London, sld Feb. 18.
Lake Champlain, Liverpool, sld. Mar. 2.

Schooners.

King Josiah, Boston sld. March 1st.

Vessels in Port. Steamers.

Corinthian, 4,018, Wm. Thomson & Co.
Kanawha, 2,488, Wm. Thomson & Co
Montreal, 5,552, C.P.R.Co.
Monmouth, 2,569, C.P.R. Co.
Athenia, 5,523, R. Reford and Co.
Bornu, 2074, J H Scammell and Co.
Louisburg, 1181, R P and W F Starr.

Barkentine.

Hector, 498, A. W. Adams.

Schooners.

McClure, 190, A. W. Adams.
Aldine, 292, A. W. Adams.
Arthur M Gibson, 299, J W Smith.
Abbie C Stubbs, 295, J Splane Co.
Clayola, 123, J W Smith.
Domain, 91, C. M. Kerrison.
E Merriam, 331, A W Adams.
Eva C, 250, A W Adams.
Genevieve, 124, A W Adams.
Henry H Chamberlain, 204, A W Adams.
Hunter, 187, D J Purdy.
Harold B Cousens, 260, P McIntyre.
Ida M Barton, 102, C M Kerrison.
Isaiah K Stetson, 271, J W Smith.
J L Colwell, 99, J W Smith.
Laura C. Hall, 99, C. M. Kerrison.
Jennie C, 98, A W Adams.
H. J. Logan, Howard.
Lotus, 98, C M Kerrison.
Lizzie H Partrick, 412, master.
Margaret May Riley, 240, A W Adams.
Nettie Shipman, 287, A W Adams.
Norembega, 266, master.
Otis Miller, 98, J Smith.
Oriole, 124, J Splane and Co.
Ruth Robinson, 425, A W Adams.
Romeo, 111, P McIntyre.
Sallie E Ludlam, 199, D J Purdy.
Tay, 124, master.
Wm L Elkin, 299, J W Smith.

SAILING TO ST. JOHN.

Allan Line.

From Liverpool	From St. John
Feb. 24—Hesperian.	Mar. 12
Mar. 4—Virginian.	Mar. 18
Mar. 10—Tunisian.	Mar. 25
Mar. 18—Victorian.	Apr. 1
Mar. 24—Corsician.	Apr. 1
April 1—Virginian.	Apr. 15
April 7—Tunisian.	Apr. 22
April 15—Victorian.	Apr. 29

Manchester Line

From Manchester	From St. John
Feb 17—Manchester Shipper.	Mar. 12
Mar. 3—Manchester Mariner.	Mar. 26
Mar. 17—Manchester Importer.	Apr. 9
Mar. 31—Manchester Shipper.	Apr. 23

C. P. R.

From Liverpool.	From St. John.
Feb. 25—Emp. of Britain	March 11
Mar. 2—Lake Erie	March 19
Mar. 11—Emp. of Ireland	March 25
Mar. 16—Lake Champlain	April 2
Mar. 25—Emp. of Britain	April 8
Mar. 30—Lake Manitoba	April 16
April 8—Empress of Ireland	April 22
April 22—Empress of Britain	May 6

Donaldson Line.

From Glasgow	From St. John
Feb. 26—Athenia.	Mar. 17
Mar. 5—Kastilia.	Mar. 24
Mar. 12—Salacia.	Mar. 31

Foreign Ports.

Havre, March 11.—Arrived—Stmr. Sardinian, St. John, N. B., and Halifax.

Genoa, March 8.—Sailed—Stmr. Oceania, New York.

New York, March 11.—Arrived—Schr. Capt. A. F. Lucas, St. John.

Boston, March 11.—Arrived—Stmrs. Ivernia (Br.), Liverpool and Queenstown; Victorian (Br.), Liverpool. Sailed:—Stmr. Pretorian (Br.), Glasgow; Michigan (Br.), Liverpool.

Marine Notes.

Several schooners cleared from here this week for United States ports with large consignments of lumber. The schooner Laura C. Hall, Captain Kendall, cleared for Boston with 117,566 feet of spruce deals and plank from A. Cushing and Company.

Schooner Calabria cleared from here yesterday for New York with 2,082,800 spruce laths from the Thos. Nagle Lumber Company.

United States schooner, Henry H. Chamberlain, cleared for City Island for orders with 232,322 feet of spruce deals.

Barkentine Hector, Captain Reicker, arrived here yesterday from New York. She brought 120 bales of oakum and 297 tons of hard coal for the City Fuel Co.

Battle Line steamship Canaxa, Captain Dalton, arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday from Newport News on her way to Tambico.

CLOSING STOCK LETTER.

By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

New York, March 11.—After showing a considerable degree of hesitation and irregularity during the early trading, today's stock market turned definitely weak on concentrated selling from many sources, with the result that final prices ranged from one to two points below yesterdays' finals. At times the pressure was heavier than the support would bear, but all things considered, the movement did not transgress the bounds of a reasonable market fluctuation. A number of adverse rumors were naturally circulated but in the majority of instances these were the result rather than the cause of the decline. For instance it was asserted that Mr. J. P. Morgan was either very ill or dead, and this persisted despite authoritative denials. Some bear capital also was made of the small earthquake shock reported in San Francisco yesterday, although this was not seriously regarded even on the Pacific coast. Likewise the unfavorable exports for the month of Feb. was made the subject of prophecy in some quarters, while in others frequency with which railroads now offering new securities was criticised. In the last analysis none of the factors could account for the decline. If the truth were known the general weakness could perhaps be attributed to a bear raid, predicated upon a somewhat overbought market. The selling movement was accelerated by the offerings of the more timorous traders who make it a business to even up at the end of the week in anticipation of a supreme court decision on the Monday following.

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ST. JOHN 5 CRESCENTS 2

...s Triumph in Final Game ... Senior Hockey Season--- ...ants Reach Out for Junior ...le.

...senior hockey season was clos... a blaze of glory last evening at ...een's rink, when "Hally" Claw... ...peed boys defeated the Halifax ...nts with the score of 5 to 2, ...t was easily the fastest game ... season. The game was fast ...the start and during the first ... looked as if victory would ...upon the helmets of the Hali... ...s, the score standing at the ...f this session 2-1 in their favor. ... closing minutes of the last ...owever, the locals took a won... ...brace and scored 4 goals in ...ally as many minutes.

Crescents showed more speed ...etter stick handling qualities ...ny outside team seen here this ... Time and again they carried ...ck into St. John ice, but the ...f "Wizard" Cribbs, who played ...ar game in goal, saved the sit...

...heavy condition of the ice made ...ombination impossible, although ...were many fine individual rush... ...some clever checking.

...e were almost 600 enthusiastic ...resent, and when Capt. Patter... ...ot the goal that tied the score ...team the noise was almost ...ing.

...as exactly 8.20 when Referee ...d called the teams to the cen... ...the ice, the line-ups being as ...:

...ts.	All-St. Johns.
Goal.	
...	Cribbs
Point.	
...	Tully
Cover.	
...	Philps
Centre.	
...	Clawson
Rover.	
...	McQuarrie
R. W.	
...	Parker
L. W.	
...son ...	Patterson

The Game in Detail.

...the blow of the starting whis... visitors rushed the St. John ...t Cribs was there to stop ...ot ones. Finally McGrath got ...nd on a snappy side shot nes... ...rubber safely into the locals' ...Play again centred around the ...st and in a mixup Hunter, who ...ying a very useful game for ...tors, slammed the disc into the ...goal. On play being resumed ...St. Johns made a desperate ef... ...to cut down the Crescents' lead, ...h the result that Philips sent a ...hot one past Brown. During the ...aining minutes of the first period ...y was about even.

...n several occasions the St. Johns ...e within an ace of scoring, but ...ough wide shooting coupled with ...splendid defence of the Halifax ...t, they could not net the puck. ...r a splendid rush Philips shot a ...dy which got past Brown, but it ...ped before touching the cordage. ...half ended with the score 2 to 1 ...the Crescents.

...he second half opened slightly fast... ...e locals being evidently determin... ...overcome the lead against them. ... became a little rougher at this ...e and Philips and McGrath went ...for slashing. With a man short ...team tried hard to score. Hali... ...got clear away with the puck and ...poked like another score, but ...bs brought the fans to their feet ...a remarkable stop.

...ith but seven minutes to play ...gs were looking rocks for the St. ...s. Patterson dispelled the gloom ...ever, by sending a sizzler past ...wa which tied the score. This ...ned to put new life into the lo... ...and three minutes later Clawson ...in netted the puck.

...he St. Johns were now playing a ...riwind game which quite bewilder... ...the Crescents defence, and in a ...up in front of the goal Clawson ...t his teams' fourth score. The Hali... ...ians made several good rushes ... sent some hot ones in the direc... ...of Cribbs, who handled them all ...h comparative ease. Philips secur... ...the rubber and carried it down the ...Patterson secured it on a pass ...ammed it into the Crescent goal ...10 seconds before the gong ...the knell of the Crescents'

...ring summary was:

...alf—Halifax—Hunter, 3 min... ...Grath, 8 minutes. St. Johns— ... minutes.

...half—Patterson, 17 minutes; ... 3 minutes; Clawson, 1 min... ...erson, 3 minutes.

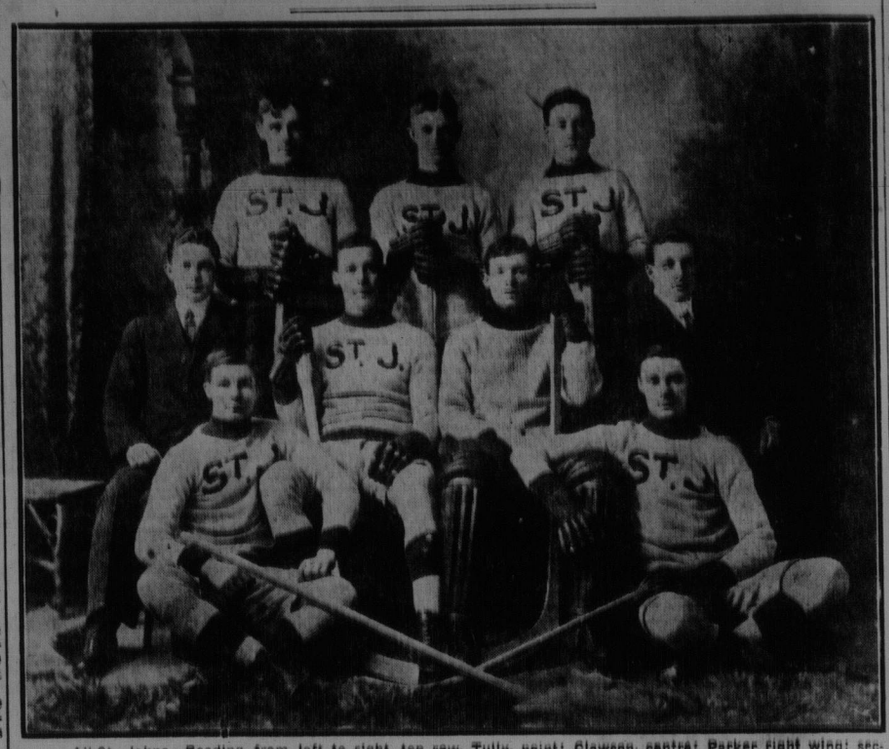
...s—Halifax: Judge of goal, ...ewart. Timer, W. Morton. St. ...ner, Keefe. Judge of goal, ...n. Penalty judge—V. C. ...feree—Geo. Blizzard.

Giants Win.

...ately after the St. John... match the Douglas Avenue ...ts of the junior league took ...and after a fast match the ...on out by the score of 4-1. ...ng last evening's match the ...ve practically won the junior ...ship of the city. The High ...ats has persistently refused ...r the title, and should they ... in their present stand the ...ill necessarily be the cham... ...hey are desirous, however, ...g the High school team for ...nors, and should the latter team ...to accept the challenge they ...ked to communicate with Mr. ...nce MacLaren, the Giants' man... The line-up at last evening's ...was:

	Douglas Ave.
Goal.	
...han	C. Day
Point.	
... .	T. Day

HOCKEY SEASON CLOSES WITH ST. JOHN ON TOP



All-St. Johns—Reading from left to right, top row, Tully, point; Clawson, centre; Parker right wing; second row, Macaulay, spare; Patterson, left wing; Cribbs, goal; McAvity, spare; lower row, McQuarrie, rover; Philps, cover point.

Having defeated the fastest amateur teams in the Maritime Provinces during the past season, losing but two matches during the entire series of games, the All-St. Johns have well won the title of amateur champions of the Maritime Provinces and built up a reputation of which St. John may well be proud.

The Standard presents herewith for its readers a short sketch of each of the players:—

"Wizard" Cribbs.

Bernard Cribbs, the clever goal tender, is the youngest member on the team. Cribbs who is familiarly known as "Wizard," first learned the game on a handful of ice in a back yard in Chatham in 1904. He displayed such good abilities that he was chosen as goal tender for the Chatham team which won the championship of the Miramichi hockey league in 1906-7-8. He came to St. John last October and joined the locals. He has figured in every game and his defence work aided materially in staving off what looked like sure defeat. Cribbs is an all-round athlete, having won several long distance races during the past year. He played on the Chatham baseball team, champions of North Shore, and is a member of the Exmouth Y.M.A. second basketball team.

H. H. Tully.

H. H. Tully, the speedy point, is one of the fastest men on the team. Tully learned the finer points of the game at St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, first appearing with the crack collegians in 1906. He played on the team for three years, during which time they won every game played with one exception, and won the intercollegiate championship of the province for three consecutive years. He came here last year and joined the All-St. Johns, with whom he has played for the past two seasons. He is noted for his long brilliant rushes and has a happy knack of breaking up rushes.

J. W. Philps.

J. W. Philps whose work at cover-point has marked him as one of the cleverest stick handlers in the Maritime Provinces, first broke into the game at Rothesay College. His first appearance on that team was in 1901. Since then the speedy cover has shown brilliant qualities. He donned his hockey togs for the Marathons in 1906-07 and has been with the All St. Johns since their organization in 1908. Philps is comparatively a youngster, being but 20 years old.

H. K. Clawson.

H. K. Clawson, the trappy centre, has been chasing the puck for the last 14 years, making his first appearance on the ice with the Centenary intermediate septette. He has played successfully with High School, Trinity, Y. M. C. A., Neptunes, Marathons and for the past three seasons for the All St. Johns, delivering the goods every time. To his stellar playing and energetic organization work as manager of the team, is due in a large measure their wonderful success of the past season.

Lawrence McQuarrie.

Lawrence McQuarrie whose clever work in the position of rover, was a tower of strength to the team, made his initial bow in the game in Prince Edward Island with the Shamrocks of Charlottetown. In 1908 he played in the Prince of Wales College team of Charlottetown and also lined up with the intermediate Abegweits in the P. E. I. league. He came here last June and when the season opened was given a tryout with the All St. Johns. McQuarrie "made good" in the tryout and has played a stellar game during the whole season.

Graeme Patterson.

Captain Patterson, the shifty left winger of the team, first learned to play the game at Upper Canada College, Toronto, playing on the college team in 1904-5. He held down point for the Mohawks in 1906 and played the same position for the Marathons in 1907. In 1908 he played left wing for the Marathons. At the beginning of the season he was chosen captain of the All-St. Johns. His long, swift shot is the terror of opposing goal keepers and the fans like nothing better than to see "Pat" play.

Ralph Parker.

Ralph Parker, who holds down right wing with the aif of a veteran, has been playing senior hockey but one short season. Parker played for the intermediate Tigers in 1908-9. He joined the All-St. Johns at the beginning of the season and his playing at right wing has been all that could be desired.

Percy McAvity.

Percy McAvity who also acted as spare made his hockey debut at St. Andrews school, Toronto. He played with All St. Johns of last season holding down left wing. He played but one game this year, and his work was all that could be desired. He is picked as a coming player who will undoubtedly make good.

Don Macaulay.

Don Macaulay, who did good work as spare man, played in two games this season, and delivered the goods each time. He is a regular Tiger player. He will undoubtedly be chosen for a permanent position on the team next season.

NOTIONS OF THE ATHLETES

Selection of Emeryville Ends Big Fight Wrangle---Scene of Fight is Not Far From Frisco.

New York, March 11.—The selection of the Emeryville racetrack near Oakland, Cal., which is across the bay from San Francisco, for the Jeffries-Johnson fight on July 4 is the result of some fine wire pulling by Rickard and Gleason, the promoters, who have refused to be held up in road agent style by certain individuals in the Earthquake City. It is understood that Rickard was informed ten days ago that he could have a permit to hold the fight in Frisco for $5,000 cash and 30 per cent of the money in excess of the purse and expenses. Rickard refused to be held up in this manner, with the result that when Thomas H. Williams, owner of the Emeryville track, received a hint that he could get the fight, he jumped at a chance to recover the losses incurred by the race meeting which has been running at Oakland all winter.

Emeryville is a township which includes the racetrack property. It has its own mayor and police force and enjoys the favor of the officials of Alameda county. The track can be reached by large boats running from Frisco in about twenty-five minutes, the battleground being about as far from the Earthquake City as Staten Island is from the Battery. The boats are equipped with dining rooms and can transport many passengers. The grand stand on the track has room for 3,500 spectators, but new stands will be constructed to accommodate 30,000 more at least, Rickard says. The ring will be pitched in the infield not far away from the judges' stand and the crowd will surround it on all sides. As the track is outside the city limits the law permits a forty-five round fight without a chance for a hitch.

Charles Eyton, of Los Angeles, Jack Welsh, of Frisco and Eddie Smith, who judged the Nelson-Wolgast and Murphy-Moran fights, are the foremost candidates for the position of third man in the ring. It is well understood that the referee must be a "native son," and as Johnson is strongly in favor of Welsh he may be the man. It is conceded that Frisco failed to get the fight because of the attitude of John L. Herget, one of the police supervisors. It is a well known fact that Herget tried to dictate to Rickard and Gleason by insisting that the club managed by Sam Fitzpatrick should stage the mill. As Rickard did not care to have outsiders cut into the affair he decided in favor of Tom Williams, whose terms were more reasonable, it is reported. So, after months of senseless wrangling the battleground has been fixed and it looks as if no further obstacles can be thrown in the way of the big fight for the heavyweight championship of the world.

If Boyo Driscoll could hit with power he would be a formidable pugilist, but like other fighters hailing from Great Britain he is strictly a scientific boxer. Knockout Brown a tough little customer, who beat him at the Fairmont A. C. Tuesday night, is far more aggressive and a heavier hitter. If Brown had been kept under a pull instead of forcing the issue there would have been very little action in the bout with Driscoll, so that on work alone the little slugger had a clean cut advantage and would probably have received a verdict if one had been rendered. Brown will meet Willie Beecher, also a hard hitter, at the National Sporting Club tomorrow night in a bout that should be a clinker.

Jeffries and Johnson when notified yesterday that the battleground had been selected expressed satisfaction with the plans. Jeffries who is in Los Angeles, said he would have refused to fight outside of California. He confirmed the report that he had chosen a place in the mountains near Santa Cruz for his regular training camp and said he would begin active work there on April 1. Johnson has already engaged quarters near San Francisco and will begin training on May 15. Big Tim Sullivan, the permanent stakeholder, received a telegram yesterday from Rickard stating that Emeryville had been finally chosen and that work on the big arena would begin as soon as the winter race meeting ends, early in April. Rickard also declared there was nothing left to be done except the posting of the entire $101,000 purse and the selection of a referee.

IS BOWLING LEGITIMATE ATHLETICS

Montreal, Mar. 11.—The time-worn question, "Is bowling an athletic exercise or a pastime?" came up before the M. A. A. A. directors for earnest discussion and settlement last night, through the desire of certain members of the Bowling Club to compete in a competition at which money prizes were given.

Under the definition of the amateur as adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the M. A. A. A., no member had any right to compete where cash prizes were given as long as bowling was considered to be in the category of athletic sports.

However, the M. A. A. A. directors failing any action on the part of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada have taken the matter into their own hands and decided that bowling is not an athletic sport, but goes into the same class as rifle shooting and trap shooting, in which competition for money prizes by amateurs is allowed.

The resolution embodying the decision of the M.A.A.A. directors is as follows:

"That in view of the fact that the A.A.U. of Canada at its organization meeting held in Toronto last November decided not to include indoor bowling in the list of athletic sports governed by that union and inasmuch as members of other teams constituting the Canadian Amateur Bowling Association are taking part in tournaments in which cash prizes are given, be it resolved:

"That this board is in favor of granting to the members of this association permission to compete in bowling tournaments in which cash prizes are offered and to accept the same until such time as the governing body for bowling in Canada shall have been formed and an amendment to the by-law governing bowling submitted to the members of this association."

TWO BOATS WILL TRY TO LIFT TROPHY

Boston, Mar. 11.—Arrangements were completed late yesterday afternoon for the races for the International Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, which is now held by the Manchester Yacht Club and was won by the yacht Manchester of that organization in 1905. The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has challenged for the trophy and will make a great effort this year to lift the cup.

Last year the Canadians sent a tentative challenge to the Manchester Yacht Club, but agreed to postpone a formal challenge until this year, because many of the Manchester yachtsmen were tied up in the international sonder class races off Marblehead. This year the renewed challenge was accepted and the first race will be sailed here on July 25. The series will be decided by the best three out of five races. The Canadians will build two challengers and will bring them both to Massachusetts Bay waters. They will be tried out against each other, and after being thoroughly tuned up, the better will be selected to meet the Manchester Yacht Club's defender.

For the defence of the trophy the Manchester Yacht Club will build one new craft from the designs of E. A. Boardman. The races this year will be sailed under the same conditions as in the past, except that the sail area has been increased to 625 square feet.

HOCKEY AT ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, March 11.—In a game of hockey played here tonight the local high school team defeated the St. George high school team by a score of six to one.

KETCHEL AND LANGFORD MAY BE MATCHED

San Francisco, March 11.—A 20-round bout in this city between Stanley Ketchel and Sam Langford for the middleweight championship of the world two days before the Johnson-Jeffries battle, is the attraction that Promoter Griffin, who has a San Francisco permit for the month of July, plans to arrange as a sort of preliminary to the big event for the many sport-loving visitors expected in San Francisco at that time.

Griffin plans to stage his fight on Saturday afternoon, July 2. If he cannot get Ketchel and Langford, he will try to induce Freddie Welsh to come across from England to meet Wolgast for the lightweight championship.

The promoter of the Broadway club telegraphed to Ketchel at Pittsburg today, and says that he already has the word of Joe Woodman, manager of Langford, that Sam will be ready to meet Ketchel any time.

"No one is more pleased than I am that the big fight battleground is to be at Emeryville," said Griffin. "I am glad they did not accept my offer to sell the July permit for $5000, as I know that it will be worth more than that to me. I only agreed to sell it because I wanted to see the big fight come here. But Emeryville is practically the same thing, and everyone seems satisfied."

STRENUOUS HOCKEY AT NEW GLASGOW

Halifax, March 11.—The sixth and last game of the series between the New Glasgow and North Sydney professional hockey teams which was played in North Sydney tonight ended in the New Glasgow players leaving the ice in the middle of the second half.

The action arose over a disputed goal scored by North Sydney, New Glasgow claiming Stuart kicked it in the net. North Sydney agreed to disallow the goal but several of the New Glasgows refused to proceed under any circumstances.

Jimmy Williams met with an accident in the first half when his left arm was broken just below the elbow by an accidental crack from Stuart's stick. The score when New Glasgow left the ice was 10 to 3 in favor of North Sydney.

ENTRIES MADE PUBLIC.

New York, March 11.—The list of entries for the Empire City Handicap, made public today, shows that the Yonkers track has drawn sixty-two nominations, a total which compares favorable with the list of nominations received for the other big handicaps, the Brooklyn, Suburban and Brighton—in class as well as quantity.

Hildreth, as usual is the largest individual nominator, with King James, Dematin, Restigouche, Firestone, Joe Madden and Fayette, but Keene has a string with Ballot, Hilarious, Maskette and Affliction, and C. L. Harrison and August Belmont have both sent entries.

The Empire City Handicap at a mile and a furlong is for $6000, and the weights are to be announced ten days before the running.

NEWCOMERS CURLING MATCH.

Two rinks of curlers known as the Newcomers, played a match in the Thistle rink last evening, No. 1 winning over No. 2, by the close score of 7 to 8.

The rinks and skips were:

No. 1	No. 2
J. H. Maxwell	J. B. McPherson
R. L. Sipprell	R. Bonnell
A. G. McMulkin	Dr. W. Warwick
Dr. W. E. Rowley	R. M. Fowler
Skip..... 8	Skip..... 7

BUSY CRICKET YEAR AHEAD

Officers for Ensuing Season Elected at Enthusiastic Meeting Held Last Night--First Game With Steamer Eleven.

An active season of play was mapped out at the annual meeting of the St. John Cricket Club held at White's Restaurant, last evening. Much enthusiasm was displayed and the club promises to be in excellent shape for the opening of the season with the Empress of Britain eleven during the first week in May. A committee was appointed to make arrangements.

The officers elected were as follows Mr. C. E. MacMichael, president; Mr. Thos. Gebhard, vice-president; Mr. C. J. Dempster, secretary; Mr. M. M. Jarvis, treasurer; Mr. F. R. Fairweather, captain; Mr. D. T. Popham, sub-captain; Mr. F. C. Cooper, umpire; Messrs. Hugh Connell, S. D. Lewis, H. E. C. Sturdee, L. V. Cousins, committee.

When the business was concluded the last year's executive entertained the members to a smoker to which the St. John and Halifax hockey teams were invited. An excellent programme of songs and readings made the time pass very pleasantly.

Cover.	
W. McGowan	Clary
Rover.	
Clark	Howard
Centre.	
Macaulay	Henderson
Right Wing.	
McGowan	T. R. Smith
Left Wing.	
Peters	Smith

Scoring summary—Giants, Macaulay, 2; McGowan, 1; Peters, 1. Douglas Avenue, Smith.

HAS BEENS BEATEN IN VOLLEY BALL

In the Y. M. C. A. volleyball league series yesterday afternoon the Invincibles took two games out of three from the Has Beens, in the best exhibition of this popular sport seen at the gym this season. The scores were 19-21, 21-12 and 21-17.

The teams follows:

Invincibles	Has Beens
Likely.....	Carloss
Anthony.....	Kerr
Centres.	
Cohoe.....	Watson
Coombs.....	Steel
Marr.....	White

RENFREW MAY PLAY IN NEW YORK

Ottawa, March 11.—The Renfrew Hockey Club has received an invitation from New York to meet the winner of the Ottawa-Wanderer series in that city on March 19th. Ottawa and Wanderers play next Monday and Wednesday in the St. Nicholas rink. It is probable the Creamery seven will go, as they are anxious to get a crack at either team on neutral ice. Frank and Lester Patrick stated last night if the trip to New York did not go through they would leave for the West next Tuesday. Asked whether they were coming again next winter, they said it was a long way off and there was no telling what might happen. From the drift of their remarks it is probable they will again be seen in a Renfrew uniform.

INSURANCE MEN THE WINNERS

Take All Four Points from Pirates in City League--- M. R. A. in Commercial League---Standing of Teams

In the city league series on Black's alleys last night the Insurance quintette captured the game from the Pirates taking all four points.

Insurance.

Machum. . . .	.88	113	88	289—96 1-3
Gregory. . . .	.85	89	93	267—89
Atchison. . .	.95	80	92	267—89
Esty..	.110	79	93	282—94
Gilmour.. . . .	.95	80	93	268—89 1-3
	475	441	459	1373

Pirates.

Phinney... . .	.86	80	78	244—81 1-3
Griffith.. . . .	.77	71	64	206 68 2-3
McDonald.. . .	.77	98	94	269—89 1-3
Cronin.	.86	81	78	237—79
Crowley. . .	.91	90	78	257—85 1-3
	411	420	382	1213

C. P. R. Wins.

In the commercial league series on Black's alleys, last night, the C. P. R. trimmed the Waterbury and Rising team, taking all four points.

C. P. R.

Griffith.	.86	85	87	258—86
McGowan.. . .	.65	87	77	229—77 2-3
Thompson.. . .	.97	77	87	261—87
McKean. . . .	.79	89	94	262—87 1-3
Coburn.	.91	69	77	237—79
	418	407	422	1247

Waterbury and Rising.

Patchell. . . .	.71	81	91	242—81
Lebbe. . . .	.86	79	80	245—81 2-3
Featherstone. .	.99	78	76	253—84 1-3
Holder.	.76	75	82	233—77 2-3
Chesley. . . .	.65	50	83	198—66
	397	365	412	1172

Following the the standings of the leagues to date:

City League.

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Two H.'s	24	36	.400
Ramblers	16	36	.307
Electrics	11	49	.183
Insurance	36	20	.642
Newmans	39	21	.650
Tigers	30	18	.625
Accountants	32	20	.615
Pirates	38	26	.593
Yanigans	29	27	.517
Dunlop R. Co.	29	31	.483

Commercial League.

	Won	Lost	P. C.
C. P. R.	16	8	.666
I. C. R.	13	7	.650
T. McAvity	7	9	.583
S. Hayward	7	9	.583
Brock and Patterson.	9	7	.562
M. R. A.	10	10	.500
J. M. Humphrey	6	10	.375
Waterbury and R.	5	11	.312
Macaulay Bros	3	13	.187

H. Olive Wins.

H. Olive led in the weekly roll off with the score of 92 15-45.

BLACK AND WHITE
SCOTCH WHISKEY
Sold by all reliable Dealers
G. O. ROBLIN, T
Sole Canada

PROFESSIONAL SOUTHERNERS

Col. Ellis of Macon Elaborates His Theme Amusingly --- Largely Bullet Proof Colonels.

New York, March 11.—Really and truly this isn't the first visit to New York of Col. Roland Ellis of Macon, Ga., the Southern statesman and financier who in a speech at the dinner of the Michigan Society at the Astor the night before last took exception to F. Hopkinson Smith's impeachment that this town owns the biggest crowd of roughnecks on earth. Some papers said yesterday that Col. Ellis was making his first visit to our fair city, but the Colonel denied this when the question was put up to him at the Holland House last night.

While Col. Ellis was talking he was joined by Col. Legare Walker, secretary of the McVickar, Gaillard Reality Company, who also hails from Macon, Ga., and was a boyhood playmate of Col. Ellis. Col. Walker had ordered a taxi to take Col. Ellis up home for dinner just before the interview began and as the talk on the gentility of New York and New York's colony of professional Southerners progressed some considerate person, harkening to the champing of the taxi out in the growing night, prepared to rise while quoting a line from "Salvation Nell:"

"And hurry up," ran the quotation; "I've got a taxi waiting outside and I'm far from a wealthy woman."

"Oh, that's all right," broke in Col. Walker hastily. "Let the taxicab champ. You all ask Roland—Ah, mean Col. Ellis—anything you all want. Ah can wait.

For Ten Years.

"You all must see," continued Col. Walker, "what a joy it is to sit heah and heah Col. Ellis talk—pahdon me, Cunnel, foh these puhsnel remawks—is to me like the music of tinklin' convent bells when the twilight is on the lea. Ah heah again the sough of the Suthen zephyrs through the trailin' moss on the watah oaks. Ah think again o' what you all call this homestead stuff. What'll you all have?"

Col Ellis took vanilla ice cream, Col. Walker asked for ginger pop and the interviewr fell for a nut sundae. Eventually Col. Ellis, who it was said has often been in New York but never achieved metropolitan newspaper fame until he took a fall out of Mr. Smith's opinions, gave his reasons for believing New York to be the "most sympathetic" city in the world and the one Northern town that overflows with "professional Southerners."

"And remembuh," interluded Col. Walker who sat on the opposite side of the table, "Col. Ellis is a professional oratah. His speech is flowery, so beware of him. Ah know of mah own knowledge that whenevah a flowery speech is demanded in the State of Gawgia the gentleman most sought as spekah is Col. Roland Ellis of Macon, sometime member of the Gawgia House of Representatives, re-elected, resigned, elected to the State Senate and elected presidin' officer, and now again a membah of the lowah house. Ah you all ouah waitah? Gentlemen, you all ah mah guests."

While the waiter was bringing pie, coffee and chewing gum Col. Ellis was asked what he had meant a minute before by saying that New York is the most "sympathetic" city in America.

"Because there's no sectionalism here," answered Col. Ellis. "There's no provincalism either. Down home when we wanted to harness the Oomulgee River we——"

"Beg pardon, the——"

New York.

"The O-c-m-u-l-g-e-e River, where did we come for funds? The South wouldn't give us the money—or couldn't. New York did. It was New York and Boston people that put up the money and gave us a real water works. They took in my lands in the meantime too, thank heaven, and incidentally I believe I went with the land. That's one reason I came up here to speak last night at the Michigan Society dinner. President A. R. Leach of New York, who is president of the Michiganders, financed our Macon water works.

"Mr. Leach is now in London, but he cabled me recently to go North and let out a speech at the Michigan Society dinner. You all must see, I had to do it to save my job. When New York folks put up $10,000,000 to develop things down our way we feel grateful."

"But about the professional Southerners?" Col. Ellis was asked, for the champing of the ohms of the taxi on the amperes of the carburecer's shock absorber out in the night was disturbing, even though the two Colonels insisted that time made no difference.

"Virginans aren't real Southerners, even if they have just come to New York," was one of the blasphemous sentences sprung right here. Whether the speaker referred to any one recently in the public prints is not known, and above all it will not be told here who made the foregoing statement. "Virginia is—oh, it's just on the border line!"

"Now, I shall tell you this," continued Col. Ellis. "I consider in the first place that a professional Southerner—and New York's got most of them—is a man who stands around a metropolitan hotel wearing a broad brimmed hat who never has heard a bullet sing and who generally hails from Mississippi or Georgia."

"Why from Mississippi or Georgia, Colonel?"

"Because that's where they come from. And in the second place a professional Southerner in New York is a man who attends banquets and speaks in spreadagle fashion of the prowess of a family—his family of course—which never saw a fight.

"But we," continued the speaker in part "we have been through the troubles, the awful tragedies of the '60s through our forebears and we do not talk. If the necessity should arise, as it arose in the past, we shall try to act as we tried to act in days gone by and now happily forgotten. And above all things, my friends, the most irritating example of the true professional Southern manifestation occurs in the instance where one of the bulletproof colonels of the South comes out into the open to give an interview."

"And what is a bulletproof colonel?" Col. Ellis was asked. The two Colonels laughed heartily.

Bulletproof.

"A bulletproof colonel," explained Col. Ellis, "is the kind of veteran who helped fill the ranks of the conscript officers during the war; they were not at the front."

"Never heard a bullet sing," added Col. Walker.

"Never," completed Col. Ellis.

"And as for liberality in New York" Col. Ellis continued, "no city I've ever been in shows so great a display of honest liberality, politeness and kindness. Virginia? Huh! Merely a border State. And, to resume, New York is kinder to the Southern boy seeking a job than any place else, but he won't get one here if he seeks a job on the sole recommendation that he is a Southern gentleman. The Northerner in the South has quite as much trouble getting on as the Southerner in the North."

"More trouble," interpolated Col. Walker.

"Quite so," agreed Col. Ellis. "In fact, if you were to assemble in the South a number of its sons as great as the population of Manhattan, within the same restricted area, the treatment of the Northerner in that suppositious district would be as harsh as the treatment accorded some Southerners that come here."

"Harsher," insisted Col. Walker.

"Yes, even harsher," agreed Col. Ellis.

"Where the professional Southerner is most in evidence——," began Col. Walker.

"Is at public banquets," continued Col. Ellis.

"Why," resumed Col. Walker, "I've heard stuff pulled at dinners in this town by professional Southerners that made me want to climb under the table from very shame."

"Especially at the Southern Society's dinners" added Col. Ellis.

Then the colonels were asked at this point what they thought of the Broadway Professional Southerners who yell and explode when "Dixie" is played by the three piece orchestra at 2 a. m. in the all night restaurants. There was some delay here. Col. Ellis got his breath first. In a long sentence Col. Ellis explained that he disliked not only such persons but their ancestors as well.

As he regained his composure Col. Ellis gathered up his ice cream soda checks and started off with Col. Walker to dinner.

"You all come down to Macon," said Col. Ellis. "I desire to see you all again. I bid you all a very good evening."

BASEBALL IN OLD JAPAN

Inhabitants of Flowery Kingdom May Develope New Contenders for World's Championship.

Yokohama, Mar. 11.—Who knows but that in two or three years the fall games for the world's baseball championship will be played between the Chicago Cubs and the Tokio Kanda-Kus, or between the New York Highlanders and the Nagasaki Giants? Baseball is spreading very fast in Japan. Mr. Tanaka, the baseball reporter of the Hochi shimbun, told The Sun baseball man the other day that in a few years—maybe two or three—baseball would be the national game in Japan. Sumo (wrestling) is the present national sport, but baseball has it on the run.

The game already has progressed far enough over here to be dignified by reporters of its own. No mere police reporter, or court reporter, or dramatic critic, or copy reader could report baseball over here any more than he could at home. The Japanese reporters have a system of figures for scoring much like we have at home, and they keep their scores and publish them next day. When there is a big game on—say between Keio and Waseda universities (the Harvard and Yale of Japan), there is as big demand for papers the next morning as there was in New York the morning after the Giants and Cubs hoked up in the famous deciding game of 1908.

Interest Keen.

The Japanese dailies give an amount of space to the game in season almost equal to that given in big league cities. There have been as many as 30,000 persons at a single game in Japan. Waseda and Keio draw that many. The highest admission price is one yen—50 cents—while the price for the poor people is as low as twenty sen—10 cents.

There are over a hundred provinces in Japan, and each province has its baseball team—all amateurs. There are no professional teams here, but a professional league is looked for in the course of two or three seasons.

At present there is only one grass diamond in Japan, that one being in Yokohama. The others are that nightmare for the American professional, skin diamonds. The balls and bats for the game here are all sent from America. They don't grasp the mysteries of making baseballs yet over here. The game is played by children as young as 5 years. They throw a softer and lighter ball about and take to the game as readily and naturally as American youngsters.

The Japanese consider themselves fully the equals of American amateurs in fielding and base running, but are willing to confess that they are not as good in batting or pitching. One good reason for this latter is they haven't the bodily developement of the Americans, haven't the necessary muscle and strength of torso to be strong in pitching.

American idioms obtain in the Japanese vocabulary of the diamond. Baseball is baseball—there is no Japanese word for it. The pitcher is called pitcher, catcher, and so on. A fly ball is a fly ball in Japanese, a grounder a grounder, and a man "steals a base."

In short the Japanese have taken to the game as if to the manner born. They delight in baseball and don't like cricket. They have the alert mentality necessary for the baseball and were quick to see that it was the finest and most scientific sport in the whole world. They also have the American characteristic of doing well anything worth doing. So they play baseball to win and don't like to be beaten a bit more than Uncle Sam's experts.

THESE MEN ARE HEIRS TO UNITED STATES THRONES

© PAUL THOMPSON

J. P. MORGAN, JR.

© PAUL THOMPSON

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

ALLAN A. RYAN.

KING OF THE UNITED STATES,
John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.
WORLD'S ALMONER-IN-CHIEF,
John D. Rockefeller, Jr
PRINCE OF PUBLIC NECESSITIES,
Allan A. Ryan.

* * *

Here's the ticket, and it's elected. There is to be no interregnum, as they say over in Europe when a king dies or gets his head cut off, or something like that.

No, sir! The heirs to the American thrones have been brought up, trained and advised as to the ways of making money out of a stone and out of you, and now the dispatches from New York tell us almost on the same day that the mantles of Kings Rockefeller, Morgan and Ryan have practically been transferred to them. You have seen the pictured faces of Morgan, Ryan and Rockefeller, fathers, thousands of times, in newspaper, book and magazine, but now prepare to look 10,000 times or more on the halftone visages of the following:

John Pierpont Morgan, jr., King of the United States.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., World Almoner in Chief.

Allan A. Ryan, Prince of Public Necessities.

To the first, according to New York, has been apportioned the vast kingdom of money and all the enormous powers that the command of the country's pursestrings can give—to reward the people with a tiny glimpse of prosperity if they are good and loyal subjects, and to dash them into the depths of financial panic should they rebel.

To the second has just been alloted the authority to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to aid the sick, to educate the ignorant, to send tracts to the heathen and—well, let us wait till we hear more about the old oil king's scheme.

While young Rockefeller has had more or less experiente in almoning, as understudy for his father, he has never before been incorporated as a charity bureau by his father-in-law's senate, an experience which ought to please Senator Aldrich, for he will be the only senator who possesses an almoner-in-chief for a son-in-law.

The last, ranking just beneath the king and the almoner-in-chief, is the son of Thomas F. Ryan, who as prince of public necessities will have his hand on the throttle of American industries and public utilities. In New York a day or two ago he took his father's place on the directorate of a number of big concerns.

To him will fall the duty of bossing the street railways, on, below and above the surface, numerous steam roads, coal mines, lighting systems, power plants, the newly combined telephones and telegraphs, the tobacco trust, and such other industries as his dad decided not to let us keep in our own hands.

Hail to the new kings! Hail! Hail! or ——!

A REMARKABLE FEAT THIS

Ten Chinese Students of American Institution Effect Corner in Prizes --- Lead Classmates in Everything.

Easthampton, Mass., March 11.—Ten youthful Chinese students recently enrolled at the Williston seminary have shattered every precedent of their race in this country by carrying off all the first and second prizes in scholarship there.

They have further disproved conclusively the oft repeated assertion that the Chinese are good imitators only, for each of these twelve youthful prodigies of the Orient in twelve weeks has shown such a superiority in originality and achievement as to stir up a tremendous sensation among their teachers and classmates.

As an accomplishment, not only of scholarship, but as showing remarkable powers of adaptation to new conditions,, the feat of these sons of the Flowery Kingdom is without a parallel in the history of hundreds of Chinese who have attended schools in America. Few boys of American parentage celebrate their entrance into school by carrying off prizes.

Fewer still of those from a definite section of the country make that section respected as the producer of remarkable students. Yet all these things have been accomplished by the ten young Chinese, who less than twelve weeks ago first made their appearance in Easthampton.

As a vindication of the policy of the Chinese government in sending students to this country at the expense of the empire the feat of the ten Chinese boys is said to be conclusive Not one of the ten boys were ever outside of his own country before. All the English they knew they brought with them. All they knew of American schools or American customs was learned from teachers in their own country. Yet during the whole thirty years that young Chinese students have been coming to this country never before has so intelligent a group of young Orientals made its appearance at an American school.

These Chinese boys come mostly from the central and southwest part of China. None of them is over twenty years old, and one is only eighteen. Each one was specially selected out of hundreds of others for his very ability to learn and study. The ten came to Williston because they arrived in this country in October too late in the fall to pass examinations for the colleges.

Take All The Prizes.

They first took rooms in three private houses in Easthampton, arranged about their studies and became enrolled in their courses. The first inkling of what was going on, however, occurred when the dignified seniors of the seminary suddenly noted the addition of ten Chinese to their class. Every one of the new comers entered the highest class in the school.

In spite of the fact that not one of the boys had ever been on American soil before, all spoke perfect English. When recitations began none found the slightest difficulty in getting perfect marks.

Plane geometry, chemistry and even the most intricate problems in solid geometry and calculus were apparently perfectly simple for them. Most of them took English literature in their courses. Instead of working out by hard labor the idioms of English every one of the ten seemed perfectly familiar with them, as well as with the traditions of American customs, peculiarities of speech and the dialects of various parts of the country.

All these youths understood the drawl of the Southerner, the nasal speech of the Yankee and the cowboy slang of the West. In every respect they seemed perfectly acquainted with American life and customs.

In the academy they soon created a stir. For weeks the entire ten got perfect marks in their studies.

Whether in examinations or recitations their work was perfect. At the same time they proved themselves good fellows and mixed well with the rest of the students.

At the close of the fall term, however, a few weeks ago, the real standing of the boys made itself manifest. When the awards of prizes for the term's work were announced it was found that five out of the ten had carried off first honors, and the remaining five took second honors. Not one of the party had failed to distinguish himself.

These ten remarkable foreigners are all preparing for higher institutions of learning. One, S. J. Wang, an expert in geometry and calculus, and his brother, C. F. Wang, will go to Harvard next fall; P. H. Hsu, M. C. How, C. S. Hsin, W. G. Loo, and Y. L. Wu will enter 'Tech;" C. Y. Chin will become a Cornellian, P. T. Chin will enter Amherst and Mr. Chu Fuh, first honor man and a very advanced student of railway engineering, will go to Lehigh.

Are Lovers of Sport.

For all the mental attainments of the youngsters, not one of them but is a lover of sports. In this respect they eclipse the average Chinese, since all of them are athletic. Young Mr. Chu Fuh is a crack tennis player and played first base on the baseball team at his home in China. C. Y. Chin was captain of his football team at home. He knows nothing about the Rugby game, playing the association game entirely after the English fashion. Y. L. Wu is a fast track man, and, according to the claim of his fellows, can negotiate a very fast quarter of a mile. Several of them are expert gymnasium men and are perfectly familiar with the horses, rings and bars of the most up to date gymnasium. In short, the Chinese boys, who are completing their first twelve weeks of American life, in a half dozen respects, are beating the American youth of Williston at their own game.

The only thing the boys have found to object to since their arrival in America is the cold weather. All of them agree that it is entirely too chilly for comfort, and for that reason they hope that next year they will be away from Williston and in a more temperate climate.

A few days ago these young Chinese organized the first Chinese students' club ever established at Williston. It numbers eleven Chinese, since one has arrived within a few weeks, Mr. T. M. Yu. Mr. Chu Fuh has been elected president of the organization and C. F. Wang is secretary.

Half a dozen of these boys are greatly interested in naval architecture and navagation.

"Within a short time China will have a good navy," is the declaration of Mr. Hsu. "We have been specially instructed to interest ourselves in that, and it is one of the subjects I shall take up. China is going to be second to none in a few years, and all young Chinese are, of course, active in making such a prediction come true."

Although all the boys are at the present time fitted to enter universities they will finish out the year at Williston with the senior class.

KITING IN FRENCH ARMY

In Winds That are Impossible for Captive Baloons the Captive Kite Reaches Its Highest Efficiency.

By. F. HONORE.

(Translated from L'Illustration)

Before my aeroplane had yet flown several audacious gentlemen succeeded in leaving the ground by tying themselves to kites. In 1886, a Frenchman named Maillon sailed aloft hanging to a kite measuring seventy-five square yards. In 1894, an Englishman, Captain Baden-Powell hung himself to a kite a little more than half that size. The same year the Austrian Hargrave found that he could send up a man or an equivalent weight by using a flock of cellular kites.

These happy results stimulated the zeal of several military magnates, who saw the possibility of utilizing kites when the violence of the wind made army balloons impracticable.

While we are waiting for the dirigibles and the aeroplanes to become completely manageable, captive balloons are of indespensible service in reconnoitering. They enable artillery to get the range and watch the effect of the firing. The officer in the balloon takes tele-photographs. The fellows down below develop them immediately. Then, by reference to their maps, they get the exact position of the enemy's batteries. The same officer reports what mischief the projectiles are accomplishing.

But balloons require calm weather. You can't use them when the wind is blowing more than twenty-five miles an hour. In a higher wind, the captive balloon lifts feebly or not at all. It bobs about, making observations difficult and affording a chance that the ropes will be torn free or the envelope ripped to rags.

No Such Trouble.

With kites you have no such trouble Their lifting power increases as the square of the wind's speed, and the ropes get an even tension, while the basket rocks only slightly. Moreover, the outfit of artificial butterflies is much cheaper and much more portable than a balloon.

Since 1903, the Russians and the English have made important progress in military kite-flying, but the English have gained the best results. They say Baden-Powell's device for harnessing together a flock of cellular kites of the type invented by the American aeronaut, Cody. British officers go up anywhere from 1800 to 22,00 feet as a rule. The record is held by Lieutenant Brook-Smith, who has been kiting to an altitude of more than 3000 feet.

Meanwhile, we French have also been busy. After four years' study Captain Saconney, who had already perfected a system of photography for kite fliers, invented a combination that finally solved this curious problem. And his recent experiments near Boulogne-sur-Mer give an added proof of the scientific ability of our officers.

The Saconney kite belongs to the cellular type, which has a sustaining surface only about half as great as that of the flat apparatus. It is formed of two right-angled parallelopipeds one above the other, each constituting a biplane with three vertical partitions—one in the middle, two at the

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FALLING STARS, HIS FRIENDS

Midnight Phenomenon Frightened Men Who Were Running Negroe South From Missouri and he Was Freed.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.—Interest in the present day comets does not approach in intensity the excitement caused in Missouri by the falling stars in 1833. At that time the entire State was stirred by the phenomenon of the falling stars. The queerest result of the astronomical exhibit, however, was the freeing of negroes in the old Boone County Court House.

Thomas V. Bodine of Monroe county, obtained the story from Judge John A . Reavis, a son of the defendant in the case of the falling stars. It is curious to observe that at the early day a Missouri Court gave a decision exactly opposite to that afterward handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States—that is, the Missouri court declared that a slave's temporary residence in a free State freed him, while the Supreme Court subquently held the contrary.

Isham Reavis started from Kentucky to Missouri in 1819, taking with him his family, household effects and a negro woman with a family of seven children, all his slaves. He was among the first of a multitude of Kentucky and Virginia immigrants who afterward filled up what are known as the "Bourbon counties" of Northeast and Central Missouri. Hearing that an Indian uprising was then in progress in the new territory Reavis decided to stop in Illinois until it was quelled, remaining there six months.

The slavery question had already begun to loom upon the nation's horizon, and though Reavis was not aware of it his short residence in the anti-slavery State of Illinois had given his negroes their freedom. He moved on to Missouri and located in Saline county, where he died some time in the late twenties, leaving the negroes, of course, to his heirs. Sant, in "Squire" Reavis words, "a hefty young buck, valued at about $1,200," fell as the appointment of Mark Reavis, the 'Squire's father, who lived a few miles west of Columbia.

Sued For His Liberty.

By some means the negro had heard of the Illinois incident, and on attaining the age of twenty-one years he determied to sue for his liberty, employing Peyton Haden, of Boonville, then one of the most famous lawyers in the State, to conduct his case. The dumfounded master realized that he had a fight on hand, and in turn retained for his counsel Austin A. King, Abiel Leonard and John Gordon

King was afterward Governor of Missouri, and Leonard one of the ablest Supreme Judges the State ever had. Gordon was the leader of the Boone county Bar. The case was tried before Judge David Todd, of Columbia, in December, 1833, and was fought stubbornly, attracting wide spread attention and arousing all the intense and bitter passions which were then responsive to any agitation of the slavery question. A jury of Boone county slave holders, although despising the law, remained within it and gave the negroe his freedom.

But that did not end the matter. The master felt that he had been defrauded of his property through a technicality, and, urged by his friends and neighbors, resolved to hurriedly run the negro off South and nullify the verdict. Arrangements were speedily made with "Ned" Camplin, a noted Missouri River negro buyer, whereby, in consideration of the sum of $1,200, Sanford was to be delivered on board a steamboat which was to be at Brady's Landing, in Terrapin Neck, the following night.

Assisted by two or three citizens, two of the Reavis boys hurried the negro off to the appointed place, and kept him handcuffed and under guard hidden, of course, all the following day. That night they sat in the silent woods and hung eagerly upon the fragmentary whistling of Camplin's steamboat, ploughing slowly up the dark Missouri. It was approaching slowly but surely, and at every blast of the whistle the miserable young negro started and trembled. A few hours ago his heart had leaped at the thought of freedom, and now he was being hurried into a bondage more crushing than any he had ever known.

Startled By The Stars.

A coon growled from a neighboring thicket and the starlight sifted through the dead leaves, a few of which still cling shivering to the bare trees. The men moving about the wretched negro were talking, smoking and occasionally cursing the tardiness of Camplin's steamboat, stopping and listening now and then as the whistle sounded more distinctly than usual through the crisp and still night air.

Directly they heard it wheezing and the paddle working against the turbid current. There "she" was, her nose instream and a faint light burning directly opposite. The long vigil was over, and they rushed to the bank with the shivering negro, hailing with shouts of relief.

But just then something happened and its like has not occurred again in these years. All of a sudden earth sky and even the river itself seemed afire.

They looted for the cause, and, behold! the very stars were falling from their sockets in the December night skies. Not one, two or half a dozen, but thousands. The woods behind them were a sheet of living fire, and Camplin's steamboat stood in midstream beneath a darting and hissing shower of flame, while the forest crowned hills in the distant background loomed like great ghosts in the light of the falling heavens. Terror struck every heart, and the negro, sinking to his knees, began to pray fast and loud.

The white men were good farmers and respectable citizens, but their astronomical education had been neglected. They knew the catechism thoroughly and the teachings of Andrew Jackson as well, but had no knowledge of aerolites. Judgment day had come unexpectedly and had caught them at Terrapin Neck at an unearthly hour of the night engaged in the dirty business of "running South" a miserable negro whom the courts had declared to be free.

Fear Does The Work.

It took but an instant for fear and remorse combined to work out the result. They struck the shackles from the negro's limbs and told him to go, being determined at least not to be caught redhanded—and the negro went as fast one way as they the other. He knew every 'possus path in Terrapin Neck, and the exultation of freedom overcame his freight.

The next heard of him he was with Marney and Hicks in the first of the expedition over the old Santa Fe trail and the last known of him was that he had married a Mexican woman and was the wealthiest negro in the great Southwest. It was not until the next day, when they found that earth and sky were still intact and that the stars didn't really fall, that the white men told the story about which their friends never ceased to twit them.

But there is another part of this relation that terminated neither so happily nor humorously. Solomon Reavis, another brother, living at old Georgetown—the present site of Sedalia—owned the six remaining negroes of the original family, and, under the decision, they were likewise entitled to freedom. But they never obtained it. Their master had runners at the trial in Columbia, and the minute the verdict was brought to him the six were hurried off in a bunch to the cotton fields of the South.

And as Squire Reavis declared these men all felt that they were doing no wrong. "It shows," he said, "how the institution of slavery deadened our moral sensibilities."

COME IN YE WEARY ONES

The Discoverers, a New Society Founded in New York--- No Dues, No Meetings and Free Strawberries.

New York, March 4.—People suffering from a vague discontent or even the victims of ordinary ennui are eligible for membership in a new society which was formed in this town at 10 o'clock on Saturday night last. The society is to be known as The Discoverers. All you have to do is to walk into Bob Herring's food house on Park row just north of the bridge and ask for a dish of strawberries. Lieut. Bull McCarthy of the Oak street police station will be informed at once and your name will be enrolled in delectable places.

The new society holds no meetings. There are no dues. When you feel restless you visit Bob Herring's. You order strawberries. Some one you have never seen walks over and sits facing you. The waiter brings ham sandwiches and coffee. You eat, forgetting. You visit the Restorante della Tre Stella. Coenties slip with its bell shaped paths becomes latitude 22 south and longitude 135 west. Capt. Kidd maroons you on Pitcairn Island.

Only a Hint.

Of course this is only a hint of what happens on one of the thousand and one nights. The house of Alexander the Great in Madison street must also be visited. A certain place on South street will show you by its eighteenth century map that what you thought was Park row is only the High Road to Boston. You need not take it. You may repair to a dingy shop and partake of muscato bianca instead.

The new society had no origion, lowly or otherwise. It sprang full fledged from the brain of Lieut. Bull McCarthy. That melancholly man was displeased because the only arrests he had entered in the blotter were commonplace.

"It used to be in the old days," said Bull, as he consigned the Greek pushcart pedler to the oblivion of the blotter; "it used to be that you had to search for facts. Nowadays you have to search for romance.

"That is the secret of the intellectual unrest which has spread from the Police Department to the uncommon people. We are just beginning to understand that Capt. Kidd was a hero, not to say a martyr. He was hung that generations after him might be pleasurably excited.

"The new thought against which so many charges are preferred is nothing but an opiate for the adventure starved man. You and I and half our kind have an incurable longing for romance. We can either devote our lives to experiencing the rare and strange and uncomfortable, or we can try to be satisfied with someone else's adventures. This last course is futile. On the other hand if you give over your life to adventure you have no time to enjoy it. Adventure cannot be enjoyed while it is going on. It is too full of discomfort."

Three dejected Greeks were led in. They had been seeking adventure at cards in the Kaphpheneion Tou Nauarchou (coffee house of the Admiral). A man, presumably the Admiral, bailed them out before they capsized into tears.

"They will enjoy their adventure after they have each paid $1 or so in court," said Bull. "At present they are uncomfortable in the midst of it. These men are typical of thousands. While a remedy is impossible something may be done to alleviate the suffering of the adventurous man. I shall do my little share. I invite you to become a member of the Discoverers. Only old things will be discovered. The Discoverers will constitute an informal bureau of municipal research. Each member will be plenipotentary. Imaginations reared in the path they should go. An advanced course of thirty-third degree offered in how to be happy though discontented. Tablets to be placed in the sawdust floor at Bob Herring's in honor of members, who, like the late Capt. Kid, offer their lives to adventure for the enrichments of ours. Do you belong?"

The Juggler

What might be called the financial uplift of the stage, or possibly the domestic uplift of finance is seen in the remarkable number of marriages of actresses to multimillionaires. Just 22 Americans of great wealth have wives who have been on the stageat one time. The most notorious of these marriages was that of Elliis Coady and Maybelle Gillman. Only a few days ago Eleanor Robson took August Belmont, the New York $50,000,000 banker. In the near future Cavalerie, the prima donna, will wed Robt. W. Chanler, one of the Astor family millionaires.

WARNING TO SUFFRAGETTES

Miss Ethel M. Arnold of London Tells Boston Audience That Militant Methods are Unsuccessful.

New York, March 11.—An emphatic note of warning against the militant attitude of suffragists was sounded by Miss Ethel M. Arnold of London, a sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, and a niece of Matthew Arnold of Oxford, before the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association at the home of Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman in Brookline yesterday afternoon. The speaker declared that if it had not been for the militant methods in England the suffrage bill now before Parliament would have passed and the deadlock between the two parties would have made inevitable the creation of a new body of voters. Miss Arnold is known as a leader of the "peaceable" Suffragettes of London.

Miss Arnold said that she had the highest personal regard for Mrs. Pankhurst, but she believed that the militant method was a misjudgment of the sentiment of her countrywomen and in consequence has impaired the cause of suffrage.

"If there is anything that the Englishwoman does not like it is the notorious and the sensational," said Miss Arnold.

In answer to the statement quoted from Louis Post, the editor of the Chicago Public, to the effect that the suffragists had lost practically all their influence a month before the general elections, she said:

"Yes, that is so—that was so for a even longer term previous to the elections. The split in the party is one which has handicapped us, and I think that the reaction against the militarism is now at its height, a time when we could have achieved a very great deal if the men had not been antagonized."

The speaker declared that the club movement in America was an astonishing factor. "I do not think that such sufficient organization and coordinated effort would be possible anywhere in England. I am astonished at the power and the quality of your women's clubs. As for the American men, they are absolutely charming when you find them at their best."

In regard to the way in which America's women would attain the suffrage she said: "I think that the probable course will be the achievement of the franchise through grants in the State Legislatures.

think that your American women are quite as capable of wielding the franchise intelligently as are your American men. I also believe that they should have the vote in order to offset the great leverage which your political rings have in so many of your cities."

When told that a woman was advertised to run for governorship in Vermont, Miss Arnold declared that she was very sorry, as she thought such measures overt and as likely to produce the same effect that the militant, domineering attitude had brought.

Miss Arnold further expressed herself as very much opposed to the Balfour bill for suffrage now before Parliament, the one which has been so ably championed by Mrs. Pankhurst, because of the "undoubted fact" that it would shut a great many working girls out of the privilege, while admitting many wealthy women to the vote. She declared that the merits of the bill had been argued up hill and down dale without effect, but that Mrs. Pankhurst and her supporters believed it the thin edge of the wedge and the necessary first step.

A POOR MAN AT OXFORD

The Attitude of Other Students Toward Poor Workingman at Famous Seat of Learning, a Surprise.

The son of a poor English workingman recently worked his way into and through Oxford and learned while doing it some things which surprised him greatly. He was almost 30 before he got there, for he had earned the money with painful slowness by teaching at the usual pittance paid minor teachers in England.

At first the traditional cat in a strange garret was cosey and comfortable compared with him. He was embarrassed by having servants wait on him. He was struck dumb at being presented with the English gentleman's cold preprandial tub. He thought it was barbarous to expect him "to sprinkle himself with cold water before breakfast" on a chill October morn.

He was depressed by the wasteful extravagance of having silver forks and spoons. And a clean napkin every night! Also he was not at home with a four or five course dinner. But he must have been game and better.

"I have been amused, astounded, even provoked," he writes, "to find that in my own college were men, who gave me sort of halo and approached me with the diffidence I confess I had felt toward them, merely because I was supposed to be 'a real live workingman who had seen life and had struggled up to Oxford just as the story book young man does.'

"One modest youth, expressing to a friend of mine his desire to know me, said: 'But don't suppose he'll care to talk to me. I'm so ignorant of things.'

"Thus before long I was actually being sought as the man who knew a good deal at first hand of social problems and the life of the poor. At debating societies I was soon embarrassingly in request, for a characteristic of Oxford to-day is the extraordinary interest taken in all sorts of social questions, unemployment, poverty and housing, education, the right to work, slum life, conditions of labor sweated industries.

"Such subjects have occupied a very large proportion of the debates both at the Union and at the various college societies. It was this keen interest in social reforms which first showed me my greatest misconception with regard to the 'upper classes.' Like most loyal members of the proletariat, I had preached of the callousness, the indifference, of the rich to the sufferings of the poor. I had honestly believed that the rich were more responsible for the evil of poverty and unemployment, rack renting and sweated labor. But now that I was thrown among these ravening beasts like a slave among wolves for their delectation I found that quite a large number of these wolves were watchdogs."

UNIQUE MONUMENT TO CHRIST OF ANDES

On the mountain frontier between the Argentine Republic and Chile, nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, at Cumbre Pass, is a piece of statuary absolutely unique in history, "The Christ of the Andes."

Cast in the bronze from the cannon of opposing Chileans and Argentines, it was placed on the boundary line of the two nations in March, 1904, says the Bulletin of the American Republics as a symbol of the perpetual peace which should thenceforth obtain between them.

It stands a colossal figure, twenty-six feet in height, placed on a gigantic column surmounted by a globe on which the configuration of the earth is outlined. One hand holds a cross and the other is extended in blessing. At the base are two tablets, one inscribed with the history of the monument and the other bearing in Spanish the following legend:

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than the people of Argentina and chile break the piece to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

SAYS MARTIANS ARE NOT HUMAN

Professor Lowell of Phoenix Observatory Exhibits Pictures and Tells of the Conclusions He has Arrived at.

New York, March 11.—Pictures of the new canals which he announces he has discovered on Mars were shown for the first time to a popular audience last night by Professor Percival Lowell, director of the observatory at Phoenix, Ariozna, who argued in support of his belief that the planet is inhabited. His address was the first of a series to be delivered before members of the American Museum of Natural History. The auditorium of the institution, at Central Park West and Seventy-seventh street, was well fielled last night.

Professor Lowell believes that the Martians are an intelligent race of beings, he said, although he does not believe that they are men. They are certainly brainy and busy, for the two great canals, so-called, which are really tracts of irrigated territory, in the opinion of the distinguished scientist, appeared to him within six weeks. Professor Lowell declared that he hardly thought the Creator would be guilty of such improvidence as not to people the planets, and that it was only in recent years that any great doubt had been expressed as to the possibility of such tenancy.

He is willing to admit that Venus and Mercury are not so blessed, but he asserts that not only may Mars have denizens but there is actual evidence to that effect.

The steps in the proof he found to be the artificiality of the canals, the finding of their purpose and finally the signs of recent construction.

"We call them canals," continued Professor Lowell, "although in reality they are probably irrigated strips of country, many of which are one thousand miles long and twenty miles wide. The actual canal is not a great trench like the Panama or Suez canals but is possibly a conduit with numerous branches from which the surrounding country is enriched."

The lecturer, by means of the spectroscope, demonstrated the presence of water vapor on the planet, thus proving, he declared, that the so-called snow is not such as might be derived from the freezing of carbonic acid gas, which would be fatal to life.

Perhaps there may have been a gala day some time last August and a mighty statesman might have made a speech which thundered all through Syrtis Major telling of the blessings of conserving the water of the planet rather than permitting it to evaporate for the benefit of other worlds, said Professor Lowell. As soon as the water was turned on the desert must have blossomed as the rose, so that late last September the Professor was able to get this initial glimpse of the canals.

HATS, BIG AND LITTLE

All Shapes Periods and Materials, Also Models --- New Lines in the Turbans --- Floral Outburst.

New York, March 11.—Big hats, little hats, hats of all periods, hats of all materials, hats of multitudinous shapes—all these are included in the new millinery and everything points to a season of variety, originality and charm in the hat world. They are models which can by no stretch of the imagination be classified as beautiful, models which push originality to the point of eccentricity and absurdity, but there are always women who unerringly gravitate toward hats of this type and the milliners cannot be blamed for preparing to meet the demand, particularly when these same milliners supply delightful and moderately conservative hats as plentifully as they are supplying them now.

The turban has not run its course during the winter and comes to the front in shapes which are more or less radical modifications of lines popular during the winter, but in summer materials. A majority of them like the winter turbans, are posed low upon the head and the size ranges from the close clinging little bowl shaped affair of rough straw simply trimmed by a cluster of flowers, a chou or an ornament of some kind to the elaborate creation with huge draped crown of tulle satin.

Medium Shapes.

Some of the smartest turban models of the conservative sort are medium sized draped shapes of the fine supple tulle straws with merely an aigrette of cluster of flowers or chou posed well toward the back for trimming. In these turbans the cleverness with which the strw is handled and the resulting lines tell the story, and consequently the best of these models command a price quite out of proportion to their air of chasened simplicity, for they have passed through artist hands and artists in millinery come high. We have seen most attractive little draped turbans of this class in white with a touch of black and one good model in white yedda has a drapery of black velvet running from the right front across the top to the left back, where it ends under a full feather tuft.

The draped turban made entirely from tulle appears in some very attractive forms and either in one tone or in several shades of one color. Often the tulle is used in soft full folds interwoven and one shade may veil another. A handsome ornament of some sort, usually holding a soaring aigrette or plume is likely to be the only trimming for one of these tulle turbans, which in their swathing folds suggest an airy version of the Oriental turban which is fashioned from an interminable fold of linen.

Oriental suggestions lurk also in many of the turbans of straw and satin, straw and tulle, &c., the soft straw being folded closely around the head while the crown is softly draped A good model has the soft maize color straw drawn low around the head as you might swathe a wide textile fold, in front the two ends cross, one disappearing, the other running back on the left side of the crown where its fullness flares to fan or ring shape. The draped crown is of black satin and a jewelled ornament holds the straw drapery in the front.

Black Satin.

More fantastic turban effects are draped of black satin with close low set brim and high full crown and are trimmed merely in big lozenge shaped motifs of white or colored yedda posed around the brim with the drapery emerging from beneath them.

Then there are the flower turbans, always lovely, and the turbans with brims of straw and entire crowns of flowers. In the latter class the newest shapes have a plain or draped brim of straw, out of which the flowers seem to be growing, a flower pot effect which is slightly absurd and yet thanks to the beauty of coloring and materials, often quaintly charming.

A creation in the deep blue and purplish violet coloring which is a fancy of the season had the brim of a fine soft dark blue straw, which was draped slightly, and from this brim rose thickly massed violets of the deep purple, single, California kind, forming the whole top of the crown. Another model with dark blue brim had a crown of pinkish lavender primroses.

Whole turbans of flowers lightly veiled in drapery of tulle or lace and with big full bows of the tulle or lace on the left side well toward the back or quite in the back are offered in lovely materials and colorings. La France roses seem well liked for such turbans as for all trimming, and fresh looking turbans in white roses veiled with green tulle and trimmed in airy bows of the same tulle will be refreshing looking things for summer days.

Of the close fitting bowl shape we have already spoken. It is trying, but where it can be worn has a certain absurd attractiveness. Fancy a deep bowl of flat bottom and rounded edge, but with no flare at the lip, turned upside down and fitting closely around the head, descending almost to the nape of the neck in the back, covering the tips of the ears and just escaping the eyebrows! Make it of some one of the light soft braids in attractive color, trim it with a cluster of flowers low on the left side, and you have a head covering ridiculous on the average woman, trying even to the piquant, pretty face but comfortable for auto wear and with undeniable smartness if coloring and materials have the proper French stamp.

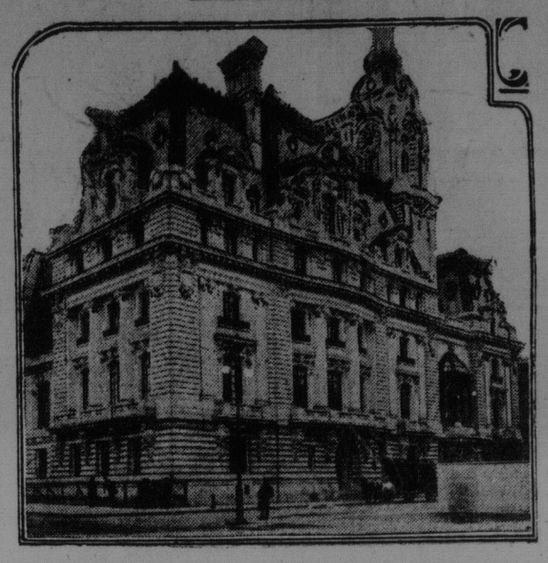
Other Variations.

And while we are talking of inverted bowls it may be noted that other variations upon this idea—shapes with rounded crown and narrow, drooping brim flaring a trifle are not to be left out of this season's calculations. The shapes are dubbed mushroom by many saleswomen, but they are more accurately described as bowl shape, and slight differences in the flare of the tiny brim or its width in back and front respectively supply variety.

This little shape is most often seen in the quaint printed cottons, striped cottons, &c., which have entered the millinery field and which, though by no means invariably pretty, are being shown by all the fashionable milliners The persian designs and colorings in the printed cotton stuffs are fovored for this purpose and the material is softly pulled over crown and brim and simply trimmed with a scarf or chou or some odd little cluster of flowers in the colors of the cotton. Other designs following the antique printed cotton and linen ideas are used and dainty looking hats for a summer morning are covered with cool buff and white, rose and white, green and white or lavender and white cotton stuff.

Satin covered crowns combined with straw brims are another of the somewhat freakish ideas exploited by authoritative makers, not the delightful turbans of which we have already spoken, with draped crown of black satin and straw brim, but with brimmed shapes whose crown is covered smoothly with satin, while the drooping or rolling brim is of Leghorn or other braid.

How Would You Like To Manage This House?



SENATOR CLARK'S $7,000,000 MANSION ON FIFTH AVENUE.

SOME FEATURES OF W. A. CLARK'S MANSION

Thirty baths, one Turkish.
Three elevators.
Telephone system.
One hundred and twenty-one rooms.
Three 275-h. p. steam boilers.
Two roof gardens.
One of the biggest organs in the world.
One six-ton ice plant.
One Chinese lounging room for oriental guests.
One gigantic reception hall and ball room.
Seven pianos.
Million dollars worth of rugs.
Twenty-two bedrooms.
Six sun rooms.

New York, March 11.—Eight years ago the construction of former Senator W. A. Clark's mansion in Fifth avenue was begun. Though workmen are stil toiling at interior decorations, Senator Clark has moved into his suite of 12 rooms. Mrs. Clark, who has the baby in Paris, will shortly settle down in her suite of 15 rooms.

The mansion cost $7,000,000. It is the highest assessed dwelling in the world. The yearly taxes will be $60,000, or more than the salary of the President of the United States.

The suites of Mr. and Mrs. Clark are connected by a short corridor. His rooms are ponderously decorated in mahogony and hung with dark tapestries. Mrs. Clark's suite is all brightness. Her parlor is decorated in satinwood panels, with wood from Ceylon. Each petal of the flowers carved in this wood is perfect. No tapestries of pictures will be used, for each panel is a rare decoration. Birdseye maple is the wood used in her boudoir.

HORRORS OF ACTRESS LIFE

German Girls get Small Pay May not Marry and Find it Difficulty to Keep Themselves Straight.

Berlin, March 11.—Until three hours after midnight this morning a great audience in Philarmonic Hall listened to accounts of the slavery to which it was alleged thousands of young German women in the theatrical profession were condemned by their employers. The occasion was a meeting of the Parliament of Actresses to discuss grievances and demand relief.

One of the causes of complaint was the complsory provision of costumes the cost of which was far beyond the incomes of the actresses. The speakers said it was not uncommon for actresses earning from 80 to 240 marks monthly to have ten costumes. Many worked all night making their own clothes, being obliged to become seamstresses in order to remain actresses.

Rosa Bertens, a well known actress, said the overcrowding of the profession was the main cause of the miserable salaries. A girl disappointed in love formerly entered a nunnery, but nowadays she went on the stage. Many girls too offered to act gratuitously.

Another speaker raised a storm of indignation by describing the system under which actresses were discharged if they marry.

Herr Rickeli, an actor at the Lessing Theatre, showed contracts under which actresses and singers received from 25 to 35 marks monthly. "Was it true," he asked, "that many managers pestered actresses with their attentions?" There was a shout of "Yes" from the actresses.

Herr Rickell said that society ought to enshrine with a halo of glory the actresses who remained virtuous under prevailing conditions.

Stage Manager Wauer, in closing the debate, said that the artistic life was necessarily martyrdom. If the word "want" disappeared from the stage vocabulary art would cease to exist. One only became a great artist through suffering.

A resolution was adopted demanding laws to compel managers to supply costumes and to allow actresses to marry.

KITING IN FRENCH ARMY

In Winds That are Impossible For Captive Balloons The Captive Kite Reaches Its Highest Suffiency.

Continued From Page Eight.

ends. It is a sort of minature Voisin aeroplane. Moreover, each "plane" terminates in a little triangular wing, firmly set, which acts as a sort of automatic rudder. The canvas is stretched on bamboo rods, several of which are adjusted in the shape of the letter X, providing great rigidity.

Ten Feet.

The kite, ready for action, has a spread of about ten feet, while separated from its comrade above by about the same space, while each biplane is about three feet in height. With the wings, it has a carrying surface of ten square yards. Such a kite will lift sixty pounds in a sixteen mile breeze. Packed for transportation, the apparatus is only about thirteen feet long and weighs something like twenty-two pounds.

Now, supposing the man weighs 160 pounds, the basket 50 pounds, and 1800 feet of rope 200 pounds—in rough estimate, that is—there will have to be seven kites in the flock.

But in a wind twice as strong the lifting power becomes four times as strong, and two kites will do the trick. In practice, at least three are always used.

In a still stronger wind, smaller kites can be employed, but the reduction in spread to canvas is offset by an increase in the danger of breaking and tearing. It is well to remark that kites are practicable even in a storm—that is to say, in a wind of nearly seventy miles an hour.

Now let us see what Captain Saconney is doing. He has selected as a field for his experiments a tract of ground on the Alprecht plateau, in the territory of Le Portel near Boulogue-sur-Mer. It gives his apparatus a thorough test, as it exposed to winds from the sea.

A post of kites comprises from eight to ten kites, the basket and its rig and a windless with two coils, each capable of releasing independently one or other of two 3000-foot ropes. The windless is anchored to the ground by means of cables and stakes, so as to enable it to withstand the strain imposed upon it by the flock of kites up aloft.

First, the captain sends up what is known as a pilot kite, attached to the end of the principle rope, about 150 feet of which is paid out. In a wind of from eighteen to twenty miles, all one has to do is to hold the pilot kite high in air and let go. In less rapid winds one must run with it to get it started.

Side By Side.

After 150 feet of rope have been released kites are hitched on side by side at intervales of forty or fifty feet, till there are five of them. As we have already shown, the faster the wind is blowing the fewer kites are required. The first flock is the "carrying train" and it is allowed to ascend to an altitude of something like 1500 feet.

Then a second flock is let loose, to form the "towing train"—a little less powerful than the other, and differently equipped.

Separated by intervals of from thirty to forty-five feet and attached to the principal rope by sliding rings, these other kites are bound fast to a second rope, whose end is attached to the first member of the second flock. Finally, behind this second flock of kites there is installed a windless with its rollers adjusted to the principal rope, but made fast itself to the second rope. From this windless hangs the basket.

Finally, they are safe, little though you might think it. The ropes have eight times the resistance actually required. Russian officers have more than once tried the experiment of breaking the ropes off short with dynamite, yet, if there are seven kites in the flock, the aparatus comes down so slowely that the aeronaut's life is not endangered.

THIS CHURCH BIG AND BUSY

Records Set by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle --- Ten Thousand Worshippers of a Sunday.

Seattle, March 11.—It is believed that the Rev. M. A. Matthews of Seattle has the largest congregation of any Presbyterian in the world, and his church, the First Presbyterian, has the second largest membership of any denomination in Christendom.

It requires fifty ushers to seat the people at the various services and twenty men to take up the collection. The church seats over 3,000 persons. For about eight months in the year close to 4,000 persons attend service in the morning, and at the evening service every seat is occupied and several hundred extra chairs are used. The stairways are used to the extent that the fire marshal will permit and the walls are lined with men and women and usually they are three or four deep all around the auditorium.

It is not an uncommon thing to see 200 or 300 persons turned away from the church because of the lack of room at the evening service, when perhaps Dr. Matthews has preached to nearly 4,000 in the morning and the same number at 3 p. m. There have been as many as 10,000 persons at worship in the church on one Sunday.

There is seldom a night that some service is not held in the auditorium. The pastor last year preached 134 sermons, delivered 78 addresses, 63 lectures and 57 speeches, took charge of 51 Bible classes, conducted 36 funerals, married 220 couples, baptiezd 170 infants and 80 adults and served 16 communions, attended 343 cabinet meetings, 334 consultation sessions and interviewed 9,174 persons.

1209 Visits.

He made 1209 visits to his parishioners, took in over five hundred new members last year, attended 118 committee meetings and 119 public devotional meetings and assisted 61 other churches and lodges to conduct their services. He attended 111 social meetings in connection with his church work and delivered 64 informal talks.

Dr. Matthews is a physician to the body as well as to the soul, is an attorney at law, a doctor of divinity and an orator. He is in charge of a church, which expends more than fifty thousand dollars every year and which is worth close to half a million dollars.

There are more Presbyterians connected with Dr. Matthews's church, it is estimated, than there are in the entire San Francisco Bay country, including San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley ad other cities.

There were 385,000 persons who worshipped in this church last year. There are 10,000 persons connected with the church in one way or another and it has 5,000 communicants and 1,000 non-communicants. In 1909 Dr. Matthews, with his coworkers, organized three new churches, and as each one of these took a few of his old members this showing is more remarkable.

During 1909 Dr. Matthews added 791 to the roll members or workers or communicants. There are connected with the church fifteen Bible clubs, seven young people's societies, a debating club, two young men's clubs and a brotherhood.

The entire city of Seattle is divided up and each section is in charge of a lieutenant, who reports to the captain of a larger section, and the captains report direct to Dr. Matthews the pastor. There is a choir of sixty voices and another one is being organized for the echo organ.

The pastor is Past Eminent Commander of Seattle Commandery and he has special committees among the lodge members doing good and spreading the Gospel. He attends the Masonic meetings when ever he has time, and has the members of the various lodges at his church as often as he can. He believes there should be a closer union between the Masonic bodies, especially the York Rite men, and the church workers.

The budget for next year shows a need of $35,000 for the running expenses. In the church there are a large library and four small ones, a gymnasium, fifty telephones and several ranges large enough to cook dinner for 500 men and women. Many small gas ranges are scattered all over the church for the use of the women at their committee meetings in heating tea etc.

Bathtubs and bathrooms are scattered all over the church and the new ventilating system cost $10,000. This changes the air in the church every three or four minutes. The pastor's study and office looks like the entrance to the head offices of some big corporation.

The apearance of the anteroom of Dr. Matthew's public office suggests the President's office on a busy day. It contains three typewriters, several mimeographs, six telephones and one graphophone for the use of the pastor in dictating his sermons and lectures. The church is interested in anti-tuberculosis work and in prison reform work, and numerous committees are at work helping to better conditions in this city of Seattle. Dr. Matthews has two paid assistants, and one of these, Dr. Lee, made 2,256 calls last year and the other, Dr. Forbes, made 2, 264.

The lose basket collections amount to about $12,000 a year on an average, the average pledged collections amount to about $13,000 in round numbers and the special musical collections bring in about $2,000 a year.

Power of a Trust is Written In Blood in Philadelphia

Caught Between Promises to Stockholders and Employes it Breaks the Latter.

And Then Under Cloak of a Civil War Compels aid of Law---An iniquitous System.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Here is an estimate of the power of a trust that has swallowed a city government:

To wrench from the people enough money to keep its watered securities afloat, to pay to guaranteed stockholders enormous profits, to resist the fair demands of labor, an American trust, as is shown by the action of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit contracts, throw 3,000 men out of employment, force 1,500,000 people to walk, put murderous weapons into the hands of every policeman, fireman and militiaman with orders to "shoot to kill"—can bring into the streets the cossacks of a trust-owned state, make puppets of the mayor, city judges and many newspapers and convert a peaceable community into a bloody field of battle.

All this has happened here.

The company and the city government it created and seated is responsible for every death in riots, every drop of spilled blood, every broken limb or blackened eye in the carman's strike. It forced the strike. It brazenly encouraged violence to turn public opinion against the strikers. It precipitated this civil war—for dollars and nothing else. Its judges sent children to prison, its mayor sneered at a militia captain who refused in so many words to "murder women and children," its troops shot right and left for dollars and nothing else.

Honestly, as I have gone over this city and picked up the history of this civil war, I have wondered that the men of Philadelphia are not actually in the strets with muskets on their shoulders. Listen to this brief summary:

All the traction companies of Philadelphia were rolled into a merger with millions of watered stock.

Service was intolerably bad and fares were unreasonably high.

The cost of living was going up.

It was a matter of common knowledge that the traction magnates were making huge profits and that their greatest assets were the rich franchises they had secured from politicians.

The men struck for better hours and pay and treatment. They wanted their share of the prize.

The public sympathized with the strikers and because elections were coming on the company treated with its men, and an agreement was made.

Election over, the company deliberately broke that agreement.

The officers of the company plainly say that they cannot keep the agreement and pay the millions of dividends they have guaranteed to the merged companies. Such failure means a receivership.

For Dollars.

So this blood is shed for dollars. The question is shall the trust keep its word to the companies it fought or to the men it hired? It says it can't do both. It choose to break its word to the men.

The first warning came to the men, when Tim O'Leary, assistant superintendent of police, announced to the newspapers that a supply of rifles and ammunition had been purchased for riot and strike use.

Now the company began to discharge its men in violation of its agreement. Hundreds of men were discharged and the men knew that it was a case of strike or get fired. So they struck.

There is a hell of viciousness in the administration of Philadelphia which just now is making Americans in blue shoot down their brothers in drab.

Commissioner of Public Safety Clay, who does not deny when charged that he is a big traction stockholder, took hold. He armed 2000 firemen with rifles and clubs. 3000 policemen were augmented by 600 "specials" picked up on the water front. A troop of state constabulary galloped into town with carbines, 44s and riot clubs. Society youth, rifle in hand, responded to the order for militia.

Clarence O. Pratt, national organizer of the car men, saw the danger: "They are trying to provoke you. If you lift a hand in violence your cause is lost."

How well the men understood is shown by the fact that out of a thousand arrested, less than a dozen are strikers.

An Ugly Spirit.

But the people of Philadelphia hate the company that has looted their city and prostituted their officials and courts. There was an ugly spirit The first litle outbreaks were met by bullet and club. And this is what has maddened the people of Philadelphia.

Children were shot down in the street.

Catherine Conroy, 11, on her way home from Sunday school, was run down by a policeman's horse. Marie Whelan, 10, was shot in the hip by a policeman.

Viola Bevans, 12, was shot in the head by a policeman.

John Hughes, a young business man, was a bystander during a disturbance. A special policeman ordered him to move. He refused and the officer shot him through the breast, killing him instantly.

Alfred Sellers, 14, was crippled by a blow from a policeman's club.

The crowd, of which Sellers was one, had placed an American flag on the street car track and warned a motorman not to drive over it. When he did the crowd charged the car, but the police drove in, swinging clubs. Their horses bowled people over and several were hurt.

Causalties of this sort reported at hospitals averaged 150 a day. No police officer went to a hospital because of injury.

Patrick Allen was driven by a police cordon between a car and a truck and crushed to death.

All but four of the 28 police magistrates are known as "gang" men. These dealt with prisoners with unheard-of severity. One boy, Carr, who was railroaded to the penitentiary for six years, did not even have a lawyer in court. The cases were all rushed and upon the testimony of special policemen or railroad detectives the prisoners went to prison.

Detectives for the trust "planted" a bomb which they tried to show was the work of strikers.

So Brutal.

Probably never in any American city in strike time have the police been so bold and brutal. The Philadelphia police are the main spoke in the gang wheel. Imagine a squad of 50 of these bluecoats shooting into the windows of a great factory building to kill workmen who had shown strike sympathy by cheering and throwing missels at the cars. Imagine mounted men riding into crowds which contained women and children, shooting and swinging clubs over the heads of the people.

With armed policemen on the platforms of cars run by strike breakers, the city government sought to compel the people to ride these cars. Director of Public Safety Clay issued an order that the hundred of busses and wagons which had been carrying the people must be cleared from the streets. It was then a case of ride with strike breakers or walk.

Law is law, and violators must pay. Away, then, with Carr andthehundreds of other "anarchists." Let Viola Bevans and Marie Whelan clutch their wounds—property must be preserved and guaranteed dividends paid up to 100 per cent. on the investment.

J. P. MacNichol, city boss, basks in the sunlight of Florida, where he is sojourning with his family; P. A. B. Widener enjoys his $1,000,000 collection of Van Dyke paintings; Mayor Reyburn has the honor of his office; Boies Penrose graces the United States senate; the guaranteed stockholders will get their money; the police and the militia and the "specials" and the Cossacks have earned their pay.

Might makes them right, and weakness and poverty make Viola and Marie wrong.

Temperance and the Budget

One Feature at Least of Lloyd George's Deliverance That Will Not Strike Canadians as Revolutionary.

At least one feature of the Lloyd-George budget will not strike any Canadian as revolutionary or Socialistic. This is the method of taxing the liquor trade, which appeared so objectionable to the Conservative party and monstrous to the Nationalists. Moderate and reasonable though these proposals will appear to the average Canadian, they are described by even their authors and adherents as drastic. How important a part the liquor tax feature of the budget played in the recent election is a matter of dispute, but it is safe to say that any community that would strongly object to them must be in a very backward state in the matter of temperance sentiment. The bitterness between the Liberal party and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit to the Liberals, and may yet work out in the shape of temperance reform in England.

The Revenge in The Budget.

A year or so ago the House of Lords threw out a licensing bill that had passed the Commons by an overwhelming majority. The liquor interests exulted; the Liberals vowed vengeance, and they got their chance in the budget, which proposes to do by taxation what the rejected Licensing Bills would have accomplished in another way. It has not been denied that these clauses in the budget were inspired rather by a determination to "get square" with the "peerage" than by necessity of raising money Indeed, some of the provisions of the bill, which were only extensions of existing taxes, and therefore became automatically operative when the budget was given its first reading, have been in effect for six months, and the revenue has not been materially increased. This result is partly explained by the fact that large quantities of spirits were withdrawn from bond in anticipation of the increase, but it is also true that there has been a falling off in consumption. So far as taxation is concerned, therefore, these increased duties amount to little or nothing.

Fewer Bars, Less Drinking.

As temperance measures, the liquor schedules of the budget are welcomed, for they have reduced the number of drinking places, and so far as seven months' English experience teaches, the reduction of public drinking places means a decrease in the amount of liquor consumed. The duty on spirits has been raised from $2.75 to about $3.68 a gallon. Hitherto the distiller has only had to pay a manufacturer's tax of $52.50, no matter what quantity of spirits he turned out while the brewer only paid $5. In the new scheme of taxation the former will be required to pay $50 on the first 50,000 gallons manufactured, and $50 on each additional 25,000 gallons. The brewer will pay $5 on his first 100 barrels, and $3 on each additional 50 barrels.

Taxing the Retailer.

Having thus paid his compliments to the wholesaler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer turned his unwelcome attentions to the retailer. The old scale of taxation ranged from $22.50 a year for places renting for less than $50 a year, to $300 a year on premises renting at $3,500 and more. One can get a fair idea of some of the drinking dens in England by imagining what sort of tavern would rent for $50 a year. For these comparatively light duties there will be substituted a tax equal to 50 per cet. of the rental value of the premises. These scales apply to the licenses, that are known as full licenses, permitting the sale of wine, beer and spirits. The beer license pothouses, which previously paid only $17.50 a year, will in future pay a tax equal to one-third of their rental value.

The Tax on Hotels.

One feature of the liquor clause as originally introduced was amended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the request of the hotel proprietors. The original proposal was to tax hotels on the same basis as public houses with full license. The adoption of this law would have closed half the great hotels in London. Their estimated rental value might easily be $100,000 a year, but, unlike the hotels in Canada, they do not depend upon the bar for their chief profit. Therefore there was a storm of protest when the budget was first introduced and as a result, hotels and clubs will pay only an ad valorem tax on the liquor they actually sell. The hostility to the liquor taxes of the Scotch and Irish members, regardless of party, is due to the alleged discrimination against the distiller.

The Wrath of the Nationalists.

Though the brewer roars vigorously, he is not so heavily taxed as is the distiller. Now, distilling in the British Isles is largely done in Scotland and Ireland. The brewing is done in England. In Scotland and Ireland the manufacture of whisky is an important industry, employing many thousands of hands. Moreover, the Irish and Scotch people are whiskey drinkers rather than beer drinkers The hostility of the Irish Nationalists to the budget is thus clearly explained, and only the hope of winning Home Rule or crippling the House of Lords restrains them from fierce opposition to it.

WHEN POETS GET FORGOTTEN

All Sorts of Plans to Boom Trade in New York --- A Salon or a Back to Nature Meeting.

New York, March 11.—It was with mingled sensations that you were lifted to the fourteenth floor of the Ansonia on Washington's Birthday night to attend the launching of a poetic society. Openly inquisitive you stepped from the elevator into the abode of the music, which chanced to be also the abode of Isaac L. Rice.

You tried immediately to slake your thirst for information. Poets, poets everywhere, but not one to help you out. At last you found Edward J. Wheeler, the presiding officer of the evening, who by virture of his editorship of Current Literature needs must hold considerable authority over the poetic mind.

Mr. Wheeler pleaded guilty to being in part responsible for the starting of the movement, only he did not consider himself very guilty. Under certain auspices, he said, he thought such a movement could be at the least an innocuous pastime, and how high up it might lead was a matter of conjecture.

"I," smiled Mr. Wheeler, "am but the drop rope on the balloon, the ballast rope on the aeroplane—if such things be."

So he leads you on to Edwin Markham, the transplanted Californian, who looks so much his part of poet that he hardly needs the formal introduction. He had some ideas, though not yet clearly defined, as to what a poetic organization should be.

Poetry Lies Free.

"Such a society," said he, "should be wide in its interpretation, a place where not only original poems should be read, but where the whole matter of poetry lies free; a society not only for the few flitting snowbirds themselves, but for all the lovers of poetry and for all poets who love their art; for those who stand and wait as well as those who build their lofty rhymes. Let it be a place for the reading of poetry and for the discussion of what it is that makes poetry."

Mr. Markham would not have it that poetry is in a moribund condition.

"Why, poetry is everywhere, right today, right here in this country," he said. "There is more poetry read than any one would imagine, and infinitely more written. You could scarcely find a man or woman who away down in the depths of his or her heart does not believe that he or she could write poetry, and most of them try it at some time. Poetry and philosophy and religion are the only ways to arrive at the conclusions of life, and religion is but poetry in practice."

It was the host, Mr. Rice, who proposed the union scheme, a poet's protective association, as it were. The poets might then with some effect strike for higher wages, argued Mr. Rice, which considering that the speaker is himself an editor was a statement well worth listening to

So from these and from what they and others said later in informal speeches you learned under what hazy auspices must a new venture be ventured. You also notice that under a top layer of joking was a solid stratum of seriousness. Young George Sylvester Viereck begged for any measures that might make for the proper appreciation of poetry.

Though jocularly proposing a poetic stock company which might be able to bring forth to light the mass of poetry hidden away in publishers' stock rooms Mr. Viereck earnestly insisted that what he poetwise termed "the secret flame" must be shown to the people, and above all he made a plea for the poetry which is meant to be heard by the ear and not merely sen by the eye.

"People will read poetry," he said, "but they refuse to listen to it."

A Salon.

Therefore he proposed as a begining a sort of salon—a place furnishing auditorium, audience and tribunal, where the secret flame might be trotted out. Hermann Scheffauer, the California poet, in his turn told of the encampments of San Ffrancisco's Bohemian Club in the famous forest of giant redwoods and advocated above all else the necessity on the part of those who really enjoy poetry of removing in a body to some rural surroundings away from the cold, hard and stony city.

This first organization of poets drew its people from the four quarters and from widely varied callings. Hudson Maxim, who is supposed to know more about gunpowder than verse, had some heartfelt remarks to make concerning the salon proposition; he tried it in Brooklyn not long ago.

Leon Dabo, the decorative artist who was born in Michigan and remade in Paris, was there too. Mr. Dabo doubted whether such a move as that under contemplation would do much to keep poetry alive. Taking up rules and by-laws would stifle the poet; his endeavors would die of dry-rot. The love of life must predominate, with a strong critical and social side. A salon. There had been no worthy leader of such since the days of the Princess Mathilde Buonaporte, he added, turning a critical eye over the room.

Eventually a committee of five was named by Mr. Wheeler, who withdrew and succeeded in deciding upon at least a temporary name for the organization: the Poetry Club.

The Poets Reading Society of London, founded by Max Ploughman in 1908, was, it seems, the most direct incentive for the new Poetry Club. There fortnightly from fifty to seventy-five qualified poets or enthusiasts meet in a chapel in the old Guildhall. The stone pillars and tremendous Gothic arches, it was reported, lend naturally a proper atmosphere, to which the glamour of darkness is added by extinguishing the lights. Concealed from view behind the dark curtains at the front the unknown reader reads the poetry, whether it be original or that of the old masters. The result is complete enjoyment on the part of the hearers; "artistic, esoteric, and aesthetic," quoting from Mr. Scheffaur, who had listened. At times the reading is accompanied by harmonious music; at times there is sufficient light for the listeners to use printed slips of the poem read. All experiments are tried.

Publication No Bar.

The majority of the poems read and enjoyed, it appears are those which are never seen in Print. Publication is not a qualifying attribute, according to the Poets Reading Society.

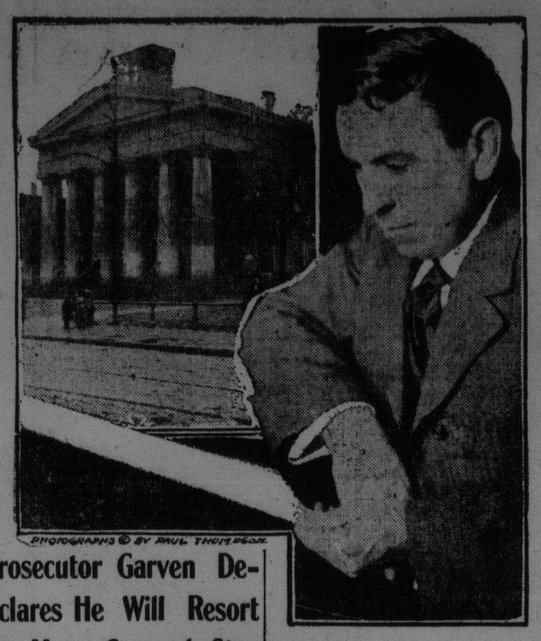
The Poetry Club of New York, temporarily so called, is entirely aware of its difficulties ahead. It shakes its head tentatively at the salon idea, more decidedly at the "artistic, esoteric and aesthetic" idea of London, and does not even consider the cafe clubs of Paris. Nevertheless it is much in earnest and may surprise every one by originating some plan of of procedure all its own with never a bit of imitation. At any rate it would have none of the Flower Festival idea.

For twelve years the Flower Festival has been annually celebrated at Cologne, where prizes have been given for the best original examples of various lines of poetry—love, religious narrative, &c. The poet who gets the prize gets his poem printed in the book which awaits this event every year, and also chooses the flower queen who may sit upon the golden throne; the present Crown Princess and Carmen Sylva have each thus served. Of course if a woman wins the prize she is privileged to occupy the throne herself without making a choice.

The optimistic member of the new Poetry Club who thought the festival might be lifted over to New York soil, or asphalt, had visions of boxes being sold at high prices, of newspapers paying the prizes for the privilege of first printing the successful poem, but others demurred; they had misgivings as to how true art would be nourished in so material an atmosphere.

The club is going to meet again soon—that was the decision at the fourteenth story gathering. Whether it will continue meeting in such lofty altitudes and so be a typical New York salon or whether it will seek out or fit to order some semi-mouldy, dark pillared old chapel and so be a disciple of London, or start on a patronizing tour of the cafes of the greater city has not yet been decided. As said, before, it may surprise every one by imitating nothing.

English Common Law Brought To Rescue



PHOTOGRAPHS © BY PAUL THOMPSON.

Garven, New Trust Breaker and Hudson-Co., New Jersey, Court House where Beef Ringsters' Cases will be Tried.

Prosecutor Garven Declares He Will Resort to Moss Covered Statue Books.

By. W. G. SHEPHERD.

Jersey City, N. J., March 11.—Enter Pierre P. Garven, son of a blacksmith, self-made, self-reliant, into the arena where is fought the battle of the people against privilege.

Uniquely, along new lines, this county prosecutor in New Jersey has brought about the indictment of the beef trust ringsters. Bringing up an old point in old English law, in a new way, he has focused upon himself the attention of the country.

"I hope to punish the whole outfit," he told me emphatically in an interview.

"What is the new point of law you've brought up against the meat fellows?"

"Why, it's an old point. You see New Jersey is under the old common law of England. That common law says that no two or more men shall band together to conspire to do any mischief to the public or to any individual.

"Of course they didn't have trusts in those days. But sometimes men used to form little bands to conspire against the public. It was conspiracy to form a band for robbery, even if no real robbery was committed. The intent was enough.

"And so I've taken this old law and I hold that the meat trust was formed to keep up prices, make artificial scarcity of food by means of cold storage; and thus do mischief to many citizens of New Jersey."

"Why is the new point you raise any better than the points that are made under the Sherman anti-trust law?"

"Cases under that law are complicated, compared with the cases I have to present. Look here:

"First, under the old English law, I have to prove that the men who are now under indictment formed an organization. That's easy enough, because their books show it and I have the evidence.

"Second, I will have to prove that the purpose of their organization was to bring mischief against the public or against individuals.

"See how simple that is? All I have to prove is that mischief has been wrought upon the public and upon individuals.

"We went to cold storage warehouses and found vast quantities of produce stored there, being held until prices justified sending it out. Suppose all of the 180,000,000 eggs we found, for instance, were to be suddenly put upon the market. How the price of eggs would fall! And how many people could have eggs who do not have them now. It is working mischief against the public to keep eggs out of their reach.

Meat Trust.

" 'Who's doing this cold storage business?' I naturally inquired. I found behind it the meat trust. So I have the band of conspirators and the mischief.

"If we win it means that J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, A. Watson Armour, Edward Morris, Edward Swift, Edward Tilden, L. H. Carton, Ira N. Morris, Lemuel B. Patterson, Chas. H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, Thos. J. Connors, Arthur Meeker, Thos. Wilson—the whole band of them in Chicago—are simply on the same level with a pirate crew or a band of plotting robbers of the low-brow, law-breaking kind.

"Three years in jail each or a thousand-dollar fine is the punishment prescribed by law."

All America will look on while Pierre Garven, two years ago mayor of Bayonne, a little New Jersey town; only two years before that a lawyer in the Jersey Central railroad offices; only two years before that a self-supporting student in the New York law school, and two years before that the plain son of the Bayonne blacksmith, and, only 34 years ago, a babe in its mother's arms—all America is going to watch Garven take his fling at the trusts.

New Magazine For New York Syrians

It is to be Called The World and is to be Dished Out in Perfectly Good Arabic Short Stories Wanted.

New York March 4.—The Syrian quarter heard yesterday that it is to have a magazine of its own. The name of the new monthly is The New World. The first number will appear on Monday. Its contents are diversified and hardly what one would expect. The matter of fact crowds romance on every page.

After a brief account of the purpose of the magazine "to transform the Syrian in America into an intelligent American citizen" comes the naturalization laws of the United States translated into Arabic with literal exactness. N. A. Mokarzel, brother of the editor, contributes a discussion of the duties of magazines and newspapers. Mr. Mokarzel is the editor of Al Hoda, the largest Syrian daily in the world.

There follows in Arabic "Life and Death," by Henryk Sienkiewicz. There is some account of Nobel prizes and the beginnings of book reviews. An article on the Arabic tongue is followed by "The Wit of Saadeh."

A long history of the conservation policy in the United States and the controversy it has excited comes next. One of Guy de Maupassant's stories, "A Vendetta," is printed; there is a translation of Camille Flammarion's speculations on the earth inside and the beginning of a serial story of the Crusaders.

The editor and publisher of The New World is Salloum Mokarzel. He wants contributions in Arabic and is especially anxious to encourage short story writers. Effectively to do so he is offering to pay for stories he accepts; an unheard of thing among the Syrians, with whom the honor of having one's work printed has always suufficed.

A DETECTIVE OF NIPPON

Folk Lore Story That Goes Back to Feudal Days Mayor Who Arrested a God and Sentenced Him.

Somebody said recently that the detective story is as old as the pyramids and that some of the "Arabian Nights" forecast "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "A Study in Scarlet" by a thousand years or more; but no better proof of the catholicity of the detective story can be found than that offered by feudal Japan, which produced the tale of the arrest of the stone god Jizo.

In this folk story of ancient Y the hero detective moves with a seeming indirection of Lecoq an lock Holmes his marvels to I O-oka was he, Mayor of Yed the eigth Shogun and holder high justice and the low over merchants of Tokugawa's capi

This O-oka received a salary 000 koku of rice, and Mme. Y. who is the wife of the present of Tokio (old Yedo renamed) a is the chronicler of the craft of in the Japan Magazine, say old chap earned his salary over. Here is the story:

One day a servant emp proprietor of a big store Bridge in Yedo was sent pack of valuable cotton back to a dyer in Honjo dis the store's mesenger reache wa street he was ready What more safe invitati offered than the little grov set about the stone statue Jizo, the patron saint of and defenceless women and c

Mayor O-oka.

The somnolent porter awoke nap to find that his employer' had disappeared. In great dis went to the storekeeper and c that he had slept and that a rob had made off with the goods during slumber. The master would not lieve his story, saying that it wo have been impossible for a robber make of with so large a bundle broad daylight. Unless the po should pay for the lost goods he wo have to go to prison, said the mast In despair the porter took counsel Mayor O-oka.

"You are certainly to blame for ha ing fallen asleep," reproved the May "but Jizo is equally to blame, for is a god bound to protect every o who trusts in him and in this instan he has betrayed you. Even thou Jizo is a Buddha I cannot pardon h for his neglect of duty. I will have h arrested and brought before me f trial."

O-oka gave imediate orders t court officers to go and arres Jizo of Yokogawa street and brin before the Mayor's seat for Three of the officers departed o mission. They first bound the of the stone god with coils of then they tried to lift him fr firm pedestal into a cart. A crowd assembled before the J tracted by the unusual behavio court officers. When they w that Jizo had to go before the for trial the citizens of Y street and all the neighbors o marvelled.

The task of unseating the g too much for the three court and they sought aid of those s about. They promised that in for assistance they would ad volunteer workers into the cou to witness the extraordinary tri dreds were spurred by curio lend a hand and when the st went through the streets stra a cart like an offender the grew. It filled the great hall o when Jizo was lifted in and up before the platform upo sat the Mayor. O-oka addres god in stern words.

A Negligent Fool.

"You are a negligent fool, O he exclaimed in a voice loud for all to hear. "You are su to protect every one who bell you and who renders tribute, trusting porter here made a p you, then fell asleep at you and he was robbed while he s stand accused of being an a in this robbery. Have you to say for yourself before I p tence?"

Mayor O-oka waited for a f ments as if expecting the sto of Jizo to open in reply, but wh answer was made by the god he ed sentence immediately.

"Since you do not defend you consider that you are guilty," s Honor, "and I shall imprison yo

At this remarkable spectacl Mayor passing sentence upon a god there was a titter of lau O-oka thundered in a voice of

"Who are all these people sta about here?" he acquired of his officers. "Are they accomplices or any plain thieves? They this court is a penny show and laugh at the Court's orders. Sh the gates at once."

Before he would allow the 700 to however, O-oka retired with the po who had been robbed to an inner c ber and he asked the porter to over the 700 pieces of cotton and see if he could identify an them as having been once in the he had carried. Since every m turer of cotton cloth in Ye marked the selvage of each st a little red trademark stamp ter searched the edges of m of cloth for a stamp similar borne on the cloth of which been robbed. He found that the pieces of cloth brought to Mayor's fine bore the stamp plundered pack. Instantly May gave orders for the arrest men who had brought this lo confessed to the robbery an the cloth they had taken fr sleeping porter's pack was rest him.

All the other pieces of cloth in toll by the Mayor were es their owners and all but th members of the crowd wh tended the trial of Jizo wee Then Jizo, the stone god, was a cart, wreathed with th ev pine and the bamboo, symbols life and prosperity, and he was back to his pedestal in Y street at the head of a triumph cession. Jizo had vindicated h and Mayor O-oka the wise sat more firmly in his seat of power.

Happenings of the Week

MONCTON

on, March 10.—Rev. Donald ium, pastor of St. John's Presria church, and Mrs. McOrdum rtain d a large number of the members of the congregation ir home on Botsford street, occasion being the anniversary their wedding and the eighth of r coming to Moncton. The redion room was very prettily and efully decorated in yellow, green white, while the tea room was arged with pink and green.

During the afternoon a linen shower was given Mrs. McOrdum, and a beautiful and complete Limoges china dinner and tea set was presented.

Miss Beatrice Shannon spent the week-end in Shediac, the guest of Miss Elsie Weldon.

Miss Jennie Webster has been spending a few days in Shediac the guest of Mrs. C. J. Webster.

The Y. M. C. A. Open Air Club met Tuesday evening to arrange a skating party.

Miss May Joughin who has been visiting in Montreal returned home last week.

About twenty young people held an enjoyable drawing party on Friday evening last. The party met at the home of Miss Jennie Henderson, Steadman street and drove to a camp on the McLaughlan road where uncheon had been prepared.

The reception which the local Knights of Pythias tendered Grand hancellor Seldon Hunter of Springill, Grand Vice-Chancellor William Steward, of St. John, and Grand aster-at-Arms, G. N. Palmer, of oncton, on Tuesday evening was a cided success. The above gentlen in their capacity as grand offis visited the local lodge officially d a large number turned out to et them. A feature of the evenwas an oyster supper. After supper toasts were responded to d the party broke up with the ging of "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. and Mrs. F. J. White are visit in Montreal.

Mrs. F. W. Sumner is spending in Montreal.

Mr. Thomas Stenhouse is planning annual concert for March 16th. Stenhouse will be assisted by the t local talent, including a select orchestra under the direction of Silas Casson. Moncton music ers are looking forward to a rare at.

Mr. Edward C. Chapman, of the al Bank of Canada, who left for treal where he has been transfer on Thursday, was tendered a pper by the Bank clerks of the y on Wednesday evening. Mr. W. Benson, of the Bank of Montreal, esided, and after the supper a mber of toasts were honored. H. C. Allen sang during the ing, Mr. Cosman of the Bank of Brunswick presiding at the piano Chapman is deservedly popular, his many friends will wish him cess in the larger field.

Miss Irene Haines entertained a mber of her friends at her home Church street on Wednesday vening of last week.

Miss Christina Mitchell, who acompanied her sister, Mrs. Robert insted on her return to Winnipeg, far as Boston, has returned home.

The ladies club of the Central ethodist church held a sale of omemade cooking at the store of Mrs. G. J. Dobson, Main street, on Saturday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening last the Kill Kare Club entertained some of their lady friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stratton, Weldon street, after an enjoyable skating party at Victoria rink.

Mr. Mayne Archibald, son of Mr. P. S. Archibald, who has been mechanical foreman of the D. I. & S. Co. at Sydney for some years, is in the city visiting his parents for a month. Mr. Archibald has resigned his position with the Steel Co. and from here goes to Toronto where he has a position with the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Mr. Archibald will be joined here by Mrs. Archibald.

The Etude recently ran a prize contest for essays on the rhythmical problem of playing three notes against two. The Etude publishes an extract from the composition of Oulton Steeves. This speaks well for the musical talent of our city, as Mr. Steeves mentioned is a son of Mr. H. S. Steeves of Moncton.

On Tuesday the Y. M. C. A. Open Air Club gave an enjoyable tobaggon ride about town. Two large tobaggons were filled and after a few hours in the open the party repaired to the Y. M. C. A. hall where refreshments were served.

Mrs. F. L. Schwartz hes returned from visiting her former home in Truro. She was accompanied home by her mother, Mrs. Bigelow, who will visit a few weeks here.

Miss Augusta Muggat, of Sydney who has been the guest of Miss Hazel Rogers for some weeks, has returned home.

Miss Jennie Henderson entertained some of her girl friends at tea at her home on Steadman street on Saturday evening. After tea the party made a skating party at Victoria rink.

Miss Gladys Winter has returned to the city after spending a month at her former home in Ontario.

Miss Bessie Fairweather is home from Toronto on a vacation.

Mr. J. M. Fryers and bride who have been spending the past month in Moncton, the guest of Mr. Fryer's parents, left on Tuesday on their return to Calgary.

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, March 11.—Mrs. Sedgefield Webber is visiting her friend Mrs. Jennie Carey, in Houlton.

Mrs. William McVey, of Woodstock, has been visiting in town the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Scovil are at home again after a pleasant visit in Boston and New York.

Miss Alice Robinson and Miss Marion Straghn sailed from Bathasheba, Barbadoes, on February 16th and are expected to arrive at an early date after a delightful visit in the sunny south.

Miss Margaret Duren entertained the Younger Set Bridge Club Monday afternoon at her beautiful house on Hickley Hill, Calais.

Miss May Whitney left Monday for Boston where she will study nursing at the children's hospital, Huntington avenue. Miss Whitney will be much missed in social circles as she is a general favorite.

Dr. R. A. Holland returned from Boston Friday noon.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mr. George Washington Woodcock, formerly of Calais, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Somerville, of Newberry, Mich, which took place at the home of the bride February 22nd. The happy couple will reside in Muskegon, Mich. Mr. Woodcock has many friends on the St. Croix who extend hearty congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Parker returned to Bangor Wednesday evening.

Hon. George H. Eaton left last week for Colorado.

Dr. E. Vincent Sullivan is spending a week in Boston.

Hon. George F. Hill spent a few days in Fredericton the past week returning to town Saturday.

Miss Agnes Peacock will leave about the middle of March for Brandon, Man., where she will act as general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association. The office is an important one, and Miss Peacock is being congratulated on being chosen to fill it though many regret that it calls her so far from her home.

Mrs. A. E. Vessey gave a very pleasant bridge party at her handsome home on Prince William street, Friday from 3 until 6.

Mrs. Frank E. Belyea is visiting relatives in St. John and Montreal.

Mrs. Damon and son of Newport, R. I., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Young in Calais.

Mrs. James Pike is visiting in Boston.

Mrs. Benjamin Y. Curran was hostess at the bridge club, of which she is a member, on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. C. A. Lindow returned from Woodstock Tuesday evening.

Dr. Fred Worrell of St. Andrews was calling on friends in town last Thursday.

Mrs. McLeod has returned from St. Andrews where she was the guest of Mrs. A. E. McDonald.

Mrs. E. M. Smith returned Thursday from a pleasant visit in Boston and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Johnston and children have returned to their home in St. George after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Manzer.

Mr. Godfrey Newnham returned to Woodstock Friday evening after a brief visit with his parents, Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Newnham.

The assembly dance in Red Men's Hall Tuesday evening was well attended, and as usual was a decided social success.

Miss Maud Williams entertained friends at her home in Milltown Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Tucker returned to her home in New Bedford Saturday.

Miss Mollie Mungall left Tuesday for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Manchester, N. H.

Miss Elsie Murchie entertained a few of the younger set at tea Thursday of last week in honor of Miss Mary Whitney.

Mrs. Fred M. Murchie gave a family dinner party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Frank Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl Monday, March 7th.

Lieut-Col. J. D. Chipman is spending this week in town.

Miss Jessie Henry spent the week end with friends at Moore's Mills.

Mr. Paul Lord, student at Philys's Exeteo Academy is at his home in Calais, being forced to take a rest from his studies.

Mrs. J. W. McConnell and Master Fred McConnell returned to Fredericton Wednesday morning, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Huestis.

Miss Edith Chase of Baring visited friends in town last week.

Mr. Edgar R. Teed of Woodstock is visiting in town.

HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, March 11.—W. B. Dickson M. P. P., arrived from Fredericton on Saturday and spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Prescott and little son, Ronald, of Walton, N. S., passed through Hillsboro on Saturday enroute to Albert where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Prescott.

Mr. O. A. Reid of Albert was in town on Thursday.

Mr. F. M. Thompson is spending a few days in St. John.

Mr. C. A. Peck spent Sunday with his parents at Hopewell Hill. On his return to Hillsboro. Mr. Peck was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Harry Peck of St. John.

Mr. Frank W. Taylor of Moncton spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure of Moncton spent Sunday here the guest of Mrs. McClure's father, Mr. Lowthers.

The Colonial Stock Co. closed a three nights' engagement here on Saturday evening.

Miss Vera Dickson intends leaving on Thursday for Sackville to attend the Mt. Allison Senior's "At Home" on Friday evening. While in Sackville Miss Dickson will be the guest of Miss Gladis Vaughan '10 at the Ladies' college.

Miss Frances McLatchey, of Weldon spent Sunday in town the guest of Miss Eva Duffy.

Mr. McNaughton and Mr. Seymour Wright, of Hopewell Cape, were in Hillsboro on Saturday.

Miss Jennie Prescott passed through Hillsboro on Saturday to her home in Albert, after visiting friends in St. John and Fredericton.

Royal Household Flour

The best for Bread and the best for Pastry

"The Little Brother of The Rich"

NOW, this is *not* a talk about money.

It isn't a contrast between the rich and the poor, for in some things we are all equally rich and there are no poor brothers.

The poorest woman in the land can have just as good bread as the richest. The children who walk can have just as delicious pies and cakes and "goodies" as the children who ride in carriages.

All the money in the world cannot buy better flour than "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD", for there isn't any better.

And the woman who does her own baking can have just as good bread as is served to the Royal Household of England, and *that* is made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR sent to England from Canada.

And then, a barrel of "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" produces many more loaves than a barrel of ordinary flour. The bread is better—sweeter, nicer to eat—and more wholesome—has more health and strength in it.

Also, it makes more delicious pies, cakes, biscuits and doughnuts. Children, whose mothers use "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" at home, can have just as good baked things as the Princes and Princesses of England.

When it comes to "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" there are no rich or no poor. *All* can afford to buy the finest flour in the world, OGILVIE'S "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD".

For though "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" costs more per barrel than ordinary flour it contains so much more nourishment and makes so much more bread of superior quality it is in reality the most economical of all flours.

6

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook"
Comprises 125 pages of splendid Recipes which have been tested and tried. Every woman who is interested in good things to eat should send and get it.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is made in Canada by the largest millers in the British Empire.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED,
MONTREAL, FORT WILLIAM, WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, March 11.—Editor Harvey of the Fort Fairfield Review, was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. C. V. Wetmore, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Watts, for some weeks, left on Friday for Montreal.

Mr. Fred Harrison, of Houlton, was in town last week making arrangements for the settlement of the Wm. B. Jewett estate.

Hon. W. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones went to Bangor on Wednesday to attend the St. John River Commission.

Miss Alice Harvey is visiting in Fredericton, the guest of Miss Ethel Moore.

A. N. Vince received on Monday from England a handsome silver cup suitably engraved. It is called the Victoria cup, and was awarded by the Militia Rifle Association of Great Britain and Ireland. It was won by Mr. Vince, who was a Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusileers.

Mr. Archie Cole, who has been a clerk in Garden Bros. drug store for the last ten years, has severed his connection with that firm and will remove to Grand Falls where he has been appointed manager of the new drug company which is being established. Mr. Cole is a popular young man, and his departure will be regretted by a host of friends.

Chief Superintendent W. S. Carter spent Monday and Tuesday in town visiting the schools. He will leave on Thursday with Inspector Magher on a visit to the surrounding districts. On Monday afternoon Chief Carter held a very interesting teachers meeting in the college building.

The Rev. H. G. Kennedy has taken up his residence on Broadway where he has purchased a property. The house recently vacated by him on Connell street will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Kutter.

Mr. P. Chevalier of the Hamilton Bridge Co., left on Friday for Montreal.

J. T. Dibblee, J. N. W. Winslow, G. E. Balmain and A. D. Holyoke went to Fredericton on Monday.

Mrs. W. Balmain entertained a number of ladies at a thimble party on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Frank Fisher of Mexico.

H. V. Dalling has taken a lease of the Frank Shea residence on Albert street, and will move shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Marsten and family of Meductic were in town last week the guests of Mrs. A. J. Everett.

Mrs. John McCluskey returned home after spending a few weeks in Northampton the guest of Mrs. R. B. Ralston.

Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. Thomas McLean and Mr. A. Brewer, went to Keswick on Wednesday last to attend the funeral of their father Abraham Brewer.

Mrs. A. G. Bailey entertained a few friends on Friday evening last in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisher, of Mexico City.

Guy McLaughlin, who has been in Fredericton taking a short course of instruction in the Military school, returned home last week.

Mrs. J. F. Crone and Miss West of Centreville, who have been visiting Mrs. H. S. Burtt left on Saturday for home.

Mrs. W. P. Jones entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening last in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisher of Mexico.

Miss Mabel Phillips left on Tuesday for Truro, N. S., where she will spend the spring months.

Mrs. T. E. Smith, with her daughter Jennie, returned from Lewiston, Me., where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Houlton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Moores spent Sunday in Fredericton.

Miss Miriam Baxter, of Andover, is the guest of Mrs. George Phillips.

Mrs. Robert King spent a few days in St. Stephen last week.

Mrs. B. H. Tweedie, of Lake View, Me., is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Caldwell, of Bristol.

Miss McIndoo, of Meductic, was the guest last week of Mrs. A. Everett.

Mrs. James Sutton is spending a few days with Mrs. W. Clark, Houlton Road.

T. C. L. Ketchum left for Edmunston on Monday to attend a session of the Circuit Court.

Mrs. David Gibson, of Northampton was the guest of the Misses Brown on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watt and son of DeBec spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Watt.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kinney of Centreville, are in Northampton visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Connell.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisher and Master Carleton Fisher spent the week -end at Presque Isle guests of Dr. and Mrs. Kilburn.

Mrs. S. K. Boyer, of Victoria Corner will take up her residence in Woodstock this spring. She has rented the residence on Connell street at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Dickinson.

Capt Mark C. Gillin, who has been spending the last three months with his mother, Mrs. P. Gillin, left on Monday for Victoria, B. C.

Miss Clara Wheeler and Mrs. J. Tracey, of Bath, who have been guests of D. Prescott returned home on Saturday.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, March 11.—The audience which met in the Assembly Hall, Shediac on the evening of March 8th, had a rare, high-classed musical performance put on by The Casson Concert Company of Moncton. All the artists are so well and favorably known here, that they were greeted with rounds of applause and the different numbers on the programme received numerous encores which were cordially responded to. Mr. S. Casson in his violin solos, charmed his hearers and Mr. T. W. Stenhouse, as usual took the audience by storm and was re-called to the platform a number of times. A favorite to the Shediac people is Mrs. Irvine Malcolm, whom on this occasion, in her readings, was heard to splendid advantage and her piano work was much enjoyed by all present.

Program:—1, Violin Solo, "1st. Concerto in D. Major"—De Beriot, Mr. S. Casson; 2, Baritone Solo, "Loves Proving"—Lohr, Mr. T. W. Stenhouse; 3, Cello and Flute Duet, "Serenada"—Till, Messrs. W. H. Casson and J. T. Ryan; 4, Reading, "The Queer Scotch Word"—Nicholson, Mrs. Irvine Malcolm; 5, Cello Solo, (a) "Traumerie"—Schuman, (b) "Largo"—Handel, Mr. W. H. Casson; 6, Tenor Solo, "Ave Marie"—Schubert, Mr. J. T. Ryan.

Part II.:—1, Violin Solo, (a) "Serenata"—Mosshowsk, (b) "Hungarian Dance"—Brahms, (c) "Am Meer"—Schubert Wilhelm, Mr. S. Casson; 2, Reading, "The Telltale," Mrs. Irvine Malcolm; 3, Flute Solo, "Variations and Polacca"— C. Nicholson, Mr. J. T. Ryan; 4, Baritone Solo, (a) "Evening Star"—from Tannhauser (Wagner) (b) "Bedouin Love Song"—Pinsesti, Mr. T. W. Stenhouse; 5, Violin Solo, "Jigeunerweiseu," Gipsy Airs,—Sasasati, Mr. S. Casson; 6, Instrumental Quartette, "Poet and Peasent"—Suppe, "God Save the King."

Miss B. Shannon of Moncton has been visiting Miss Elsie Weldon.

The Ladies' Sewing Cicle of the Methodist Church was entertained on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. A. J. Tait, Brookside.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Avard, and little daughter, Anna, were in Shemogue this week.

Miss Lena Tait is home from a visit to friends in Sackville.

Mrs. G. L. Kinnear and Mrs. Jas. McQueen were among Shediac people this week in Moncton.

Miss Johnstone of Sackville is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Russell, "Fairhaven." Miss Russell Johnstone was the guest of honor at a pleasant party given by Mrs. Kinnear and Miss Lottie Deacon on Monday evening. A guessing contest formed part of the entertainment, when a pretty souvenir for the largest number of correct answers fell to Miss Beatrice Harper.

Mrs. L. J. Bellevau was in Moncton during the week.

The society event of last week took place on Wednesday afternoon, when from 4 to 6, Mrs A. J. Tait and her mother, Mrs. I. Howie were "at home" to a large number of their lady friends at "Brookside," the pretty residence of Mrs. Tait. The aides to the hostesses on this occasion were:—The Misses Evans, Mrs. John Livingstone, and Miss Elanor Tait. Guests present included:—Mrs. E. Freeze, Mrs. F. Inglis, Mrs. W. Avard, Mrs. R. C. Tait, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. W. A. Russell, Miss Johnstone, Sackvile; Mrs. J. F. McDonald, Mrs. Jas. E. White, Mrs. Chas. Roberts, Mrs. E. Robidoux, Mrs. G. L. Kinnear, Mrs. Jas. Weldon, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Gilbert Earle, Mrs. Joseph Moore, Mrs. Jas. McQueen, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. G. M. Blakney, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Rose, Mrs. H. W. Awnay, Mrs. O. M. Melanson, Miss Nesbit, Mrs. Chas. Harper, Mrs. A. G. Lawton, Mrs. Steven and Mrs. S. C. Charters.

Mrs. W. Purdy of Shemogue, who has been in St. John for some time, visiting relatives, was in town this week en route home.

Miss Jessie Macdougall is entertaining young lady friends from 4.30 to 7.30, today, Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Smith of Boston, who recently spent some time with relatives in town, is in Truro, N. S., at present.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, March 11.—Miss Dinsmore, Calais, is the guest of Miss Margaret McLaughlin.

Michael Frauley returned on Friday from St. John.

The High School boys of St. Stephen were entertained on Friday evening, last by Mrs. T. R. Kent.

A social was held in the vestry of the Baptist Church on Saturday evening by the Ladies' Sewing Circle and a good time enjoyed by all present.

Rev. E. Thorpe attended Presbytery in St. John, last week.

Mrs. Mitchell, Bocabec, is visiting in town, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Dow.

J. Sutton Clark arrived home from St. Stephen, Saturday.

Miss Margaret McLaughlin returned home from Calais on Saturday.

Dr. H. I. Taylor, M. P. left on Tuesday for Fredericton.

Ludlow Anderson of Washburn, Me. who has been spending a few days in town, returned on Tuesday.

Fred Lane of St. John was a visitor on Wednesday.

G. F. Paul of Beaver Harbor, was a visitor in town on Thursday.

H. R. Lawrence is spending a few days in St. John.

Isaac McLean, Deadman's Harbor, visited St. George this week.

Mrs. Annie Coutts was a passenger to St. Stephen on Tuesday.

Mrs. T. R. Kent entertained members of the Thimble Club this week.

Thomas McIntyre visited friends at Second Falls on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith spent Sunday at Pennfield.

Eldorado of Second Falls was in town on Tuesday.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next ensuing session thereof, for the passing of an act to incorporate the Sterling Realty, Limited, with power to purchase, lease, take in exchange, or otherwise acquire, and sell, lease, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise encumber or dispose of land, buildings, structures, and hereditaments, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion thereof, and all buildings or structures that now are or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take mortgages or other securities for unpaid balance of moneys, on the whole or any portion thereof, to prepare building sites, to construct, reconstruct, alter, furnish, maintain, and improve all kinds of buildings and structures, and to consolidate, connect or subdivide properties, and to buy and sell stocks and bonds of Joint Stock Companies or Corporations, and with power also subject to the assent, supervision and control of councils, or Road Commissioners, or other legally constituted authorities, in any City, Town, County, or Parish, in the Province of New Brunswick, to enter from time to time upon any public streets, roads, squares, open plots of ground, or highways, and to break up and open the same for the purpose of erecting and maintaining conduits, poles, posts, and wires, making roads or streets, and to do such other things and for such other purposes as may be necessary and incident to the business of the Company.

Dated at Saint John, New Brunswick, this fourteenth day of February, A. D., 1910.

STEPHEN B. BUSTIN,
e.d.24:dMch-14. Solicitor.

You might forget the Name

Kellogg's

and

You might forget the Box

If you've never eaten Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes try it for breakfast tomorrow; order today.

Your palate will instantly appreciate the flavor, the crispness.

Kellogg's for breakfast each day will put a keen edge on your appetite, will aid your digestion and strengthen your system.

No cooking—no extra work. Just add milk or cream and serve.

10c a package. Made in Canada.

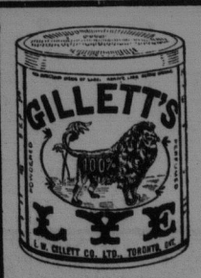
At all grocers.

"THE SWEETHEART OF THE CORN"

But you'll Never forget the Flavor

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

2



MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Is the Standard Article
READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fine, higher temperature.

Toronto, Ont., March 11.—Fine weather has been general today throughout Canada with unusually mild conditions prevailing in the Western Provinces.

Winnipeg—26, 38.
Port Arthur—28, 38.
Parry Sound—10, 36
London—17, 37.
Toronto—20, 36.
Ottawa—16, 36.
Montreal—16, 32.
Quebec—2, 30.
St. John—16, 32.
Halifax—16, 34.

New England Forecast.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—Forecast: Fair in North, unsettled in South portion Soturday and Sunday probably fair, moderate each and southeast winds.

AROUND THE CITY

Injured at Sand Point.

John Cook, a longshoreman employed at No. 4 shed, was slightly injured by some iron falling on him yesterday. He was treated by Dr. F. L. Kenney at the emergency hospital and was able to proceed to his home on Short street.

Courtenay Bay Harbor Line.

Owners of property in Courtenay Bay who claimed that their rights were being interfered with by the bill promoted by the city to define a harbor line, received word from Fredericton yesterday that owing to the measure not having been introduced in time it would probably not be considered at this session of the legislature. They feel confident of being able to kill the bill.

Dividend of 16 Cents.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Joseph Danaher, held in the office of Mr. G. H. V. Belyea, assignee yesterday afternoon, a statement was submitted showing a dividend of 16 cents on the dollar. Mr. Geo. S. Shaw represented the Money Penny Company, of Montreal, and Mr. E. S. Ritchie, the McDougall Company, of Toronto, the principal creditors.

Berryman's Hall Transfer.

Mr. F. G. Spencer has completed negotiations to secure a ten years lease of the Berryman building, corner of Charlotte and Princess streets. Extensive alterations will be made and it is expected that tenders will be called in a few days. The store now occupied by the Women's Exchange will be taken to provide an entrance to the theatre.

Y. M. C. A. Entertainment.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the entertainment to be given in the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary. The programme will include musical numbers, torch swinging pyramids and an Indian huntress drill, the latter to be given by young ladies in Indian costume. There will also be 40 tableaux representing scenes from Longfellow.

In the Police Court.

In the police court yesterday Harold Glaspy and Louis Gorman, two boys charged with stealing a quantity of lead from the team of Louis Dritz yesterday pleaded guilty and were allowed to go on suspended sentence. Geo. Scott was arrested on a charge of being a stowaway on the C. P. R. steamer Monmouth. Ernest Howes, proprietor of the Park Hotel, has been reported for selling liquor during prohibited hours. Owing to the illness of Mr. Howes the case has been postponed until Monday.

Fell and Lay Unconscious.

Mrs. John H. Walker, 149 King St. east, is confined to her house as a result of injuries sustained by falling in her yard some days ago. Mrs. Walker was the first to rise in the morning and went into the yard for some wood. Falling she was rendered unconscious and lay for some time before she revived. At length she attracted the attention of her husband who was in the house and medical assistance was at once summoned. It was feared for a time that Mrs. Walker would be paralyzed, but that danger is now past and she is on the road to recovery.

Following up the Campaign.

The service at the Waterloo street Baptist church last evening marked he close of a series of meetings following the evangelistic campaign at this church. On Sunday a number of converts will be baptized. The meetings at the Charlotte street during the week have been well attended and a large number of conversions have been reported. Tomorrow the Rev. Dr. W. C. Keirstead, of U. N. B., will occupy the pulpit at both morning and evening. Baptism will be administered at the evening services.

Mr. F. A. Gallop Assigns.

Mr. F. A. Gallop who carried on a large general business at Arthurette, Victoria county, has assigned to Sheriff Tibbetts, of the same county. The liabilities amount to $10,000 and the assets, consisting of real estate and general merchandise, are estimated at $7,000. Among the St. John creditors are the firm of Hall and Fairweather, J. M. Humphreys and Co., the M. R. A., Ltd., and Oak Hall. Mr. Gallop was in St. John yesterday in connection with the winding up of the business.

Teachers Hold Irish Night.

The St. John Teachers Association held an "Irish Night" in Foresters Hall last evening. Mr. W. L. McDiarmid presided. There was a good attendance of teachers. Mr. Thos. Stothart gave an interesting talk on Plant Life, with special reference to maples, and Dr. T. Lunney gave a graphic description of his recent trip through Ireland. Mr. N. S. Mills spoke briefly on teachers pensions. St. Vincent's orchestra was in attendance and rendered several Irish selections.

C. N. Beal Fined $50 and Costs.

Dr. L. A. Currey, counsel for Mr. C. N. Beal, in a Scott Act violation case before Magistrate Peck, at Albert, received word yesterday that judgment had been entered fining Mr. Beal $50 with $33 costs. In case the fine is not paid before April 9th a sentence of 85 days in jail will be imposed. Dr. Currey said last evening that he had applied for a copy of the evidence and would appeal the case. He would also forward a copy of the evidence to the provincial and dominion governments. If the judgment was sustained by the higher courts, he said it would mean that the exception to the act allowing liquor to be sent to Scott Act counties for private or family use was unlawful.

Sun Retires From Newspaper Field

Last Issue of Journal Started in 1878 Appears Today---For 27 Years Leading Conservative Paper In Province---Turned Liberal In 1906---Death Due to Party Competition.

Readers of the St. John Sun will probably see the final issue of that journal today. It is understood that the Telegraph Company, which has bought the goodwill of the paper, will not publish it after this week.

Thus disappears a journal which, for nearly thirty-two years, has been one of the institutions of this city and province. Today's issue will bear its number volume 34, number 60, indicating that the paper was established at the beginning of January, 1877. A statistical mistake has occurred somewhere. The Sun was established about the middle of the year 1878. It is therefore not quite thirty-two years old.

That was the last year of the Mackenzie regime. Sir Leonard Tilley was lieutenant governor of the province when the paper was established, but he was about to refuse a second term and resume the leadership of his party in the first national party contest. At that time the Conservative party was in somewhat the same position as thirty summers later. All the St. John papers were supporting the government.

Starting The Paper.

It did not require so much money to start a newspaper in those days as it does now. The Sun was at first printed by contract. It was started as a campaign paper, and arrangements to make it permanent were not made until after the election in September. The Conservatives won back the city seat, electing Sir Leonard Tilley, who became minister of finance, and set about framing the national policy. His party in New Brunswick formed the Sun Publishing Company, acquired a plant and established themselves in the same building in which the Sun will be printed today.

Among those who were active in the establishment of the paper were Mr. S. P. Tuck, brother of the retired Chief Justice, the late Mr. Stephen King, afterward Post Office inspector; the late Hon. T. R. Jones, and Mr. W. H. Thorne, whose business connection with the paper continued to 1906.

It was expected that the late Dr. James Hannay would be the first editor, but at the last moment he decided to remain with the Telegraph. Mr. J. L. Stewart was the first editor in charge, and shortly after the late Mr. John Livingston became the editorial writer. Mr. Stewart returned to his other work as soon as he could. Mr. Livingston remained through one parliamentary term, and after the election of 1882, became editor of the Montreal Herald. The late Mr. R. A. Payne then became managing editor with Professor George E. Foster as editorial writer. Mr. Foster was elected to the House of Commons that year.

In 1885, Mr. Foster became a minister, and Mr. S. D. Scott, who had been editor of the Halifax Herald, became editor of the Sun, Mr. Payne remaining in charge of the news staff. A few years later, Col. Markham joined the staff as managing director and business manager. In these days Mr. W. H. Thorne was president of the company.

First To Use Linotype.

The Sun was the first paper in the Maritime Provinces to introduce the linotype machine. It was the first to abandon the blanket sheet and adopt the current size.

About the close of 1905, Hon. B. F. Pearson purchased the newspaper property. The transfer took place at the beginning of 1906. Mr. Scott resigned the position of editor two months later, soon afterward the Sun became a supporter of the Laurier government, under the editorial management of Mr. C. F. Crandall, who has recently been business manager also.

In 1908 negotiations began for the purchase of the Sun by the Telegraph Company. An option was given, and a large payment made thereon. For some reason the transaction was not completed. Last year the Sun became at times a severe critic of the owners of the Telegraph, and the group whom the Sun described as "the machine." The Standard has frequently republished the terms used, but it would be ungracious to recall them here. Recently negotiations were again taken up, and after several interruptions, have finally succeeded.

NO SUBSIDY FORTHCOMING

Percy Thomson Interviewed Regarding Statement That Munson Line Has Not Complied With Conditions.

Mr. Percy Thomson, who has been on a business trip to Ottawa, returned to the city yesterday. Asked whether the Hon. J. K. Flemming's statement, during the course of his recent budget speech, to the effect that the Federal government intended to refuse payment of the subsidy offered for a steamship service between St. John and Cuba on the ground that the specifications had not been complied with, applied to the Munson line, Mr. Thomson said that he did not care to discuss the matter at the present time.

"But it applies to your company?"

"Well, I've been looking into the subsidy matter for the last ten days."

"What will happen if the subsidy is not forthcoming?"

"We have not considered that yet. We are still advertising our sailings to Cuba."

"Can the service be carried on without a subsidy?"

"I don't think so," said Mr. Thomson. "It's not a profitable class of freight that we handle on that line."

The Federal government, when agreeing to give a subsidy for a monthly service from St. John to Cuba, specified that steamers flying the British flag should be employed, that they should have a net tonnage of at least 1000 tons with a speed of 10 knots and accommodation for 20 passengers.

It is stated that these conditions have not been complied with and for that reason the subsidy will not be forthcoming.

TALK TO BUSINESS BOYS

T. H. Estabrooks Gives Address at Y.M.C.A. Boys Social---Brains, Energy and Health Necessary to Success.

Mr. T. H. Estabrooks gave an interesting talk at the Business Boys' social at the Y.M.C.A. last evening on the "Opportunities of a business life." In chosing an occupation, he said, personal inclination, education and health should be considered. To succeed honesty was the most important factor.

Salary at starting was not to be considered. It was rather the salary which would be received in ten years time. Capital was not essential but brains, energy and health were the qualities which achieved success.

An interesting programme was corried out by the boys, Mr. W. H. Moor, boys' secretary, presiding. Oscar Colwell furnished music and much amusement was provided by a blind boxing match in which the stars were W. Latham, W. Knodell and A. Belyea.

Design For Exhibition Medals.

The design for the gold medals to be awarded at the Dominion exhibition has been chosen and is a very striking and appropriate one. One side of the medals bears a reproduction in miniature of coat-of-arms of the nine provinces ranged in a circle about the Dominion emblem on a larger scale The reverse side bears the legend "Dominion exhibition, St. John, N. B., 1910."

WILL SHIP ORE BY MAY 1

W. H. Parsons, Drummond's Engineer, Brings Favorable Report of Bathurst Mines---Staff To Be Increased.

Mr. W. H. Parsons, engineer of the Steel and Iron Works at Londonderry, N. S., who has been looking after the development of the Drummond mines near Bathurst, arrived in the city last evening. Speaking to a Standard reporter Mr. Parsons said that the work in connection with the development of the mines and the provision of shipping facilities was progressing rapidly.

The railway was now finished right up to the mines, and, though the track was not fully ballasted, they were able to run cars over it. Work on the wharf at Newcastle was being rushed, and it was expected that it would be ready for shipping ore by May 1. Blasting operations had been started at the mines, and drilling machinery was being installed as quickly as possible.

Mr. Parsons says that as soon as the company get all their machinery on the spot they will make large additions to their working staff. He hopes that they will be ready to ship ore almost as soon as navigation opens in the Bay.

JOURNALISTS AS GUESTS

Executive of Exhibition Association Give Luncheon to Visitors at Union Club--Speeches and Much Enthusiasm.

A fitting close to the eventful visit of the provincial newspaper men was the afternoon luncheon given yesterday afternoon at the Union Club by the executive of the St. John Exhibition Association. Enthusiasm and a willingness to co-operate to make the Dominion Exhibition a grand success was the keynote of the speeches which followed the excellent repost.

In the absence of Mr. A. O. Skinner, the president, the chair was taken by Mr. R. B. Emerson and Mr. R. O'Brien occupied the vice chair. Those seated at the table were J. L. Stewart, C. B. Allen, L. B. McMurdo, H. B. Anslow, Dr. J. H. Frink, H. J. P. Good, W. H. Golding, E. M. McCready, R. O'Brien, J. D. McKenna, H. A. Porter, G. H. Young, R. P. Patchell, W. F. Burdett, A. M. Belding and J. T. Hawke.

After Mr. Emerson had welcomed the visitors, Mr. H. J. P. Good, the manager of the exhibition, spoke generally of the value of exhibitions, referring to the educational benefits and asking for the co-operation of the press of the provinces. He spoke of the warm enthusiasm which existed in St. John with regard to the exhibition and the active sympathy extended by the press.

It was rather an anomaly that Mr. J. L. Stewart, who as editor of the World labored strenuously to secure the Dominion grant for Chatham was the first speaker to respond to the toast, but he proved very much at home, in a capital speech, assuring the executive that the North Shore could be counted upon to lend every effort to make the big affair the most successful ever held in New Brunswick. At one of the first exhibitions held in St. John he recolled that he had the honor of acting as superintendent of the art exhibit.

Mr. John T. Hawke, of Moncton, in an excellent speech threw out many valuable suggestions gleaned from observation of several noted fairs including the Sheplerds Bush exhibition held in London a year or two ago.

Messrs. W. F. Burdett, J. D. McKenno, L. B. McMurdo and H. B. Anslow also spoke briefly. Before the gathering dispersed a vote of thanks to the exhibition executive was heartily carried.

Previous to the dinner the newspaper men were taken for a drive about the city and the West Side as the guests of Schofield Bros., Ltd.

TARIFF DIFFERENCES

U. S. Consul Says ad valorem Duty on Canadian Goods is Less Than on American Products.

Mr. M. K. Moorhead, the American consul, in an interview with The Standard yesterday stated that the impression prevailing here that the United States tariff was twice as high as that of Canada was erroneous, at any rate in so far as the trade between the two countries was affected.

While it might be true that the duty on many articles entering the States was twice as high as the Canadian duty, it was a readily ascertainable fact that the average ad valorem duty on Canadian commodities entering the United States was lower than the ad valorem duty on American goods entering Canada.

Mr. Moorhead produced statistics showing that while the average duty paid on Canadian commodities entering the United States was a fraction over 11 per cent., the average on American articles entering Canada was 13 per cent.

DEATHS

Haslam—In this city on the 10th inst., Isabella Jane, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Haslam, Mount Middleton, Kings Co., N. B.
Funeral on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of her brother, J. J. Haslam Esq., Sussex.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY

Teeth filled or extracted free of pain by the celebrated "HALE METHOD."
All branches of dental work done in the most skillful manner.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
527 Main St., Tel 683
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.

New Spring Shoes

For the Little Ones

The attention of mothers is directed to our new showing of boots and slippers for small children. We have tried hard this season to offer our customers the smartest and snappiest lines possible to obtain.

The boots are of black and chocolate kid, calf and patents in all kid and with fancy tops.

The slipper and low shoe department is crowded with cute little goods all made on natural shaped lasts.

Bring or send the little ones and we will do the rest.

Waterbury & Rising,

King Street,
Mill Street,
Union Street.

Genuine Ideal Vacuum Cleaners

Will remove all dirt from your home. No sweeping or dusting necessary. Place order now to ensure delivery.

Hand Power, - Price $31.00
Electric Power, - " 78.00

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Your Spring Suit is Here

We have Spring Suits that embody every desirable point—in colors, patterns and styles to suit men of varying taste.
Plain blacks and blues for holiday and semi-formal attire.
Tweeds and worsteds of most approved design for business wear.
Cut and made by some of the most skillful tailors who ever wielded shears and needle.
20th-Century-made. And that means honestly, genuinely GOOD through and through—as good as they look and sure to give lasting satisfaction.
Suits as low at $10. Also $12, $15, $18, $20 and a few still higher.
ALL worth the price—and more.
Spring Overcoats, too. And good values.

AGENCY FOR 20TH. CENTURY BRAND TAILORED CLOTHING.

GILMOUR'S, 68 KING STREET
TAILORING AND CLOTHING.
"A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES"

UNEEDA

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Biscuit are more than mere soda crackers, They are a distinct individual food article, made from special materials, by special methods, in specially constructed bakeries. They are sealed in a special way which gives them crispness, cleanliness and freshness which "crackers" from the paper bag always lack. They are the nation's accepted

BISCUIT

National Biscuit Co. Ask Your Grocer

While You Sleep

Did you ever stop to think Mr. Merchant that very early in the morning, while you are still asleep, is the waking time of the masses. At thousands of breakfast tables the whole city over, the day's plans are formulated, and the day's shopping considered. It is at this time that THE STANDARD is distributed quietly and surely into the homes of the wakened thousands, full of advice to prospective buyers. If you want them guided your way, phone 1722 and ask for THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

—AT— M·R·A's ·LTD·

Lace Curtains at Lowered Prices

5--Big Bargain Lots--5

Startling Reductions on Curtains of Nearly All Kinds and Qualities
A Sale You Should Not Miss---The Money-Saving Event of the Season.

Commencing This Morning

Style No. 1
Scotch and Nottingham Curtains in white and ivory shades. Splendid designs, all finished with Colbert's Patent edges. Good, fresh curtains, from 2 to 10 pairs of a pattern. Sale prices 60c. to $5.70 a pair.

Style No. 2
Irish Point Curtains in white and ivory shades. Single or double borders. 3 and 3 1-2 yards long. New and best designs, 2 to 10 pairs of a pattern. Curtains suitable for drawing or living rooms. Every pair a great bargain. Sale prices $2.75 to $14.00 a pair.

Style No. 3
Battenburg, Cluny and Arabe Curtains in white and Arabian shades, 3 and 3 1-2 yards long, 2 to 10 pair of a pattern. Sale prices $2.60 to $3.00 a pair.

Style No. 4
Semi-Duchess and Point Venice Curtains. These include our very best and choicest qualities, for Drawing room windows. A very limited quantity in ivory shade. Single or double borders. Sale prices $14.00 to $28.00 a pair.

Style No. 5
Odd pairs of all kinds and qualities of lace curtains in Irish Point, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, Battenburg, Nottingham and Scotch curtains, etc. These curtains have served as samples and are slightly soiled. Offered at amazingly low prices.

NO SALE CURTAINS SENT ON APPROVAL OR EXCHANGED.

Sale Starts This Morning At 8.30

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.