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NO. 68

BRITISH-SPANISH ALLIANCE REPORTED

The Dons to Build Many Warships and Fortify Their Ports

England Agrees to Finance the Enormous Cost, and in Return for Use of Seaports Will Protect them in Case of Hostilities--American Railways Make Secret Inquiry About Roosevelt's Strength Throughout the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, April 25--A special cable to the Sun today from Madrid tells about a new agreement, amounting to an alliance, between Great Britain and Spain.

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to the builders to whom the work of constructing the battleships will be entrusted, the latter placing their plant at the disposal of the state, thus encouraging national industry.

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IN HOLLOWAY JAIL WITH THE "SUFFRAGETTES" LEACOCK'S RINGING IMPERIAL MESSAGE



MRS. DESPAIN, THE ORGANIZER, A SISTER OF GENERAL FRENCH, FROM THE SPHERE. MRS. HETHICK LAWRENCE. MISS ANNIE KENNEY.

London, April 25--The humorous side of Holloway life casts its shadow before to the day when the suffragettes determined to be "taken up." It was especially noticeable at the last suffrage raid. The art of being arrested was openly preached in Caxton hall, and by following directions I speedily found myself in the desired grip of the law.

The method of procedure is simple. An experienced "suffragette," one who has always been "in," leads the little band of rioters to some opening of Parliament House. When she is seized those behind exclaim "You shall not touch my friend!" whereat they also are escorted through

the shouting crowd to Cannon row station. Very mixed, so far as a social status is concerned, are these little bands. Here a doctor's wife endures, seemingly, to save a mill hand; near by an elderly woman of a businesslike aspect is being rescued by a pretty society looking girl, hatless maybe, but otherwise trim and well coiffured. In many cases these "friends" have never seen each other before that day.

Miss Annie Kenney, one of the leading "suffragettes," instructed me in Caxton hall what "friend" to rescue, and thus, in the dusk of the spring evening, I was expeditiously arrested.

The scene in the police court when we "suffragettes" assembled next morning was sufficiently interesting. As our names were read out we moved into a large yard, where we waited six hours, with one bench between seventy-five of us, till it was time to go into court. With us waited the policemen who had arrested us, and with whom we beguiled the time in interesting talk. Many of the suffragettes were pretty and attractive enough to give the scene quite a comic opera appearance, and this was heightened every now and then by the whistler and prisoner paired in order to enter the court.

In response to the vote of thanks Prof. Leacock promised to deliver another address on his return.

About 130 members of the club were assembled in the Assembly Rooms of the Keith Theatre where luncheon was served at 6.15 p. m. Dr. T. D. Walker, vice-president of the club, presided. Dr. Leacock was seated at his right and Hon. William Pugsley at his left.

In introducing the speaker, the chairman briefly congratulated the club on securing Dr. Leacock before starting on his tour through the empire.

Prof. Leacock, in his opening remarks, alluding to his hearty reception, said it afforded a bright and happy outlook for his tour through the empire. As he looked at the reversing falls with their double water fall, which he had visited in the afternoon, it seemed as if the people of St. John ought to be peculiarly well constituted to discuss questions from all points of view, and that he could not have started on his tour in a better place. In St. John there must also be a special inclination to sympathize with his mission, for the name of the Loyalists stood out in history as having suffered all for the unity of the empire.

He was sent on a high and inspiring mission to tour the empire and to study the conditions in each province. In South Africa he could speak on how Canada had grappled with the problem of quality and equality of races, which was one of the factors of their political life; in Australia he could explain how the conflicting provincial claims and confederation had been satisfied, and on his return to Canada he could relate the methods of government as they existed in other parts of the empire.

Imperialism Imperialists were often regarded as dangerous persons, one might almost call them blatherers, who talked much and knew little. It was said that the movement was ahead of the time or away behind it. Twenty years ago it had been said that Dr. Parkin went on his tour too soon; now came the cry that he had lived too late. It was a matter for regret that imperialism was discredited in Canada. They were all consciously or unconsciously imperialists and were prevented from saying so openly only because the word had become the storm centre of political issues.

When they glanced at the British empire with its unparalleled resources, composed as it was of some forty or fifty parts bound together by peculiar historic threads, they must ask themselves the question, would it last? Should the 11,000,000 square miles of territory remain together or distinct? If they believed in separation or were indifferent to it, then they were not imperialists. But if they could say they wished the empire to remain permanent and united, then they were in truth imperialists. Then the only issue became one of ways and means, and how to attain their common object.

It was, however, not fair to label a man as imperialist and in a hostile camp because he advocated a new form of government or held views which were not quite the same as others. Speaking for himself, he liked to move faster than some were inclined to advance. But they all ought to call themselves imperialists where there was no division on the question of the future permanence of the British empire.

The Colonial History of the Empire The speaker then invited his hearers to take a glance back over the colonial history of the empire as the great underlying factor of its being. He need not remind them, he said, of the beginning of their history. The British were an insular people, a sea-faring people, who were naturally inquisitive and crossed the oceans, as they could readily perceive, taking an early part in the explorations which followed the voyages of Columbus. They found them exploring the coasts of the Atlantic coast of America, some for the king and others driven from their homes by religious turmoil. Then in the seventeenth century they would be found settled on the continent.

It was an illustration of the fact that the British people could stay away from home. They had no characteristic in the race that was so useful, or of which they should be so proud.

Events had proved that the Germans, the Dutch and other nations could not go away and settle with success in foreign parts. Germany today was expanding vast energy in founding a colonial empire in Africa, but only some 6,000 Germans were in occupation. Of these, 4,500 were army men anxious to get back to their coffee drinking in the fatherland. "Even you, gentlemen," added Prof. Leacock, amid a roar of laughter, "might possibly perform the feat of moving from St. John or

Fredericton to Montreal or Ottawa and I am glad to see you don't denounce such a suggestion."

In this address, said the speaker, resuming his address, were the colonies of British settlers established all along the Atlantic seaboard, and at the same time more ambitious, founded settlements in the French valley of the St. Lawrence. In these early days the government knew nothing of a colonial empire, but from the first the French had a magnificent conception of colonial possibilities. They saw that the front door of the continent was New York, but realized also that the back door lay up the St. Lawrence river, and that back of the Allegheny Mountains lay the real empire which they would occupy.

While there was nothing imperial at that time in the attitude of the government, they must consider that of the old time spirit of the colonists of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay which had been taken from them from the early centuries of history.

They came next to the eighteenth century--the century of colonization, and colonization--the century of the great west. France and Britain in this century finally settled the question of British supremacy. The colonies gradually became more important, and the vexed question of trade relations and governmental relations arose and were practically the same as in the twentieth century.

Colonial Management of Their Own Affairs In those days the colonies were full of anxiety to manage their own affairs. They felt no desire to say for a navy or to help in settling the bill of costs for the French

It ended in the disruption of the thirteen states in America from the mother country. That result was a great object which they desired to reach. Now Prof. Goldwin Smith had written that it was the hand of God and had to be. Such an argument was refuted when they saw many had been willing to give up their homes, and go to the unsettled north in order to remain under the British flag. It was the result of the colonial quarrel among the obstinate men which finally put America into what, to his mind, was the quite unnecessary declaration of independence.

He did not think American civilization had profited by it, and it was doubtful if it had not fallen into a worse danger than it had avoided. The people of the United States had not been able to settle, but in Canada, they would do well to read over the history of those times and find some better, wiser and nobler solution which dispenses areas, than they adopted.

The Empire Growth Turning to the nineteenth century they found vast additions were made to the empire. In the struggle with France the British fleet had gathered up a number of colonial possessions, and after peace was declared it was suggested, as it were, that these might as well be thrown in as left out. Once again there was shown the spirit of imperialism--a roving imperialism--but the same spirit which had dominated the race.

Then came the famous period of peace, when the new creed of liberalism arose, which lasted from 1830 to 1870. Peace spread in Australia, and flourishing colonies arose on the eastern shores of that continent and extended to New Zealand. The liberal creed demanded the freedom of the citizen, and the right of every man to manage his own affairs. The liberal did not apply in this sense to any political party; it was rather a phase of human development. In some measure this creed was applied to the colonies and they were some extent given responsible government.

Then arose the circumstance which converted Canada in 1867-8, when a second time the community took up arms to enforce their rights. The mother country characteristically sent out and suppressed the rising, and then asked that they had been fighting for. It was claimed that the grievances was just; Canada wanted self government. England replied that responsible government should go into force, and in the course of seven or eight years it was in full working order.

A Notable Epoch. It was a notable epoch in the development of colonial relations and the same conditions were reproduced in the 50's in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. The empire stood on a new basis, and the movement was heralded as the key to the vexed colonial problem. Responsible government became a permanent institution, and was the foundation stone of the present system which today could not be removed without the ruin of the empire falling about their ears.

The system was somewhat misunderstood in England, for the most part by the radicals, who claimed that it was the halfway house of colonial independence and was meant to lead to that. It was necessary to place the question in its proper place, and separate from this distorted view. Nothing had ever occurred to cause any anxiety as to the right of any colonial government to manage its own affairs. The real question was the amount and share of autonomy should have in the common affairs of the empire.

The latest phase of imperial movement began in 1880 and continued to the present time. In this period there had been renewed expansion by the powers in Europe. The British Empire in the struggle of competition had added vast regions before unclaimed. This modern expansion was a proper development. It was taking up the white man's burden, and fulfilling a duty he was called on to perform. Nothing had ever occurred to cause any anxiety as to the right of any colonial government to manage its own affairs. The real question was the amount and share of autonomy should have in the common affairs of the empire.

(Continued on page 7, sixth column.)

TRAMP STEAMER WRECKED NEAR CANISO

Universal's Captain and Crew Saved--Vessel Likely a Total Loss--Many Vessels Lost Near the Same Place.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Halifax, N. S., April 25--The Norwegian tramp whaler steamship Universe, Donovick, master, 2,200 tons, from New York in ballast for Montreal via Louisbourg, went ashore at 2 o'clock this morning at Sea Cove Head, Dover Bay, six miles from Caniso. The captain, officers and crew, twenty-three in number, were saved and are now at Caniso. The vessel is full of water and will probably be a total wreck. A dense fog prevailed at the time. The Universe was chartered by the Dominion Coal Company to carry coal.

The Universe, 2,200 tons, Capt. Donovick, lies in a sheltered position near the spot where the steamers Blismann, Guinard, Tiber, Abram and Sutland were wrecked, within the past few years. White Point is the most eastern point of land on the Nova Scotia main land coast, and is directly in line between White Head and Caniso.

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STRICKEN DEAD ON TRAIN AT DIGBY

Sylvester Schofield, of St. Paul, Succumbed to Heart Disease Whilst on His Return from a Visit to Aged Parents.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Digby, N. S., April 25--The sudden death of Sylvester Schofield at the Digby station on the arrival of the express from Halifax this afternoon caused quite a bit of excitement. Dr. Duvernet was immediately called, also Coroner Daley. The latter allowed the body to be removed to Rice's undertaking rooms and considering the circumstances did not think an inquest necessary.

A Telegraph reporter learned the following from Mrs. Schofield, who was accompanying her husband to St. Paul (Maine):

The deceased was born in Kentville (N. S.), 55 years ago, but had resided in St. Paul (Maine), for 23 years. For the last fifteen years he had been suffering with heart trouble and accompanied by Mrs. Schofield, who is a native of St. Paul, arrived in Kentville six weeks ago to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schofield, of North Alton, Kings county.

Yesterday they decided to return to their home and got as far as Digby when Mr. Schofield suddenly expired. They were accompanied by Samuel English, a brother-in-law of the deceased, who was going as far as St. John. The deceased leaves a widow, who is still in Digby, four grown-up sons in St. Paul, his aged parents in North Alton, Kings county, three sisters in Kentville, one sister in St. Paul and one brother in Kentville. The body was embalmed this afternoon and will leave for St. Paul via St. John Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Schofield.

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LIVELY SCENE IN PARLIAMENT

French Member Calls Hon. Mr. Lemieux a Coward, But is Made to Retract.

INCREASED SUBSIDIES

Conservatives Try to Block Resolution Passing, But Fail--Increased Pay for Rural Postmasters Announced Soon--Other Business.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 25--Mr. Fielding moved the address to the King for the payment of the increased subsidies to the provinces. It was brought back from the senate to insert an amendment which made it perfectly clear that the rights of the two new provinces and Manitoba as far as the quinquennial census were concerned, would be maintained.

R. L. Borden and Dr. Sproul resented this by trying to throw it out on points of order. The speaker decided against them.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Lavergne raised a breeze. He had taken exception to the western provinces being treated more favourably than Quebec and other provinces.

Mr. Lemieux pointed out that the special terms given to Saskatchewan and Alberta were provided in the constitution. He twitted Mr. Lavergne with "waving his little flag" in Quebec.

Mr. Lavergne rose to a point of order, but Mr. Fielding held there was no point of order.

A Lively Scene Mr. Lavergne--Then it is a question of cowardice on the part of the postmaster general. (Cries of "withdraw.")

The deputy speaker (Mr. March) called upon Mr. Lavergne to withdraw.

Mr. Lavergne--I won't withdraw. Mr. Foster thought the case was one where the words should be taken down.

Mr. Fielding appealed to Lavergne to withdraw for his own credit and for the dignity of the house.

The deputy speaker--I again ask the honorable member to withdraw.

Mr. Borden said he doubted whether the term used was unparliamentary.

Mr. Lavergne--Then I'll withdraw and say the postmaster general was very brave. (Laughter.)

At the afternoon session Mr. Bourassa made a long speech against the incorporation of the existing rights of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta into an imperial statute. As long as this was left in the dominion statute only, it was subject to change. The western provinces should not get rights which Quebec did not get.

Mr. Lavergne supported this view and Mr. Bergeron made somewhat similar speech. He declared that the provinces wanted to get all the money they could from the dominion. At the various stages of the address Dr. Sproule and others offered all kinds of technical objections.

More Money for Rural Postmasters. At the evening session Mr. Martin moved an amendment to the address that \$100,000 a year extra be granted to Prince Edward Island for ten years. This was supported by Mr. MacLean (Queens) and was lost.

When the resolution embodying the address from the committee was being reported Mr. Foster again advanced some points of order as to the method of procedure, after which it was finally passed.

In reply to Mr. Lennox, Mr. Lemieux said that he had now under preparation a new scale of salaries for rural postmasters which would give them a substantial increase.

(Continued on page 7, seventh column.)

GOVERNMENT ALIVE TO ST. JOHN'S INTERESTS

Parliamentary Delegation Told That Work Would Be Rushed

Department Negotiating for a Dredge at Boston, Seantime Mr. Mayes Has Been Ordered to Work at New Bern Site.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 25--The western members, who recently made a trip to the maritime provinces, were so much impressed with what they saw that they have not ceased to take a general interest in that part of the dominion. Today Senators Young and Watson and Messrs. Crawford, Jackson, Adamson, Burrows and Cyr, members of parliament, along with Senators Ellis and Donville and Mr. Carr, M. P., waited on Mr. Fisher, acting minister of public works, and pressed upon him the necessity of proceeding with harbor improvements at St. John.

The western men told the minister what they had

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., April 23-Dr. E. Wetmore Henry, who was appointed principal assessor by the city council a few days ago at a salary of \$400 per year, today notified Mayor McLeod that he could not accept the office at the figure named.

The new assessment act provides that the principal assessor must give his whole time to the duties of his office and Dr. Henry naturally feels that he cannot do this at a salary of \$400.

The police and appointment to office committees recommended that the day policeman become health inspector, and that when the duties of his two offices conflict he report to the committee for instructions.

The following board of health was appointed: R. L. Malby, H. B. Anslow, D. R. Nicholson, Michael Bannon and Edward Liley.

Eighty-five dollars and sixteen cents was voted County Scott Act Inspector Menzies for the services of T. W. Butler re the Allen Scott act appeal. Ordered paid.

Inspector Menzies expressed dissatisfaction with the \$100 grant of the old council for his services re Scott act. The council are not willing to increase it.

It had been intimated in some quarters that the new council would dismiss the town Scott act inspector, but the matter was not even mentioned in last night's meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Macdonald have returned from Sydney (N. S.). Patrick Donohue, of Chapin Island road, died in the county home on the 20th, aged eighty-two years.

Newcastle, April 23-The funeral of the late Mrs. William J. Miller was held in the St. James cemetery here yesterday afternoon. The Rev. J. H. Brown officiated.

Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Tobique property is said to have been instrumental in bringing about the firm's decision to rebuild the dam. The option, which expires on the 1st day of May, is said to have been to the firm of Stetson & Cutler, of St. John and Boston.

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FOOD FAIRME FEARED WEST

Every Colliery Idle and Only Fast Passenger Trains Operated

SITUATION CRITICAL

Mine Operators Wire Minister of Labor That They are Defying the Law and Call On Him to Enforce It—Conciliation Board on the Ground

Fernie, B. C., April 23—A conference of miners and operators gathered here this morning, preparing to settle the coal strike. Apparently both sides are anxious for a solution of the tangle.

The government conciliation board members are present, as are Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, and the Alberta provincial officials. All over British Columbia and the new provinces the greatest apprehension prevails, as an actual food famine is feared if railway trains are not supplied with motive power.

The through roads are confiscating every pound of fuel and only fast passenger trains are being operated, and a small volume of perishable freight is moving.

The situation could not be more critical. The operators at Fernie in defiance of the law, are striking with a vengeance. The operators at Fernie in defiance of the law, are striking with a vengeance.

"Any statement that no strike exists is absurd in the face of the fact that men have all quit work in all the collieries. At the direct notification and request of Sherman and his officials, every local union has held a meeting and by concerted action in direct and open defiance of the law, which they know thoroughly, they have caused a cessation of work at every mine, and established as complete, open and deliberate a strike as ever existed anywhere."

"President Mitchell and Vice-president Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, wired Sherman April 16th, that they would never consent to have the men return to work, but Sherman carefully concealed the fact from his employees. They are on strike in deliberate and open defiance of your law, and, as reported in the press, you intend to enforce the law, your opportunity exists."

BLUE OUTLOOK FOR WESTERN HARVEST

No Seeding Yet in Vast Area and Indications Point to It Being a Month Later Than Usual.

Winnipeg, April 23—The Winnipeg Commercial says: There is at present depressing news from the Northwest. It is reported that the wheat crop in the Northwest is being held up by a late start in seeding.

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FIFTY GRADUATES FROM DALHOUSIE

Principal Forrest Praises Nova Scotia Government for Move to Establish Technical College—Two New Brunswickers Get Degrees.

Halifax, N. S., April 25—The closing convocation of Dalhousie College took place this afternoon at the assembly hall of the School for the Blind. The usual place is the Academy of Music, but in order to secure greater quiet and freedom of study demonstrations, a change was made this year.

The fifty graduating students were named on one side of the platform, the senate, faculty, governors and friends on the other.

Two notable speeches were delivered—by Dr. C. F. Fraser, principal of the School for the Blind, and the other by Dr. McGillivray, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, both emphasizing the importance to Nova Scotia today of the work of the school.

The address by President Forrest made appreciative reference to the technical education bill, passed at the session of the legislature which closed today. Dr. Forrest warmly praised the government for the work of the school for the blind, and in agreement to this, Dalhousie was called to make considerable sacrifices.

"We were called to give up a work in which we had already achieved success, and to send our third and fourth year students to the provincial institution. We felt, however, that Dalhousie existed simply for the good of higher education in the maritime provinces, and even if it had to make a sacrifice we were prepared to do it in the interests of our people at large."

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# HISSES FOR SCHOOL AUTHORITIES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S DAY DINNER

### Col. Sturdee Said Board Had Refused Request to Fly Flags Over Schools and Give Five Minutes to Patriotic Lesson—Reason Was They Would Have to Do It for Other Societies—The Day Well Celebrated Here.

St. George's Day, the day dear to the hearts of those who trace their English blood, dawned bright and clear Tuesday and was royally celebrated. From public buildings, military and civil, and from stores and private residences, British flags were flying and steamers in port were decked out with bunting and flags. Members of St. George's Society and others who delight to honor the memory of the patron saint of England appeared on the streets wearing roses and altogether it was a good observance of the day.

The annual dinner of St. George's Society, held in the Union Club last evening, was largely attended and much enjoyed. Covers were laid for sixty-five and an excellent banquet was served. The tables were tastefully trimmed with cornucopias, heliotropes and carnation pinks, giving a pleasing red and white effect with just enough green plants to relieve.

Behind the president stood the banner of the society. Col. E. T. Sturdee as president occupied the center of the short table at the end. At his right were Lieut-Governor Tweedie, the premier of New Brunswick and W. L. Robson, and at his left the president of St. Andrew's Society, C. E. MacMichael and Rev. E. B. Hooper. At the head of the two long tables which stood lengthwise of the room sat the two vice-presidents, Dr. G. A. B. Addy and Dr. Thomas Walker.

**Those Present.**

The list of guests included Col. E. T. Sturdee, Lieut-Governor Tweedie, Mayor Sears, C. E. MacMichael, Rev. E. B. Hooper, W. L. Robson, W. Z. Harris, W. H. Truman, Dr. Bonnell, E. L. Rising, L. G. Crosby, H. B. Schofield, Rev. J. E. Rivington-Jones, Dr. D. Walker, J. A. Anderson, John H. Hon. R. J. Ritchie, H. A. Powell, H. M. Stambury, J. R. Harrison, S. A. M. Skinner, J. B. M. Baxter, G. S. Mayes, W. T. Gard, R. J. Charles, E. A. Laumonier, J. Smith, Wm. Hawker, Rev. J. E. Hand, S. S. deForest, Dr. Thomas Walker, Col. J. R. Armstrong, L. A. Curry, Dr. J. F. Fink, Dr. H. G. Adair, S. Hawker, Dr. J. H. Scammell, Dr. J. S. Bentley, F. A. Kinneer, F. E. Hanington, Dr. A. H. Merrill, E. E. Church, J. P. Macintyre, G. Ketchum, Noel Sheraton, H. C. Tilley, S. B. Ritchie, C. Dickinson, A. Melick, J. H. Bond, E. J. Heatt, Dr. J. Manning, A. H. J. B. Baxter, G. S. Mayes, W. T. Gard, R. J. Charles, E. A. Laumonier, J. Thorne, H. Noakes, Lieut-Col. Tucker, Judge Barker, Lieut-Col. White, D. O. C. Dr. G. A. B. Addy.

When the toast list was reached the president proposed the toast of the King, which was drunk to the strains of the national anthem.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy proposed the toast of the Governor General and the Lieut-Governor of the province. After a reference to the loss the province had sustained in the death of the late lieutenant-governor he congratulated the present Lieut-Governor Tweedie on his appointment and trusted he would soon move government house and take up his abode in the Addy also spoke briefly of Canada's past and her prosperity in the present and urged that the good old flag should be another banner of the schools in the interests of the empire.

**Governor Tweedie Responds.**

Lieutenant Governor Tweedie spoke of Earl Grey as one of the most popular and statesman-like governors the dominion ever had. He felt sure the winter port of Canada would honor him when he paid a visit here, in July or August. Speaking for himself, he was so recently out of the politics that it was still a strange sensation to wake up in the morning and find that he had committed no offence or indulged in a conspiracy. Even his friends, the reporters, had deserted him. (Laughter.) He congratulated the society on their position and regretted other societies in the country were not kept up. They had a feeling of pride in honor to the province and credit to himself.

**The United States Consul.**

Judge Willich, on rising to reply, was received with musical honors. Speaking of the harmony existing between the two great empires the speaker was loudly applauded for a reference to the action of a body of United States soldiers who recently demanded an apology from the revolutionaries in Central America for cutting down the British flag. When he first came to the city, he said, he hardly realized he was in a foreign country, as for one thing there was the same accent. (Laughter.) But in time he came to realize the position of Canada. The speaker then went on to refer eloquently to the extent of the dominion and to the progress that was being made.

**The Learned Professions.**

The last toast of the evening, proposed by C. E. MacMichael, was The Learned Professions, to which H. A. Powell replied in an eloquent speech. Mr. Powell spoke of his visit to England last summer and his feelings when leaving Liverpool and Egypt, he went on, was never more truly the mother of science, Greece the mother of art or Rome the mother of law than England is the mother of liberty and religious enlightenment. If ever the time comes, Mr. Powell continued, when England shall pass from the stage of history, the proudest record she has written through the ages will be that she has given help and healing to the downtrodden.

**School Board Refusal Brought Up.**

The president then proposed the toast of St. George and Merrie England. They were celebrating, he said, one of the greatest days in history and went on to refer to the victories won under the battle cry of "God and St. George." Speaking of the society he said they had only 175 members, but they were doing good work in the cause of charity. There had been large calls this year and nearly 125 appli-

cants had been relieved this year. He was glad to be able to refer to the display of flags and bunting they had this year. He regretted, however, that he had to state with shame that in response to his letter to the school trustees asking that the flags should fly on the school buildings and that five minutes during the day might be devoted to teaching the children the history of St. George they had informed him that they could not see their way clear to grant his request. (Hisses.) Their only excuse had been that other societies might ask the same privilege. To that he had replied that St. Andrew's was the only other society. He thought it was a shame that such a state of things should exist in the loyalist city of St. John. He had felt it his duty to mention what had occurred, to the members of the society.

G. S. Mayes then sang The Englishman and gave The Death of Nelson in response to an encore.

Rev. E. B. Hooper, in replying to the toast, impressed on his hearers that the day was the Englishman's day and that they venerated the red cross on the white ground as the emblem under which England had fought and conquered her foes.

The speaker traced the history of the flag and pointed out that it fostered a national and patriotic spirit with its traditions. He drew attention to the legend of St. George as teaching the grace of charity and the duty of helping those in distress. He closed with an inspiring recitation on the subject, which was greeted with much applause.

W. H. Truman proposed the toast of the Imperial Forces of the Empire.

Col. G. R. White, D. O. C., in reply spoke of the withdrawal of the imperial forces and of the time when the Quebec garrison was taken over, on which occasion he was present. The bone and sinew of Canada, he said, would make as staunch supporters of the empire as any in the imperial army. Everything was done to foster the spirit of loyalty among the soldiers and it was worthy of notice that the great strides made by the Canadian militia during the last few years.

Judge Willich then sang I Shot An Arrow Through the Air.

Col. J. R. Armstrong proposed the toast of Sister Societies, coupled with the names of C. K. Cameron, president of St. Andrew's Society, and Hon. R. J. Ritchie.

Mr. Cameron said the two societies were indeed sister societies, they both had charity as their aim and object, in alluding to the union of the two countries 200 years ago the speaker caused a roar of laughter by remarking that it was the best thing that ever happened to England. The Scots had a name for crossing the border and borrowing cattle, but when the English tried it they found their neighbors too sharp. They were now living in unity and would ever be one nation. After alluding to his being a worker and not a speculator and to speculators not liking to work Mr. Cameron, in conclusion, tendered the members the greetings of the St. Andrew's Society.

**Hon. R. J. Ritchie**

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said he regretted that since the fire there had been no St. Patrick's Society. In each society he thought there should be Catholics and Protestants representing their native country. He referred to the high place given to St. George in the church and to the fact that every Christian in the world paid reverence to England's patron saint. He thought the request of the president that the schools should devote five minutes to St. George was a good suggestion. The time could scarcely be better devoted and he hoped some pressure might be brought to bear to have it carried out in future.

He was proud of the flag. In closing the speaker said Canada was a free country and a spectacle to the world as the land where there was the greatest civil and religious liberty.

Dr. Thomas Walker proposed the toast of the City of St. John.

The mayor in his opening remarks said the president's request to the city to have the flags flying had been assented to with the greatest pleasure. He thought the matter had not been well thought out by the school trustees. He went on to speak of the progress made by St. John and said that while the common council came in for much criticism on the increased taxation they had to keep abreast with the times and St. John was a difficult city to keep up to the standard. They could not help but pay for them. He thought the merchants and not the politicians should be given the credit for the winter port. It was their action which started it and produced an impression on the minds of the politicians.

He did not think the city had to thank Ottawa for a dollar. It was due to the port from its position and it was a Canadian route was wanted the facilities must be provided. In conclusion his worship said he hoped the chivalrous spirit of St. George would be instilled into the young men of the city and a spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the citizens.

F. E. Hanington, the treasurer of the society, proposed the toast of the Ladies and Bentley, W. H. Harrison and Guy D. Robertson responded briefly.

After H. Noakes had given a solo, Alfred Porter, who had arrived after the dinner began, proposed Our Guests, to which those invited replied in a few words, thanking the society for their hospitality and expressing their gratification at being present.

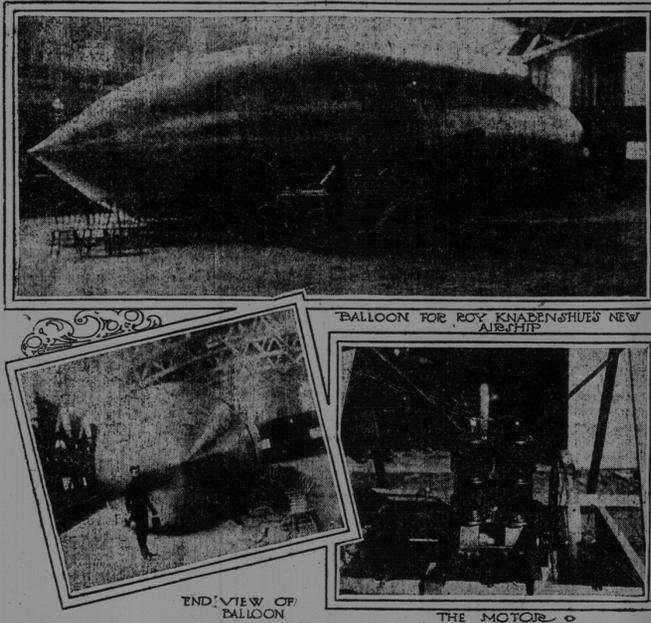
**A Dog That Stole A Ride.**

(Boston Herald.)

A sagacious dog is able to beat the railroads and the anti-pass legislation if men cannot. A story is told by railroad men about a dog which boards passenger trains about a Boston & Maine and, concealing himself under a seat, rides to Boston.

After a run about the streets of the city, frequenting his favorite haunts, he returns to the North Station, plays his trick once again and lands home safe and happy. How is it able to pick out the right train and why he does not get aboard an express and get carried by his home and on is a mystery.

# INVENTOR MAKES WONDERFUL ENGINE



Toledo, Ohio, April 24—After an entire winter's work, A. Roy Knabenshue has at last succeeded in his efforts to build the most wonderful gas engine ever constructed. It is the engine which Knabenshue is using in his new aircraft, built to carry two or more people.

The engine is built entirely upon new and original lines and is particularly wonderful because it weighs only fifty-four pounds and generates by actual test from twelve to sixteen horse-power.

When it is remembered that the actual gas engine of that size weighs from 300

to 1,000 pounds, the full extent of this creation can be realized.

Naturally enough, Knabenshue is jealous of his proud achievement, and many of the details of its construction he refuses to give out. However, he has sanctioned the publication of a few general facts concerning the engine.

The engine is of a two-cycle pattern and runs nicely at 100 revolutions a minute.

The engine is valveless and starts absolutely without fail with a half turn. It will work with any carburetor. One of the features of the engine is the spark coil, which is also a freak. The coil, instead of containing, as do most coils, two windings of wire, a primary and second-

ary, contains six windings, the last five of which are looped in series with a battery of condensers.

The carburetor throttle and spark timer are also inventions of Knabenshue. The oil lubricator is different from most others in that it sends the lubricant into the machine with the gas mixture.

So powerful is the engine that it required a great deal of experimenting to so fasten it in the frame of the ship that it would not tear itself away. This difficult was finally overcome by supporting it with angle irons, braced and counter-braced, to the wooden frame of the aircraft, which is reinforced with steel pipe several feet either way from the engine.

It is expected that forty will be produced during the past winter to take a course in meat inspecting in that city, fifty-eight have passed the examination, after only one month the Canadian doctors had mastered every stage of the work, and all but one succeeded in passing the examinations.

Out of the number who were successful it is expected that forty will be appointed to cover the whole dominion at a proposed salary of \$1,200 each per year, as inspectors in connection with the meat control goods bill.

Dr. Rutherford will likely be appointed as head inspector. The duties of the inspectors will be to look after all meats which are canned in Canada for export, as well as to examine all that is used for home consumption.

**Knights of Columbus Start Chatham Council.**

Chatham, N. B., April 24—A council of the order of the Knights of Columbus was instituted here today and a gathering of eighty knights from St. John, Halifax and elsewhere assembled for the institution ceremonies.

In the afternoon the first and second degrees were exemplified by Grand Knight Dr. J. H. Lunney and the team of St. John Council, and in the evening the third degree was worked by W. J. Mahoney of St. John, district deputy, and his suite.

The new council has 58 charter members and it starts its life with the following officers:

Grand Knight—R. A. Murdoch.  
Deputy Grand Knight—R. A. Lawlor.  
Counselor—Michael Morris.  
Recorder—H. J. McInry.  
Financial Secretary—M. Keoughan.  
Treasurer—Fred Maher.  
Lecturer—P. Duffy, M. D.  
Advocate—Charles Morrissey.  
Warden—A. P. Williams.  
Inner Guard—Thomas Fitzpatrick.  
Outer Guard—Donald Fraser.  
Trustees—George Harper, John Morrissey and David Buckley.

Chatham Council makes the fifth in the maritime provinces, there now being one in P. E. Island, two in Nova Scotia and two in this province.

**A Huge Tree.**

East & Son, of Great Berkhamstead, have just felled the biggest tree of its kind that they have known in their experience, and they have been dealing in British timber for the last 100 years. It is a species of Italian poplar, and stood at Gosso Bridge, hard by Cassinbury, once the residence of the Kings of Meron. The trunk is 55 feet in length, 15 feet in circumference at 14 feet from the base, and contains upwards of 1,000 feet of sound timber. It was cut into 15 feet sections, each of which required eight horses to haul it. The age is not known, but it must have stood for many generations.

The origin of the Great Banks of Newfoundland is said to have been in the bowlders derived down by icebergs. The bank is now almost level and broad.

# The Sense of Security

A man likes to feel that his buildings burn down he has sufficient insurance to replace them. In the same way the business farmer likes to feel that when he has gone to all the expense necessary to produce a good grain crop, he has a machine which will successfully harvest it.

We suggest the well-known McCormick binder as being a machine which will do this work with the greatest certainty.

No grain is too tall or too short or heavy or too light, or too tangled for the McCormick—this machine will work successfully in any field where a binder can be operated.

The McCormick has triumphantly stood the test of time, and today represents the highest attainment in the manufacture of harvesting machines.

This machine is a triumph of structural strength combined with compact solidity and correct style.

The symmetrical design and the excellence of its work in the harvest fields of the world have made the name McCormick a household word in every country for information or write nearest branch office for catalogue.

When mounted on the binder truck the machine can be easily transported from the field to another, through narrow passages and can be stored in a limited space.

The McCormick knotters simply lift themselves, having only two working parts—fewer parts that move than there are fingers on the human hand.

The binder needs will not wear out, for the reason that the cogs as well as the center of the frame are made of the best of steel.

The McCormick line of harvesting machines includes the combine, binder, grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twines, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, shocks, also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, corn planters, drills, disc harrows, row drills, cultivators and sowers, smoothing, spring-tooth and harrows, land rollers, wheel rollers, etc.

Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, etc. Write for catalogue. These illustrations catalogue for detailed illustrations of all our machines. Call on the local McCormick agent for information or write nearest branch office for catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, International Harvester Company of America, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

# NEW YORK WOMAN UP FOR MURDER TO MR. ROBINSON

French Designer Charged With Killing Manufacturer at His Office DENIES HER GUILT

Alleges That Some One Hiding Fired the Fatal Shot as She Left the Room—Prisoner Warns Reporters to Be Careful in Describing Her Costume and Gives Them Details.

New York, April 23—Late today a jury was empaneled for the trial of the murder, Annisa Louisa de Massey, a widow and in many respects the most remarkable prisoner who has occupied a cell in the Tombs.

The woman is charged with having fatally shot Gustav Simon, shirt-waist manufacturer, in his Broadway office on November 18 of last year. The state alleges that the prisoner had quarreled with Simon over compensation due her for designing done for the firm. The defense maintains that the shooting was done by another. There was but one witness and he has refused to swear positively that the accused fired the fatal shot.

During the five months spent in the Tombs the prisoner has refused to discuss herself or her case, except to assert her innocence and has steadfastly refused to satisfy the curiosity of those who have become interested in her case. Her evident refinement and exclusiveness have given rise to a report that she is a descendant of a noble French family which was impoverished under the mismanagement of C. S. Sherrin prosecuted and D. I. Welch defended.

Magistrate Kay held there was no evidence of theft and dismissed the information. The case was tried more for the purpose of a test than on criminal grounds but the defense claimed the railway should have taken civil proceedings against her under the provisions of the act. Sherrin prosecuted and D. I. Welch defended.

**SHORT OF LOGS**

Some of the Mills Are Experiencing a Temporary Scarcity.

It is reported that a number of saw mills which started work several days ago, have run short of logs. Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s big mill at Indianton, has exhausted the supply of spruce and will use pine for a day or two. J. Holly & Son have the contract for supplying the big mill and will have crews of men at work extracting timber from South Bay where the ice is still solid.

Miller's mill and Moore's mill at Pleasant Point, are also said to be short of logs and may be closed for a day or two until more are secured.

In a few days Fred Miles will take about 65 men up river to work on the corporation drive.

**Election Petitions Dismissed.**

Winnipeg, April 24—(Special)—The petition against the Hon. Clifford Sifton, M. P. for Brandon, and the cross-petition against R. L. Richardson, were dismissed today.

**HOW TO TEST YOUR KIDNEYS**

If any of your family have been troubled with kidney disease make a test of the urine and satisfy yourself whether you need a good remedy before the disease has caused serious complications.

Tomorrow morning put some urine in a glass or bottle and let it stand for twenty-four hours.

If it shows particles or germs floating about, is milky or cloudy, or contains a reddish sediment, then your kidneys are diseased.

Commence at once to take Ferronze to prevent these unnatural conditions.

Ferronze is especially indicated for the immediate relief of acute and chronic kidney troubles, and its health-giving properties will be felt at once in new blood, healthy circulation and strengthening of the system.

Ferronze quickly corrects urinal disorders, headache, and pain in the back. It improves the appetite, digests the food, makes the nervous system, makes men strong and enduring, and its one little lot of hard work.

Don't be misled by cheap, so-called kidney cures offered by dealers for the sake of extra profits. There is only one safe and reliable remedy for kidney, bladder, liver and urinal troubles, its name is Ferronze.

Get a plain blank to accept a substitute, and insert the name of the nearest supply agent. "Ferronze" price 50c per box at all dealers.

# SCHOOL BOARD REFUSAL BROUGHT UP

The president then proposed the toast of St. George and Merrie England. They were celebrating, he said, one of the greatest days in history and went on to refer to the victories won under the battle cry of "God and St. George." Speaking of the society he said they had only 175 members, but they were doing good work in the cause of charity. There had been large calls this year and nearly 125 appli-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, 10c per line.

IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B.

AUTHORIZED AGENT The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN N. B., APRIL 27, 1907

THE BRITISH FAMILY

It would not be surprising, in view of the news from London, if some more of the ultra-Imperialist journals of the United Kingdom criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Balfour because the Colonial Conference has not become the Imperial Conference and has not hammered out a plan for direct contribution to Imperial defence.

The British government at this time has no position to offer Canada a preference. Whatever mandate it has from the people of the United Kingdom with respect to the matters must be interpreted as favoring the system of free imports. It is no part of Sir Wilfrid's plan, as he has frequently made plain, to press Canada's fiscal views upon Britain.

NO OPPOSITION

Hon. C. W. Robinson will encounter no opposition in Westmorland, the Conservatives of that county having decided not to waste powder. They know both Mr. Robinson and the government he represents are not to be attacked successfully.

WARS AND THEIR EXCUSES

"There are," says the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, "four kinds of war." Of these four he names two that degrade and two that ennoble those who are responsible for them.

was not luxury and wealth that led to the decline of Rome; it was not the foreign army that ruined Athens. These cities sent their boys of genius into battle and killed off the young men who would have developed a new eloquence, poetry, philosophy and learning that would have made Athens and Rome eternal.

Two kinds of war, he argues, ennoble nations—the war fought in self-defence, and the war waged to liberate the oppressed and downtrodden. Yet the war fought in self-defence, however righteous and necessary on the part of the invaded country, has often ruined the defender.

"Wars for territory cause even the victor. Wars for liberty and justice react and ennoble nations. Progress does not ride forward on a powder cart."

"The leader whose light is a war torch and a leading town is a devil torch, guiding his nation toward its decline and fall. Selfish wars and rulers create more problems than they solve."

TO REPLACE THE EXHIBITION

St. John is not to have an exhibition this year. What is the next best thing? An autumn carnival, a midsummer carnival, an old home week and other attractions likely to relieve the monotony and fill the city with visitors will perhaps naturally suggest themselves now, since it is definitely settled that the government cannot this year give the grant sought by the Exhibition Association.

There will be, we are confident, a strong feeling that the coming summer should not be allowed to pass without some well organized series of attractions planned for the amusement, instruction and profit of citizens, tourists and New Brunswickers who will be ready to visit St. John if there is reasonable inducement. It may be hoped that before there is another exhibition the association will be able to have a trotting track within the grounds and that the fair may assume a somewhat more satisfactory character than it has had during the last few years.

THE ASHES OF YOUR HOPES

The pleasant thought that you can burn ashes by treating them with salt and oxalic acid and so reduce your coal bill is not to be long cherished. Ashes will not burn. But some particles of coal, unburned or partially burned, remain in the ashes. This coal, of course, can be burned. If combustible fluids be added to it, its value will be increased by the cost of

what is added. The fuel question has not been changed by recent "discoveries" or by old plans revived. The sole lesson of the recent agitation over the matter of ashes is that many people have been wasteful of their fuel, having burned coal improperly, failed to sift the ashes, or sifted them imperfectly. It is a fact that the coal, if treated with certain mixtures of acids, will be almost wholly consumed, and little that is of value will remain in the ashes. It is held by some who have studied the matter that to treat the coal with a solution is well worth while. At all events those who do so will avoid the work of mixing coal, ashes, and acid afterwards, and will know that they have got all the value out of the coal that was in it. A publicist who gives evidence of knowledge and common sense has this to say into them: "The coal that is to be used is not to be wasted. It is to be used in a way that will give the most out of it. It is to be used in a way that will give the most out of it. It is to be used in a way that will give the most out of it."

NOTE AND COMMENT

One or two gentlemen appear to suspect that other of a desire to claim credit for the progress of our harbor improvements. Perhaps there will be no quarrel over the honors when the winter ships are due. The improvement programme is outlined, but not carried out yet.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING AT DALHOUSIE

John Keith, of Winnipeg, Married to Miss Georgie Haddow. Dalhousie, N. B., April 24—Much interest was created in Dalhousie society circles by the marriage of John Keith, of Winnipeg, to Miss Georgie Haddow, youngest daughter of George Haddow, ex-M.P., of "Bonnie Brae," Dalhousie, which took place in St. John's Presbyterian church at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Keith, pastor of the church, and notwithstanding the inclement weather the church was crowded with many beautiful gifts, and an attestation of the high esteem in which the bride was held in church circles here, besides a pair of cut glass salt cellars presented by her Sunday school class, the Presbyterian congregation of Dalhousie presented her with five gold pieces. Mr. Keith and bride will leave by tonight's Maritime express for Toronto and Winnipeg.

C. R. TRAIN WRECKED; TWO MEN INJURED

Went Over Embankment On to Ice of Miramichi River. New Brunswick, N. B., April 24—The Indian town branch train that left Newcastle this morning at 4 o'clock, struck a spread rail just below Millerton and went off the track, and the engine and one or two cars went over the bank on the ice in the Miramichi river. Driver Andrew McCabe escaped with slight injuries. Fireman Cameron Smallwood is reported as having a leg broken and a fainting spell. The badly cut and bloodied. Both men belong to Newcastle. The engine was damaged and the track torn up. The accident was caused by a washout. Smallwood was taken to Millerton. Mrs. Daniel McAllister, of Red Bank, died last night, leaving her husband and several small children.

FORMER MINISTER WORTH \$200,000 DIES IN SQUALOR

Montreal, April 24—Neil Brodie, a well known character in Point St. Charles, Murray street and in order to accumulate money deprived himself of the necessities of life. He had no bed and slept on an old mattress on the floor. Last week he had a fainting spell on the street, an ambulance was sent for but the old man refused to go to the hospital. Four days ago he again became unconscious and came to the doctor advised him to go to the hospital, where he would receive, nourishment and proper treatment. Brodie, however, refused to take the doctor's advice. He shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he died. He was 74 years of age. Brodie's wealth is estimated at about \$200,000. He is said to have been born in Glasgow, Scotland.

Southern Europeans should be weighed in the light of these figures. The English-speaking predominance to a very striking extent. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, of the total immigration was 189,064. Of these persons 86,796 were English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh; 57,919 came from the United States, and 44,349, scarcely more than twenty per cent., from all other countries, mainly Northern Europe. The United States is now receiving more than a million immigrants a year. A majority of them are Italians, Hungarians and Hebrews from one part of Europe or another. It is fortunate for Canada that it is drawing so largely upon the British stock. Our climate, as Dr. Parkin reminded us recently, will have a tendency to prevent immigration from the warm countries and to encourage the coming of the hardy folk from the colder sections of Europe. For a long time to come, it would seem, the people of our own race will form a majority of the settlers added to our population by immigration year by year.

NO EXHIBITION IN ST. JOHN THIS YEAR

Government Decides That Grant Asked For Can Not Be Made. PREMIER PUGSLEY GIVES THE REASONS. St. John Was to Ask Only Every Second Year, and Grant for 1907 Has Been Promised to Fredericton—President Skinner Says No Grant Means No Exhibition.

KILLS FORMER LOVER ON HIS WEDDING EVE

Oil City Woman Decays She to Doctor's Office Where She Shoots Him Dead and Then Suicides. Oil City, Pa., April 24—Thaddeus S. Ross, a clerk in the post office here, was shot and instantly killed by Miss Isabelle Stroup, 28 years old, a former sweetie, who immediately shot herself in the stomach with the same revolver. Both victims of the tragedy were of prominent families in this part of the state. The shooting occurred in the office of Dr. George W. Magee, where Miss Stroup had called Ross by telephone while he was dining at his home. Dr. Magee was absent from his office when the shooting occurred, and it was not until the tragedy had occurred that he returned and the two bodies promptly presented the office door being opened. Miss Stroup, who was dressed in a black gown, arrived here at noon. She went directly to the physician's office from which place she called Ross.

ST. JOHN STUDENTS GET DEGREES AT MCGILL COLLEGE

Miss Wisdom and J. C. Belyea of St. John Pass for B. A.—Graduates From Other Parts of the Province. Montreal, April 24—The prizes and passes in arts and science conferred by McGill University were announced tonight. The following from the maritime provinces appear: In arts, passed for degree of B. A.—Herbert Huntley, Vernon River Bridge (P. E. I.); (secured rank honors); John W. MacKenzie, Hartsville (P. E. I.); (secured rank honors); Jennie E. Wisdom, St. John (N. B.); John C. Belyea, St. John (N. B.); Bessie MacQueen, New Glasgow; Wm. McMillan, Montague (P. E. I.); Evelyn Coates, Amherst (N. S.); M. A. Massey, Summerside (P. E. I.). In applied science, passed for degree of bachelor of science—H. J. Black, Amherst (N. S.); (civil engineering); George U. Ostry, Hampton (N. B.); (civil engineering); Isaac G. Wheaton, Point Migale (N. B.); (civil engineering); Geo. R. Wright, Salisbury (N. B.); (electrical engineering); Laurence Killam, Yarmouth (N. S.); (mechanical engineering).

add much to their attractiveness, if not to their utilitarian qualities. Baby's bibs are another item that afford opportunity for delicate work. One of the best shops in this trade is showing a new bib, made of a waterproof stuff, and over this the sheers and most exquisite of French handwork. The bibs are made in this way the little throat and chin are relieved from dampness, and baby's dress is kept altogether dry. Fine as the finest pocket handkerchiefs that is made, and adorned with the most exquisite needlework of which those artistic workers are capable, it is no uncommensurable thing for a millionaire to have five or six of these \$50 apiece. The pillow best made of soft, selected curled hair, since this is far less heating than either down or feathers. A satin covering best displays the work of the slip and some of the newest of these latter are provided with broad ribbon binding above the ruffle, through which ribbons are run, and tied in a splashing big bow on one corner.

MINTON HOLLINS TILES

Have a World-wide Reputation for Durability and Appearance. We carry a very large assortment for HEARTHES, FACINGS, VESTIBULES, BATHROOMS, WALLS, BASE AND MOULDING TILES. Special designs submitted when required. Write us or call at our store when tiling of any kind is needed.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited

Market Square, St. John, N. B. TO GREET THE LITTLE STRANGER. The Modern Baby's Layette a Marvel of Daintiness—Soft Fineness Next the Delicate Skin—The Little Accessories of Bath and Toilette.

HUNDREDS BLIND THROUGH NEGLECT

State Commission Says One-Third of the 5,800 Cases in State Were Preventable. An Albany (N. Y.) despatch says: As a result of an exhaustive census, the New York state commission on the blind this week recommended in a report to the legislature the creation of a state board for the blind not dissimilar to that of the permanent Massachusetts commission, and the carrying out of a state policy that would eliminate the preventable causes of blindness, reduce the burden of chronic care for the victims of these preventable causes, and by a state register, employment bureau and industrial training, aim to meet the needs of the blind, who are so largely neglected, and re-establish them in the economic community.

G. T. P. CONSTRUCTION

Chipman-Moncton Section Contract Sublet. J. Tucker, representing the Westinghouse Construction Co., is in Chipman. The company will have charge of the work of construction of the G. T. P. and Mr. Tucker, who will be in charge, went to Chipman to get over the ground. The construction company of the G. T. P. was awarded the contract for the Chipman-Moncton section, and the Westinghouse Co. later signed a sub-contract to cover the whole work. Mr. Tucker says work will be commenced on his section as soon as the move left the ground.

ETERNARY FREE

Small advertisement for Eternary Free, a product for eye care.

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TITTLE'S EXHIBIT

Small advertisement for Tittle's Exhibit, a collection of items.

STRANGE "NEW LIFE" COLONY THAT SPOILED AN ARCHDUKE'S BLISS

Queerest of Its Kind in Existence is the Swiss Sect of "Nature's Children," Whose Primitive Manner of Life and Scanty Attire Have Proved So Attractive to Pretty Wife of ex-Archduke Leopold Ferdinand That She Declines to Give Them Up—Her Husband Renounced His Rank and Dignities and Became Plain "Herr Wolfing" for Her Sake.



FRAU WOLFING.

She has ten days a testimony to the business acumen of the founder. A former Belgian consul named Legouve is the real head and founder of the colony, his authority being largely due to his knowledge of foreign languages, in which he makes the most dramatic speeches against the use of silk and the wearing of expensive clothing. He also depicts in most alluring terms the beauty of the climate of Monte Verita and the joys of the "New Men" life. Clad only in his coarse shirt, the former consul used to go to the neighboring market with a donkey cart until the scandalous incident of his wife's defection. He had not been long before he fell head over heels in love with Wilhelmina Adamovics. That caused more trouble in the family. But when he announced his intention of marrying her there was no end of a row. For a man of such august lineage and high rank marriage with a woman of the lowly order of a peasant is a special code of ethics that governs royal courts, constitutes the one unpardonable sin. The only member of his family who encouraged him was his youngest brother, Joseph. Joseph told him that in following the dictates of his own heart he was acting in a most commendable manner. In these days was not all archdukes cracked up, and that if ever he got a chance to marry such a paragon of perfection he should not let it slip. He had not long to wait for his brother's advice, for all Leopold might lose by marrying Wilhelmina he would gain in love. To be wise and love is a scarce commodity in the grand world. About this time Leopold's mother-in-law, Louise Antonette Marie, then crown princess of Saxony, had tired of her coarse, boorish husband and fallen madly in love with a dapper little Frenchman, M. Andre Giron, her children's tutor. Leopold sympathized with her, and planned a sensational double elopement. Louis was visiting his father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Salzburg. On the night of Dec. 12, 1902, Leopold left the palace with his wife and brother, and they were joined by M. Giron and Wilhelmina. The four lovers then journeyed together to Switzerland, where they were hidden in a mountain hut. Leopold had to be hard to imagine—the woman who might have been queen of Saxony with her French spouse of low degree, and the heir to the archducal throne with a common hand hanger. Now that Leopold has got rid of his wife he has come to the conclusion that he would like to be an archduke again and to inherit his father's estates, which yield an income of something like \$750,000 a year. He has opened up negotiations with the old Emperor Francis Joseph with a view to obtaining the restoration of his former dignities in the imperial house. He will not succeed, however, if brother Joseph can help it. L. HARVEY SCOTT.

and adopted the single garment style of dress, saris and stockings. She gave up using hair ornaments and threw away all her hairpins. As beauty unadorned she was not a success. Leopold, in fact, made slighting comments on her personal appearance, for the diet of "Nature's Children" had a bad effect on the temper of an unregenerate man. Finally, he told her that she would have to choose between him and the "new life." And she chose the "new life," expressing all her hope that the time would come when he, too, would be "ripe for it."

DONNED MALE ATTIRE TO SAVE SWEETHEART

Disguised as a Man, Plucky Canadian Girl Meets Success in Her Quest for Gold

GETS A FORTUNE FOR A MINE

Returns Home to Marry Ill Man and Expends Money to Re-gain His Health.

A Crook City (S. D.) despatch says: Many strange, picturesque characters have found their way to the Black Hills within the last quarter of a century, and many of these characters have come to Canada with no stranger or more picturesque character has ever come to these hills than a young woman who recently found a fortune in the ground near here, and no more romantic story has ever been related of a Hills character than that in which she figures as the heroine. The young woman came into the Hills wearing male attire and passing herself off as a man. So excellent was her disguise and so cleverly did she assume the role of a man that she was not suspected until she herself could reveal it. After prospecting for gold in Idaho, Montana and Nevada, this young woman came into the Black Hills last fall and began a search for the precious metal. A short time ago she struck a promising lead up in the hills near here, and a few days later she sold it for a snug little fortune. After her disguise and set out for Canada. She sold the property for more money, she says, than she had ever hoped to hold it longer, but she was eager to get immediate returns and to carry out promptly her long cherished plans. The young woman was known as Kingsley Malobin when she was prospecting through the west prospecting for gold and masquerading as a man. Her real name is Ethel McNeil, and her home is in Winnipeg. She related the story of her life to a reporter of this paper. It has come to light that she used to be a school teacher in western Canada and that while she was teaching she met and became acquainted with a young man, a young teacher whom she met at a teachers' institute. Soon after their engagement was announced, McNeil was stricken with consumption and was compelled to give up her work entirely. Then it was that his brave sweetheart made up her mind to go out into the world disguised as a man and seek a fortune for her sweetheart. Her search for the hidden treasure was a long and trying one, but she never lost hope. Immediately after her marriage she will take McNeil to New Mexico in the hope of restoring him to health.

THE FARM

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Among the subjects attracting special attention at the conference of Farmers' Institute workers held in Guelph recently, agricultural co-operation was perhaps the most conspicuous. It is a subject which should be discussed at all meetings of farmers, fruit-growers, truckers, poultry-raisers, dairymen, live stock men etc. It needs thorough discussion before the principles it involves can be applied with wisdom and discretion to all lines of agriculture. In the course of an address on this subject Mr. W. L. Smith of Toronto said: "One of the most notable movements of our time is in the developments of the spirit of co-operation. We find this spirit appearing in practically all civilized countries and wherever it is active beneficial results have followed from the activity. In France the output of milk has been increased by nearly one-fourth in eighteen years, mainly as a result of the application of the co-operative system to dairying. In less than thirty years deposits in Danish savings banks have been multiplied ninefold, co-operation as applied to dairying and bacon and eggs production being the principal cause of the increase. "In almost all agricultural states of the American union the co-operative system of buying and selling produce has been introduced, and in Iowa the system has resulted in increasing the returns obtained from live stock sold by 5c. to 15c. per cwt. and from grain by 2c. to 4c. per bushel. "There is perhaps no country in the world where co-operation has been carried so far as in England. The Manchester Co-operative Society alone, after an existence of forty years, owns eight steamships, has nearly a score of branch stores, a membership of one and one-half million, makes a turnover of \$100,000,000 a year, and a profit of about \$20,000,000. This extensive system of co-operation in agricultural production is found in the development of our dairy industry with its exports of over thirty millions a year, and this development is wholly due to the application of co-operation to this industry. Co-operation in the purchase of binders, manure spreaders, corn harvesters, etc., farmers might save a great deal of money needlessly spent. There are probably 200,000 binders in Ontario with a present value of \$20,000,000. One-third of these could be means of co-operation be made to do the work quite as well, and the annual saving to the Province would amount to one and one-half million in interest and depreciation. Here, again, while the institute itself cannot carry out the idea, institute speakers can, if their subject is so directed, develop the idea. Another direction in which co-operation might be applied is in the matter of buying and selling generally. Some people think it little short of a crime when farmers purpose buying their necessities in a wholesale co-operative way. Why should they not buy their necessities in such a way in other countries. In Germany a large part of the buying and selling by farmers is carried on through this system. What other sections of the United States the same thing is done. One little community of truck-growers on Long Island have bought as much as \$80,000 worth of supplies, largely fertilizers, in this way. Something has been done along this line, even in Ontario. The fruit-growers of Niagara have co-operated in the purchase of baskets and spraying material, and by means of co-operation, intelligently applied to the sale and distribution of their products, they have changed what threatened to be a collapse into a profitable industry. Apple-growers under the system formerly in vogue were becoming discouraged on account of the meagre returns obtained and unsatisfactory system of selling generally. Of late years a few cooperative apple-pushing societies have been formed, and with one exception, these have made the difference between a business on the down grade and one showing exceedingly profitable returns. There is no reason to my mind why co-operation should not be carried further and co-operative buying establishments organized in the city to deal direct with cooperative selling organizations in the country. With this done, you would not see, as you may see now, consumers in Toronto paying double the price for potatoes, meats and butter that farmers a few miles out of Toronto receive for these products. This would not necessarily mean an increase in the price for products paid by the consumer. Rather would it mean a division between producer and consumer of what is now wanted in distribution. It would, indeed, not be a bad thing if urban municipalities would undertake to supply citizens with milk as they now supply them with water, purchasing their milk wholesale from cooperative farm societies. This would ensure the purity of a means of disseminating disease. To my mind, one of the great benefits to come from co-operation in a business way would be in the tendency it would create among farmers to act together to greater extent than they do now in regard to public concerns, more especially in matters of legislation. The farmers of this country never have had the influence in directing legislation to which the importance of their industry entitles them. Because these conditions exist today, it is not only for farmers, but for the country generally, because the man who owns his own farm is practically the one independent man today, practically all others being employees of one kind or another. It is a thousand pities that the one really independent element in the community does not make its influence felt to a greater extent than now for the public benefit. Little, however, as the farmers have counted for in the past, they will, unless a change speedily comes, count for still less in the future. In eleven years the mineral production of Canada has quadrupled, and the prospects for the next ten years are bright. In the next eleven years. In eleven years, again, railway earnings have just about doubled, and the coming eleven years will see a still greater increase. In the same period the circulation of banks has doubled and the deposits held by these banks will be more than doubled. Still greater increase in banking power is being taken up by only one and one-half per cent. of the population. This means that agriculture has not held its own with other industries in material development. What other sections of the United States the same thing is done. 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AFTER GAME LAW VIOLATORS IN VICTORIA COUNTY

One Man Fined \$100 and Another \$20 for Carrying a Gun—Liquor Licenses Granted.

Grand Falls, April 24.—The liquor license commission for the town met in the town building last night and approved of the inspector granting licenses to the following persons: Retail—Samuel Simkewicz, Peter D. Bourgeois, Galvrie E. Foster, Samuel Lovely, Thomas Mookler and Peter Lagour. Wholesale—Charles P. McCluskey. Before Police Magistrate Kelly yesterday morning, Herbert McLaughlin pleaded guilty of having unlawfully killed a moose during the close season, and was fined \$100 and cost of the afternoon. Peter Rossignol and Charles Michaud, who were arrested on warrants, were brought before the police magistrate charged with unlawfully having deer meat in their possession during the close season. W. Fred Kerton appeared for the prosecution and J. J. Gallagher for the defence. Since having deer meat at any time is no offence under the act, and six months having elapsed, no new information could be laid, the information was dismissed and the prisoners were discharged. Peter Rossignol was at once re-arrested on a charge of having on or about the 28th day of March taken a moose in the woods near Grand Falls, and was fined \$20 and cost of the afternoon. The defendant pleaded not guilty and consented to be tried at once. W. Fred Kerton prosecuted, and J. J. Gallagher defended the prisoner, who was adjudged guilty and a fine of \$20 and costs imposed. This is the first prosecution for an offence of this kind in the province. Leaving has been appealed. A number of other informations have been laid for violations of the game act, and there will be lively times in the police court during the week.

STATISTICS ABOUT CANADA'S WAGE EARNERS

Salaries of School Teachers in the Various Provinces—Male Employes 81.7 Per Cent. of the Whole.

Ottawa, April 24.—The census and statistics bureau has issued a blue book as to wage earners in Canada by occupation according to the returns to the last decennial census. The average yearly earnings at regular work of all classes of occupations is \$387.10 for males, and \$181.88 for females. Trade and transportation pays an average wage of \$303.62 for every male employee, and \$151.88 for every female. Professional men, including clergy, government employes, musicians, teachers, engineers, etc., earn \$676.88 per year on the average. Average earnings of males employed in manufacturing, \$403.15; in agricultural, \$307.55; in domestic and personal services, \$222.46. Of the whole number of wage earners, 814,830, the males constitute 81.7 per cent, and females 18.3 per cent, and comparing the totals of wage earners of both sexes by classes with the totals of all classes, it is found that the agricultural class gives employment to 8.9 per cent, the domestic and personal class to 25.61 per cent, the fisheries class to 0.91, the forestry and lumbering class to 2.02 per cent, the manufacturing class to 33.83 per cent, the mining class to 2.93 per cent, and the trade and transportation class to 10.37 per cent. The statistics with regard to salaries paid to school teachers are especially illuminating. The average salary for male teachers in all Canada is \$486, and for female teachers, \$245. The averages by provinces are as follows: Province. Males. Females. British Columbia . . . 876.84 533.08 Manitoba . . . 487.00 410.22 New Brunswick . . . 412.52 227.61 Nova Scotia . . . 384.03 237.66 Ontario . . . 537.85 307.75 Prince Edward Island . . . 246.15 180.03 Quebec . . . 420.13 138.44 The Territories . . . 498.12 428.32 Female householders, laundresses, nurses, midwives, char and washerwomen and sextons are better paid than female teachers in Quebec; while ranch foremen, superintendents, garden and nursery managers, hotel employes and foremen in many trades are better paid than male teachers in Ontario.

P. E. ISLAND'S LIBERAL MEMBER MAKING GOOD FIGHT

J. J. Hughes is Assured That the Government Will Better Communication With the Mainland.

Ottawa, April 23.—Prime Edward Ianderson have reason to be grateful to J. J. Hughes of Kings, the solitary Liberal representative in the house of commons from "The Garden of the Gulf" for the exertions, happily rewarded with considerable success, which he has made in their behalf. The existing means of communication between the island and the mainland during winter has for years been a constant subject of criticism and complaint. This is very natural in view of the fact that during some winters of unusual severity all means of communication are cut off by the primitive system of ice boats, has been completely suspended for weeks at a time. Of late the proposition to construct a tunnel has been revived. In the advocacy of this scheme, Mr. Hughes has been most constant and he has secured from the acting prime minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding, a promise not only to have careful estimates made of the cost of constructing and maintaining a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland but of bridging that sheet of water at its narrowest part, the latter being in the opinion of some engineers more feasible than the former. In the matter of maintaining winter navigation between the island and the mainland too, Mr. Hughes has been equally energetic and it is understood that the minister of marine, Hon. Mr. Brodeur, while in Europe, will make enquiries in the direction of obtaining for this purpose the most powerful icebreaker that can be built. The railway service on the island has been a source of some dissatisfaction, and M. J. Butler, deputy minister of railways, has promised Mr. Hughes that during the coming summer he will go down and discuss the whole subject with the different commercial interests.

LEAVING FOR ROME

Rev. J. B. Ganong, Field Secretary of Sunday School Association, Will Sail from New York Saturday.

Rev. J. B. Ganong, field secretary of the N. B. Sunday School Association, passed through the city Tuesday on his way to attend the great convention of Sunday school workers in Rome. The convention is being held at the invitation of the Italian association. It is expected there will be more than 700 delegates from the United States and Canada. Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, is the principal delegate from this side of the boundary line and he will take a leading part in the exercises. A unique feature will be a vast vesper service in the ruined amphitheatre of the Coliseum, where the pope will preside. The bishop from Pennsylvania. A special form will be used on the occasion. Many of the leading divines in Europe will be present. The subjects discussed will be the religious training of the young and missions. Rev. Mr. Ganong will sail from New York on Saturday on the steamer Germania. He will be absent two months, returning by way of Switzerland and the south of Europe.

BULLETS FLY IN BOSTON STRIKE

Boston, Mass., April 24.—Shooting affairs in connection with the teamsters strike in this city resulted today in the injury of Michael Cunningham, a union teamster, who received a bullet in the back and for which Louis Harris, of New York, was arrested, the holding of Geo. A. Gaffney, another strike-breaker for the grand jury for a similar shooting affair last week and the firing of three shots by a third strike-breaker into a crowd of children in South Boston, all of whom, however, escaped injury.

Where Does Consumption Begin?

That little tickle becomes cough, the cough becomes hoarse, the hoarse throat becomes lung, the lung becomes target, the target becomes inflammation, the inflammation becomes trouble, the trouble becomes a fever, the fever becomes a crisis, the crisis becomes a consummation. Consumption is just what you need. See and \$1.00, sold everywhere.

"PAGE FINCS" "WEAR BEST" Made of High Carbon Wire... THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg.

ST. JOHN PEOPLE SUCCESSFULLY TRY ASHES FOR FUEL

Experiments in Several Places Made Tuesday and Results Were Good.

FINE FIRE WITH MUCH HEAT ENJOYED

Salt and Water Converted Ashes Into Excellent Fuel—New York Hotel Has Test of a New Process and It Proves a Big Success.

The suggestion that ashes were valuable for fuel purposes, as presented to St. John householders by The Telegraph a few days ago in giving the experience of the Toronto Globe, has been acted upon by a number of St. John people and good results have been reported.

At the Royal Hotel Tuesday morning a trial was made and all those who watched it were satisfied that ashes as fuel were quite a practicable suggestion.

Prof. Bellow recently declared that there was absolutely no potential heat in ashes and that they represented merely clay and salt that had become mixed with decaying vegetable matter of the carboniferous age.

Three boilers are used for generating steam for the hotel. With his process yesterday Mr. Geyer made one boiler do the work of the three for one hour and with a smaller quantity of fuel than would ordinarily have been used in one furnace.

This liquid was made by putting a tablespoonful of a yellowish powder into a gallon of water. Between four and five gallons were used to saturate a hundred pounds of ashes and coal.

Mr. Geyer declined to reveal the formula of his mixture, but said it had no relation with the formula employed by John Elmore, of Altona, which is used with bituminous coal.

PINE HILL COLLEGE CLOSING EXERCISES

Halifax, April 24—The closing exercises of Pine Hill Presbyterian College took place tonight. The graduating class, numbering eight, was twice as large as that of last year.

Maritime Men at McGill

Harry Bates, a former maritime province student, is named as being joint leader with a student named Kingston of the McGill class in Geology, a third year subject.

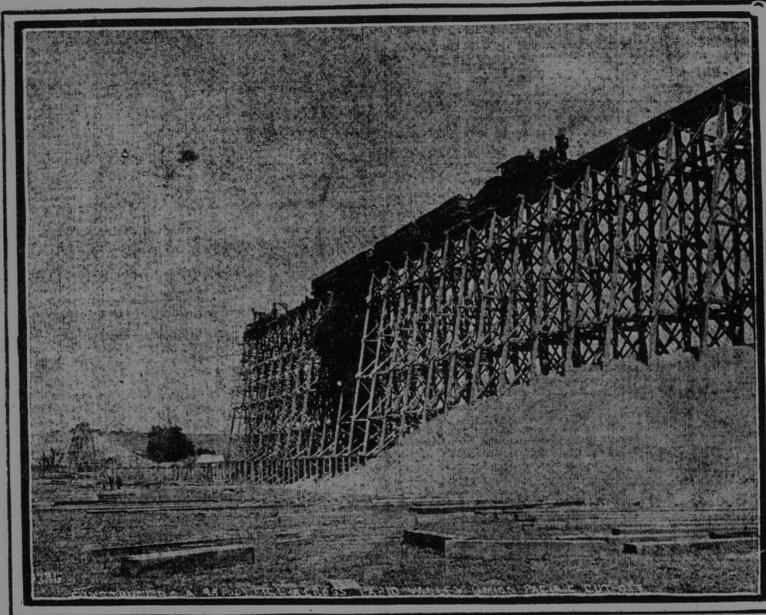
In the laboratory work in electrical measurements, a third year branch of the electrical course, H. L. Dowell, of Londonderry (N. S.), is third in the class.

W. A. Landry, Dorchester; C. G. Porter, St. John; B. Russell, Dartmouth; R. H. Winslow, Fredericton, passed in class II. In the chemical laboratory work of the second year.

Winston Churchill Honored

London, April 24—Winston Spencer Churchill, under secretary for the colonies, has been made a privy councillor, and will be sworn in shortly.

UNION PACIFIC R. R. EXTENSION WORK NEAR OMAHA, NEB.



CONSTRUCTING A 95 FOOT TRESTLE ACROSS PAPIO VALLEY. UNION PACIFIC CUT-OFF.

In sharp contrast to the reports that projected railroad construction through out the country would be abandoned and present improvements would be stopped, at least temporarily, is the word of the Union Pacific railroad near South Omaha.

Thousands upon thousands of tons of rock and gravel and earth have been dumped into the Papio Valley from one of the highest and longest trestles ever constructed, to make a cut-off which will render unnecessary a long detour; on each side of this wooden trestle there has grown the long, huge mound of earth

WOODSTOCK TO VOTE ABOUT DUNBAR BOND GUARANTEE

Town Council Appoints Committee to Secure Extension of I. C. R. Up the Valley.

Woodstock, April 23—A special meeting of the town council was held tonight, those present being Mayor Munro and Ald. Hagerman, Sutton, Noble, Burt, Fisher and Dunbar.

The principal business transacted was the consideration of the question of guaranteeing the bonds of Alex. Dunbar Sons' Co., Ltd., to the amount of \$50,000, as provided by recent legislation.

After all the aldermen had given their opinion on the subject, it was moved by Ald. Burt, seconded by Ald. Noble, that the question be submitted to a popular and property vote of the citizens on May 20.

Moved in amendment by Ald. Hagerman, seconded by Ald. Fisher, that the question lie on the table for future consideration.

Amendment defeated and original motion carried. Ald. Dunbar not voting, as he was personally interested.

France Honors Ottawa Writer

Ottawa, April 24—(Special)—Rudolph Girouard, president of L'Institut Canadien Francais of this city has been awarded the decoration of an officer D'Academie in honor for literary work given by the government of France.

The decoration consists of two handsome silver palms with violet ribbon attached. Mr. Girouard is well known in Ottawa as a writer.

which will be the roadbed across the valley. This undertaking on Harriman's part, which changes somewhat the geography of that section, well illustrates what pains a railroad will take to save time and money in hauling freight and passengers.

To most easily build the roadbed on a level with the country on each side of the valley, several hundred men put approximately 1,000,000 feet of timber into the trestle, this was built from each side of the valley toward its centre and at the point of meeting is ninety-five feet

ACADIA STUDENTS CHOSEN FOR SUMMER MISSION WORK

Wolville, N. S., April 24—Two boxes of trout, totalling 100 pounds, were seized by the fishery officer at Yarmouth last week. They were shipped from Hubbard's at Port Hawkesbury for Boston.

The ministerial committee of the board of governors of Acadia College, the superintendents of the Baptist Home Missions, met at Wolville on Wednesday and made the following appointments for mission work during the summer.

- Samuel Ackland, of North River (P. E. I.), goes to East Point (P. E. I.)
T. J. Kinley, of Port Lorne (N. S.), to Port Hawkesbury (N. S.)
R. F. Allan, of River John (N. S.), to Avonport (N. S.)
John H. Geldart, of Moncton (N. B.), to Rockport (N. B.)
H. S. Bagnall, of Belmont (P. E. I.), to Dumas.
P. R. Hayden, of Jordan Falls (N. S.), to Jeddore (N. S.)
S. G. Weaver, of Sydney (N. S.), to Boiestown (N. B.)
W. S. Smith, of Bear River (N. S.), to Weymouth (N. S.)
F. F. Foshy, of Berwick (N. S.), to Chipman (N. B.)
Benton Simpson, of Belmont (P. E. I.), to Cape Tormentine (N. B.)
C. F. Rideout, of Middle Simonds (N. B.), to Newport (N. S.)
Foster Camp, of Fredericton (N. B.), to Alberton (N. B.)
Ivan Nowlan, of New Tusket (N. S.), to Grenville (N. S.)
G. C. Warren, of North River (P. E. I.), to Belmont (P. E. I.)

crossbeams, was built skyward until the proper level for a railroad track was reached; then, while the extension of the trestle toward the centre of so much in the way of the prevention of infant mortality by obtaining pure milk, will be interested in what is now being done in London to solve the vexed question of the pure milk supply.

For years and years London's milk supply has been blamed by medical and health officers for a great deal of infant mortality, but very soon, in fact almost immediately, the dairy companies are to deliver milk at the doors of houses in paper pails and pitchers which are said to be absolutely proof against germs of air and water.

LONDON TO GET ITS MILK IN PAPER PAILS MADE FROM WOOD PULP TO BE USED FOR ITS DISTRIBUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.

A London despatch says: Americans generally, particularly people who, like Mr. Nathan Straus, have done so much in the way of the prevention of infant mortality by obtaining pure milk, will be interested in what is now being done in London to solve the vexed question of the pure milk supply.

LABOR UNION CRUSADE AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Milwaukee, Wis., April 24—A movement, national in scope, to set aside a Meyer Haywood-Petibone day early in May, on which day every union in the country is to protest against the action of President Roosevelt in denouncing the Western miners before they have been tried, was started today in Milwaukee.

These pails are a very simple contrivance, twelve times lighter than the ordinary milk can, and are of very strong manufacture, finished off after being rendered waterproof by being sterilized in a furnace heated up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Every pail has a close fitting, flanged cover, which can be quickly adjusted, and when fixed, effectually seals the milk from any outside influence.

Probably the oldest dog in the state of Maine is "Jack," owned by C. E. Freeman of Norway. Mr. Freeman claims that the dog is 32 years old.

An Arab Marriage Procession at Suk-en-Nahassin, In Egypt



The bride is carried in the closed palanquin, being generally some men on foot, dressed in fantastic costumes and going through various antics—drumming and swordplay. Following the bride is a motley crowd of men and women, some in donkey carts and carriages. The scene is a bit of the Suk-en-Nahassin in the labyrinth of old streets behind the Moski.

KNOTTY PROBLEM OF BRITISH MINISTRY

If Mutual Preference Idea is Rejected Canada Will Turn Elsewhere

Laurier to Join Fielding in Italy and Negotiations Will Be Opened With That Country, France and Austria, and Intermediate Tariff May Come in Force—Conference Agrees on Empire Military Staff—Sir Wilfrid's Reasons for Opposing Imperial Council.

Montreal, April 23—A special London cable says: "If, as is expected, the colonial conference closes on May 4, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arranged to leave London for Paris on May 6 or 7 and will proceed to Italy, where he expects to meet Mr. Fielding shortly after."

"I am informed today on unimpeachable authority that it will altogether depend on the result of next week's discussions at the colonial conference on preference and especially the attitude of the British ministry what line the Canadian ministers take in their negotiations with France, Italy and possibly also Austria. The way has already been prepared by pourparlers on behalf of Canada with both the Austrian and Italian governments, though it is most unlikely that the British ministers will see their way clear to escape from their election pledges sufficiently to admit the principle of preference, even on the existing British tariff. In that case the Canadian ministers will feel perfectly free to proceed with negotiations with foreign countries to admit them to part of the benefits of the British preference under the new intermediate tariff."

Up to Britain Now. "The Canadian ministers' position, as they are prepared to submit it to the British ministers, is, I am authoritatively informed, as follows: Canada has practically gone the limit as far as advances to the motherland are concerned. It is now up to the motherland to reciprocate. Canada does not ask her to reciprocate but if she does not the motherland can scarcely blame Canada if she enters into trade arrangements elsewhere. In no way would such arrangements interfere with Canada's imperial sentiment, though the motherland may be sorry she has missed the opportunity."

The case stands simply thus: You may be a friend of mine and I may have a business transaction which may benefit you; do not fall in with my ideas and I go elsewhere to find somebody who does. This fact as a rule would not interfere with our private friendship."

The Paris Temps publishes an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said he was well satisfied with the first sittings of the conference and would be pleased to see reciprocal preferential tariff between the United Kingdom and Canada.

An Empire Military Staff. The draft resolution respecting military defence discussed on Saturday shows that the conference welcomes and cordially approves the exposition of the general principles embodied in the scheme of the secretary of state for war and without wishing to commit any government representative, recognizes and affirms the need of developing for the services of the empire a general staff selected from the forces of the empire as a whole. This staff shall study military science in all its branches, shall collect and disseminate the various governments military information and intelligence, shall undertake the preparation of schemes of defence on a common principle and without the least interfering with questions connected with command and administration, shall at the request of the respective governments advise as to the training, education and war organization of the military forces of the crown in every part of the empire.

At today's sitting of the conference the foregoing resolution was agreed upon, which means that there will be no monetary contribution but the creation of a central staff on which the self-governing dependencies can be represented if they choose.

Sir Frederick Borden informed the Canadian Associated Press that there was not an atom of truth in the statement made in the Daily Express and the Strand that an imperial army was to be created, Canada maintaining 45,000 men and the other colonies proportionately. He also knew nothing of Botha's proposal. The resolution regarding the central staff meant, in a practical aspect not a great deal more than was being done at present. He referred to the interchange of staff officers, etc., as not being binding upon any one.

The naval section of the imperial defence was adjourned until Thursday. A colonial authority declares that the premiers will demand that the permanent secretaries of the imperial conference shall consist of the agents-general of the colonies or persons nominated by them and paid by the colonies but working with the colonial office.

In the house of commons the premier stated that the question of the publicity in the matter of the imperial conference would be decided when the complete publication of the proceedings were considered.

Laurier Wary of "Firebrands." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, interviewed by the Canadian Associated Press, said: "It was well known my views were against an imperial council. I was against it, as I did not wish that resolution should be passed here that might cause trouble in Canada, for you know, said Sir Wilfrid with a smile, we have some firebrands in Canada, Mr. Bourassa and others. I wanted an imperial council to be under the supervision of the colonial office and in any dispute that might arise we would have a responsible minister to deal with. I pointed to the fact that we had in Canada when the war in South Africa broke out when there was some misgivings on the part of French-Canadian opinion. I pointed to the fact that New Zealand and Australia were in all one nationality matters are made easier."

To the suggestion that the result of the present conference would only be that representatives from the different part of the empire would become better acquainted, Sir Wilfrid replied that the fact that General Botha and Dr. Jameson, two men who fought against each other, were members of the conference would tend greatly towards the confederation of South Africa.

proclaim their fealty to British institutions, of which the British parliament is the head. In the same hall William Wallace was tried, Charles I. was tried and condemned there for high treason, and so was Warren Hastings. Gladstone lay there in state and all the English sovereigns from Stephen to George IV. held their coronation feasts amid every manner of pomp and circumstance.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as premier, and Mr. Balfour, as leader of the opposition, proposed the toast to the colonial premiers, and warmly welcomed the offspring of the British race who, they declared, had become as brothers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though badly heard in so vast a hall, rose to the opportunity and touched a sympathetic chord by recalling the all through history of the British race, the sayings and doings of Fox, Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, Canning, Peel, O'Connell, Disraeli and Gladstone; how he had even dreamed at one time of himself finding a seat within those hallowed walls; but he was a member of another parliament in which the traditions of the mother parliament were treasured. Now, he declared, more was expected than ever with the sense of imperial unity, based as it was on local autonomy.

General Botha also replied. As belonging to the youngest parliament in the world he rejoiced in British freedom.

Canada's ideas and also distinctly excludes the questions connected with command and administration. Harold Cox, Liberal member for Preston, asked the premier in the house of commons whether British obligations for the defence of self-governing colonies had ever been defined and what reciprocal obligation had the colonies undertaken for the defence of the United Kingdom. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman replied that the obligations of the United Kingdom to defend the empire were independent of any written agreement. There seemed no doubt that the colonies recognized their obligations to assist in the defence of the empire as a whole.

Mr. Haldane said that he rejoiced to know that the colonial premiers had decided that his army scheme was the best pattern of organization of an imperial territorial force to give them real security.

Laurier Speaks in Historic Hall

The climax of the memorial gatherings associated with the colonial conference was reached today when, in the historic Westminster hall, and in the presence of assembled lords and commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a French-Canadian, and General Botha, as a Boer, stood up to

CATTLE EMBARGO IS STILL A LIVE QUESTION

Montreal, April 24—A special cable from London says: Though the Hon. Sydney Fisher is absent, Sir Wilfrid Laurier means to bring the Canadian cattle embargo most pointedly before the colonial conference. One of his colleagues, as follows: the attitude the ministers mean to adopt:

"The question is one upon which we are determined to make an emphatic stand. We have nothing to do with the affairs of political parties here. Both of them have connived at what we deem a piece of policy which is not in Canada's interest; we must speak out, however much they may be hurt. The British people have a perfect right to protect the Irish and British stock trade from Canadian competition, but they have no right to do so under the pretence that Canadian cattle are branded with disease. This is a calumny which they can neither prove nor justify. If they persist in this attitude they must be prepared to see some private member's resolution in the Canadian house of commons in order to rescind the preference until the embargo is removed. It is difficult to see how the Canadian government could be expected to seriously resist such a resolution."

Empire Military Staff Only Advisory. The real importance of yesterday's decision of the colonial conference regarding defence lies in the qualification that the new general staff of the empire is merely advisory. The resolution approves but expressly refuses to commit the colonial governments to Mr. Haldane's ideas and also distinctly excludes the questions connected with command and administration.

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Advertisement for Absorbine. The text describes its benefits for various ailments like swollen joints, rheumatism, and skin conditions. It includes a small illustration of a person and the brand name 'Absorbine' in a stylized font.



HUGE WAVE WASHED CAPTAIN FROM VESSEL

Schooner Lucy A. Arrives Here and Reports Drowning of Captain John T. Terrieau, Owner and Commander of the Craft—Went to Death in Bay of Fundy in Gale Wednesday.

John T. Terrieau, captain and owner of the Nova Scotia schooner Lucy A., was washed overboard from his own vessel Wednesday night, as she was crossing the Bay of Fundy from Weymouth to St. John.

The Lucy A. arrived in port Thursday at noon in charge of two young men, Albert D'Entremont and Ambrose Coman, who, with Captain Terrieau, made up the crew of the little vessel.

It gradually increased in force, and the Lucy A. began pitching and rolling heavily. The sea was running high and the wind shrieked through the rigging.

With all his might he struggled and cried out, but to no avail. I saw him twice and threw a rope out in haste, hand over hand, but he was too far away.

Quickly as possible we brought the Lucy A. around, taking a fearful risk, as she nearly toppled over on us as she struck her broadside.

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KINGS CLEAR ICE JAM BROKEN

River from Grand Falls to St. John Open

Fredericton, N. B., April 24—The big ice jam at Kingsclear broke at 9:30 o'clock tonight, and the river, after being closed for the long period of five months, is once more open for navigation.

The first run lasted about two hours, and with the exception of some broken pieces which caught along shore, left the river practically clear of ice at this point.

There was another big run of ice between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening, and a large quantity of logs went out with it. It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the number.

The water in the river has been rising steadily since the jam broke, having come badly broken up. We kept the vessel in the vicinity for some time, but our search was unrewarded and we were forced to the conclusion that our brave and gallant captain was no more.

With all his might he struggled and cried out, but to no avail. I saw him twice and threw a rope out in haste, hand over hand, but he was too far away.

Quickly as possible we brought the Lucy A. around, taking a fearful risk, as she nearly toppled over on us as she struck her broadside.

OBITUARY

C. A. Perry. In the home of George Black, Kennedy street, Tuesday evening, his 66th birthday was celebrated.

On Friday last Capt. Pitts' ferry at Gondola Point was put in operation. The new steam ferry at Clifton will, it is expected, be ready to start also.

A compressed air machine will be used by Clark & Adams in the boring and hoisting of the heavy timbers in the work of the building of the new wharf in Carleton.

Manager Gorbell of the Seaman's Institute acknowledges with thanks receipt of \$318.24 from Capt. Carey of the steamer L. E. Eric, proceeds of collection on the steamer on the voyage to St. John.

The many friends of Frank Curran, the popular young clerk in the news stand at 100 York street, will regret to learn that he is suffering from an attack of blood poisoning in his left hand.

It has been decided that the street railway on Rodney wharf will run to within 100 yards of the ferry toll house.

Postmaster Hamilton has an inquiry from E. B. Bowler, 188 Broadway, New York, for information about Fred A. Hunter, whose post office address in 1867 was box 273, St. John.

LOCAL NEWS

James Flood. James Flood, a native of this city, died in Boston Sunday, aged 79 years. Mr. Flood had been in Boston only a short time.

Miss Mary Florence McKinnon. Miss Mary F. McKinnon died suddenly in Boston on Monday morning from an abscess. She was aged 24 years.

William A. O'Neill. Moncton, April 23—William A. O'Neill, who is known as the "Iron Horse" of the morning after a long illness, due to stomach trouble.

Marjorie Emma Small. Marjorie Emma Small, the infant daughter of Walter R. Small, of this city, died Tuesday at the home of her grandfather, Joseph Jones, Scott's Settlement.

Mrs. George D. Hanchoff. The death of Mrs. George D. Hanchoff, daughter of Dr. J. A. Draper of this city, occurred on Saturday morning.

Mrs. Ann Gallagher. Mrs. Ann Gallagher, wife of Bernard Gallagher, died Wednesday at her home in Sherbrooke street.

The Late Sgt. Cudlip. Sergeant Cudlip, of the Northwest Mounted Police, son of the late Hon. J. W. Cudlip, of this city, who died recently in the Yukon, was buried in the N. W. M. P. cemetery, Dawson City.

UNION CLOTHING CO. Hand-Tailored Easter Suits at \$15.00 Here

Union Clothing Co. beautiful presents. Mr. Kent is an electrician holding a position in Boston.

NEW YORK JUDGE HELD COURT ON THE SIDEWALK

James B. Hammond, the Well Known Inventor, Committed to Insane Hospital.

HALIFAX CAPTAIN LOST IN TERRIFIC TRIP TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Germany's First Squadron.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Animals Which Number Nearly 500 Will be Removed Commencing May 1.

A NEW ANAESTHETIC It is Applied by Injection Into Spinal Column

General Manager of a Woonsocket Company Short \$92,000

READY FOR WAR GERMAN'S AIM Millions for Rearmament and the Rebuilding of Fortifications in the Appropriations.

TENDERS FOR Y.M.C.A. BUILDING ACCEPTED

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

PURE WOOL HAWSON AMHERST WEAVERS

EMBELLISHER TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION

STANLEY ILLIFE

CHARLES O'NEILL

MRS. MAUD MARIAN HOLMES

COOL OGLIVIE TRANSFERRED TO ST. JOHN

Mrs. George D. Hanchoff

Mrs. Ann Gallagher

The Late Sgt. Cudlip

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