

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVI.

ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

NO. 30

TARIFF HIGH ENOUGH SAY WESTERN LIBERALS

Representatives in Parliament Served Notice on Finance Minister Thursday

Declare Their Constituents Are Against Any More Protection to Manufacturers--That Many of Their Products Are Not as Good as American Make, and There is No Justification in Forcing Them to Purchase an Inferior Article.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Dec. 13--The numerous demands for increases of duty made by manufacturers since the new tariff was introduced, amounting in some cases to as much as 10 per cent., have aroused the Liberal members from the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and today they took the opportunity of informing the minister of finance where they stand in regard to the government's fiscal policy.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHURCH UNION IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Maritime Province Baptists a Little Shy of Coming In--Anglicans Have Four Cardinal Points They Will Not Surrender--Would Have Pastorate for Unlimited Time.

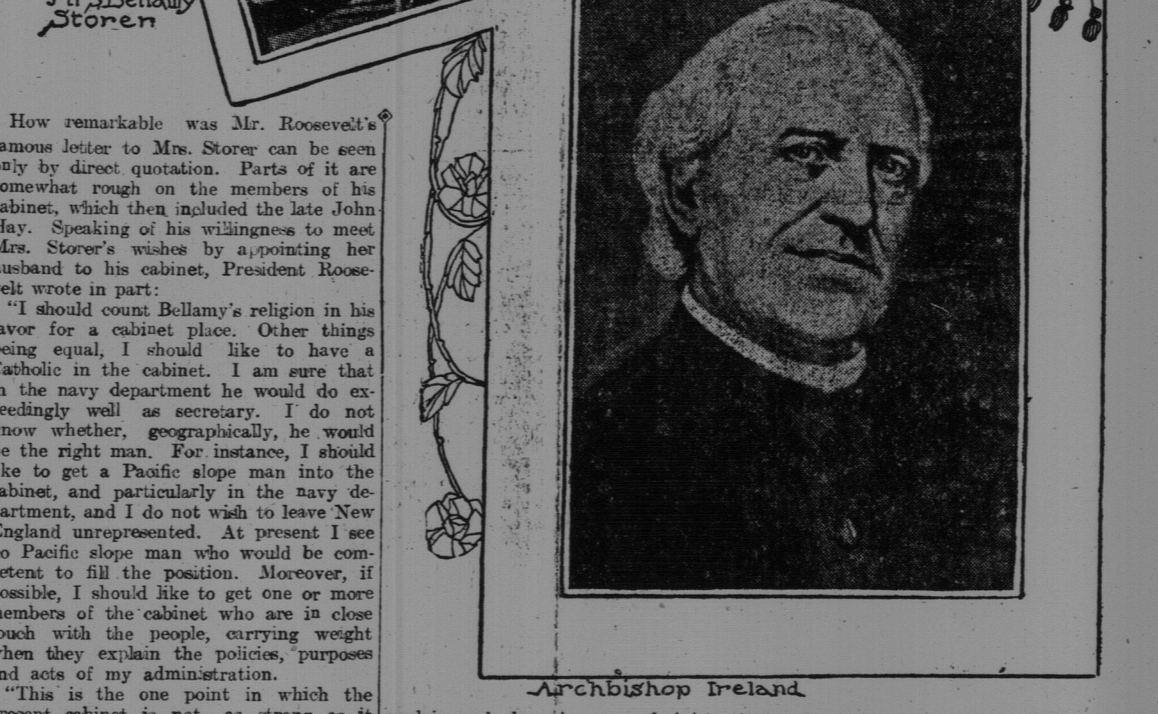
(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, Dec. 13--At the general committee meeting on Church Union in the Metropolitan church this morning, the session was largely given up to correspondence from the Anglican and Baptist churches, stating their attitude on the question of organic union with the three denominations that now have it under discussion. The report of the special committee on correspondence with the above bodies was read and adopted. It provides for the appointment of several committees to confer with representatives of those two churches.

ROOSEVELT ABANDONS "SIMPLIFIED" SPELLING

United States House Unanimous to Return to Old System, President Decides That Further Effort on His Part is Useless.

Washington, Dec. 13--Simplified spelling received a final quietus in the house today. The subject has been under discussion in the house and in committee ever since the convening of the present session of congress, but it was brought to a sudden termination by the adoption of a resolution favoring the return to the old standard of orthography, just before the house adjourned, at 5:05 p. m. It was understood that this action had been taken as the result of an interview with the president in which he had said that if the house should go on record as against the new system he would abandon his

CHIEF FIGURES IN THE ROOSEVELT-STORER INCIDENT CELEBRATED MASS WHILE POLICE NOTED VIOLATIONS



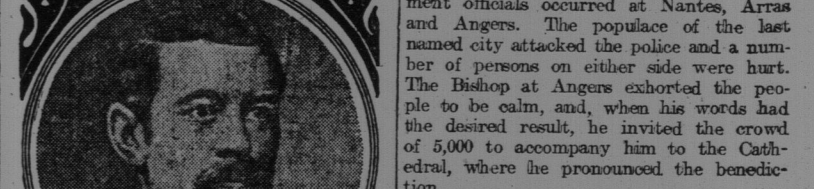
How remarkable was Mr. Roosevelt's famous letter to Mrs. Storer can be seen only by direct quotation. Parts of it are somewhat rough on the members of his cabinet, which then included the late John Hay. Speaking of his willingness to meet Mrs. Storer's wishes by appointing her husband to his cabinet, President Roosevelt wrote in part: "I should count Bellamy's religion in his favor for a cabinet place. Other things being equal, I should like to have a Catholic in the cabinet. I am sure that in the navy department he would do exceedingly well as secretary. I do not know whether, geographically, he would be the right man. For instance, I should like to get a Pacific slope man into the cabinet, and particularly in the navy department, and I do not wish to leave New England unrepresented. At present I see no Pacific slope man who would be competent to fill the position. Moreover, if possible, I should like to get one or more members of the cabinet who are in close touch with the people, carrying weight when they explain the policies, purposes and acts of my administration.

CELEBRATED MASS WHILE POLICE NOTED VIOLATIONS

Large Congregations Attended Prohibited Meetings in France Thursday

Many Prelates Quit Residences But Others Will Wait to Be Put Out--Several Applications Under the Law--Expelled Papal Representative Blames Free Masonry for the Present State of Affairs.

Paris, Dec. 13--There was a total absence today of any of the sensational or dramatic incidents anticipated in alarmist quarters in connection with the execution of the law of separation. The parish priests everywhere celebrated mass in the presence of unusually large congregations, but the actions of the authorities were confined to noting infractions of the law and citing the priests and vicars to appear before justices of the peace.



M. Briand further ado, but a majority of the prelates, while fully prepared to go, announced that they would not depart except under duress. In many parishes in Paris and the interior, Catholic laymen came forward today and spontaneously filed declarations for the holding of services in the deserted churches during the coming year. If this practice is generally followed it will be a distinct victory for the government, relieving it from the necessity of closing churches and throwing on the clergy the responsibility for the dissemination of the public worship.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS IN WILD BATTLE WITH LONDON POLICE

Force Their Way Into House of Commons--Five Arrested and Carried Away Screaming.

London, Dec. 13--The female suffragists made another attempt this evening to hold a meeting within the precincts of the house of commons and as a result five women, and one man were arrested after an exciting fight with the police. The gathering was arranged by the women workers of Manchester and East London, who assembled in strong force. The police were taken unawares, and some women got within the entrance to the house before their object was detected. When the police finally barred the entrance, the women tried to hold their meeting in the palace yard. A force of constables was then summoned to eject them. The women fought wildly, scratching and kicking the officers, but they were eventually compelled to give way.

TO PREVENT TIE-UP OF COAL MINES

Minister of Labor Introduces Bill in Parliament to That Effect

Ottawa, Dec. 13--This was private member's day in the house. Mr. Laurier moved the second reading of his bill providing for the speed of trains over level crossings in thickly populated parts of cities, towns and villages to be ten miles an hour. This bill passed the commons last year, being supported by the minister of railways, but was thrown out by the senate. Mr. Emerson supported the bill and it was read a second time and passed through committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK CABINET OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON

Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley and Sweeney Discuss New Forest Laws With U. S. Expert--Invite Him to Provincial Convention.

Washington, Dec. 13--Premier Tweedie, Attorney-General William Pugsley, and Surveyor-General Sweeney, of New Brunswick, today called on Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest survey, to discuss the new forest laws which have been proposed in New Brunswick. The delegation invited Mr. Pinchot to attend a forestry convention to be held in Fredericton (N. B.), next February.

WILL TRACE MCGILL'S WALL ST. SPECULATIONS

Toronto, Dec. 13--It was settled by Judge Winchester this morning that a commission should go to New York to examine brokers in connection with the alleged stock transactions of Charles McGill, late general manager of the Ontario Bank. The application in the case of George R. R. Cockburn, formerly president of the bank, was abandoned by the crown.

DR. OSLER'S MOTHER IN PERFECT HEALTH ON 100TH BIRTHDAY

Toronto, Dec. 13--Mrs. Featherstone Osler will celebrate her 100th birthday tomorrow, and a large family gathering will take place. Mrs. Osler is the widow of Canon Osler, and her children are Hon. Justice Featherstone Osler, court of appeals; B. S. Osler, Q. C., deceased; Edmund B. Osler, M. P.; Dr. William Osler, regius professor at Oxford; Mrs. Williams, deceased; Mrs. H. C. Gwyn, of Dundas. The aged woman is in perfect health.

ALEX. MACLAREN HELD FOR TRIAL IN BUCKINGHAM RIOTS

Ottawa, Dec. 13--Alexander MacLaren, the millstone lumberman, and five special policemen, concerned in the Buckingham riots, were committed for trial today by Judge Choquette.

BOY STEPPED ON MATCH, \$60,000 FIRE RESULTED

Winnipeg, Dec. 13--Damage to the extent of \$60,000 resulted from a boy stepping on a match in the Winnipeg Sashery Company this morning. Nineteen employees had narrow escapes, being rescued in the nick of time from the fifth story by the firemen. Highly inflammable material caused the flames to spread rapidly.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Hurled from Auto, Going 60 Miles an Hour, Through the Ice of a Lake.

New York, Dec. 13--W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a narrow escape from death today. With his chauffeur he was speeding his 60-horse power racing automobile on the shore of Lake Success, Long Island, when the front axle snapped and the car skidded a zig-zag course. A moment later a wheel became detached and the body of the car struck the ground and tore up the road for fifteen feet or more. The car hurled Mr. Vanderbilt from his seat over the machine into the lake well away from the shore. He sank through the thin ice, but rose immediately and swam to shore. The force with which Mr. Vanderbilt was thrown from the automobile was such that had he met with any obstacle he must have been instantly killed. The chauffeur clinging to his seat and was not seriously injured.

ARRESTED AT MONTREAL EN ROUTE FOR ST. JOHN

Fashionably Dressed Woman, Going to England by Empress, Charged With Passing Bogus Check in Toronto.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, Dec. 13--Katherine Hyde Pearson, a fashionably dressed woman, of distinguished appearance, was arrested in the Windsor Hotel this afternoon by Montreal detectives at the request of the Toronto chief of police. Mrs. Pearson was en route to St. John (N.B.), to take passage for England on the Empress of Britain. A message from Toronto says the woman is wanted there for purchasing \$35 worth of goods with a bogus check. The woman denies the charge. She says she is on the way from her home in Yokohama to visit her old home in England.

ARCTIC WEATHER ON NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

Steamer Ashore, One Frozen to Death and Others Severely Frostbitten.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 13--The schooner Majestic has been driven ashore at Cabot's Island. One member of the crew was frozen to death and the hands and feet of three others were severely frost-bitten before they succeeded in reaching land. The Labrador mail boat Virginia Lake arrived yesterday with her hull and deck covered with ice, and one of her boats missing. The captain of the vessel reported that the voyage was the roughest that he had experienced in the twenty-four years he had followed the sea. For thirteen days the Virginia Lake was buffeted by tempestuous weather. The coast was thickly strewn with ice and during the entire passage the cold was intense.

C. P. R. LOWERS WESTERN PASSENGER RATES

(Special to The Telegraph.) Winnipeg, Dec. 13--The management of the C. P. R. have decided to reduce fares on a considerable portion of their western lines. The present rate is four cents, and it will be cut to three cents a mile. The district of MacLeod, Calgary and Dunmore will benefit by the reduction.

WILL PREVENT HINDOO EMIGRATION TO CANADA

Two Thousand Sikhs Now Destitute in British Columbia, and Secretary for India Has Taken Up Their Case--May Be Repatriated.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, Dec. 13--A special London cable says: Hon. John Morley, secretary for India, has been induced by his radical friends in India to take up the case of 2,000 Sikhs now more or less destitute in British Columbia. It is understood that Mr. Morley has satisfied himself that Indian labor is unsold to Canada, and has instructed Lord Minto to make the fact widely known in India so as to prevent further emigration. The question of whether the 2,000 already in Canada should be repatriated raises the difficulty as to who shall pay. It is contended that the emigration company should do so, unless the Canadian government find the Sikhs useful for the colonization of the newly irrigated small farming lands in Bow River country or the new arable in Vancouver Island.







RIGID INSPECTION OF ALL CANADIAN CANNED GOODS

Hon. Mr. Fisher Explains the Drastic Measures to Be Taken to Protect the Public Health and the High Standing of Our Products Abroad—Will Be a Government Guarantee on Each Package—Tariff Resolutions Up, But Little Progress is Made.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Hon. Sydney Fisher in the house today introduced a bill for the supervision and inspection of canned and un-canned meats, fish, fruits and vegetables. The inspection of canned and un-canned goods is to be more drastic than that in regard to fish, fruits and vegetables.

The minister said that he was open to conviction as to whether or not fish should be placed in the same position as meats. The bill put fish in the same category as fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Fisher proceeded the explanation of the bill with a statement as to why the legislation was necessary. There were certain revelations in Chicago which affected the markets of the world in regard to canned meats. He sent one of his officers to examine all the packing establishments in Canada. The report showed that those establishments, which were not situated together, the same as in Chicago, were in excellent condition as far as sanitary arrangements were concerned. There might be one or two instances which required a little remedy but these were corrected as soon as shown to exist. Indeed, the packers were as anxious as the government to have a system of inspection which their goods might be more easily marketed abroad.

No Inspection Now in Canada. The workmen engaged in the Canadian packing houses were a superior class, principally from Europe. There was no kind of inspection, however, and this was necessary so that the trade might regain and hold its place upon the British market. The United States had expended a large amount of money years ago in tagging and inspection so to hold the German market for pork.

Mr. Fisher proceeding said "As a result of the recent excitement in the United States, the congress has passed a most drastic law going into every detail of inspection, supervision and marking of the meat products exported from that country. Since the Chicago revelations the governments of European countries have been investigating more closely than ever the character and sanitary conditions of the food products imported. Communications have been directed to my department from England and other countries abroad asking what were the laws of Canada in regard to this matter."

The British government sent an officer to the United States to report on whether it would be possible in future to buy United States canned and other foods for the supplies of the British service. Municipal organizations in England, the London county council and other similar bodies have passed very stringent regulations as to the supervision and marking of food to the consuming population. All this indicates that it is necessary for us to do all we possibly can to inspire the confidence of the old country in the articles which we export, for if we do not comply with the regulations in force in these markets we would be at a great disadvantage, especially in comparison with our greatest competitor, the United States.

Drastic American Law. The United States has applied the provisions of the law regarding its export trade to all interstate trade. This affords an additional safeguard in that it is because one of the difficulties of the law which applied only to the export trade was the suspicion that inferior articles intended for export were being carried through and exported to the discredit of the country exporting them.

"In view of the great precautions taken by the United States in the articles which we export, at least as they have done so well, I do not think I need dwell further on the reasons for the introduction of the bill. There already exist a couple of Canadian statutes bearing on this subject, one called the general inspection act (chapter 99 R. S. C.) which provides for inspection, but that law is voluntary and has never been carried into effect; it is of such a general character that it would not meet the necessities of the present case. We have also a law (chapter 105 R. S. C.) applying to goods sold and offered for sale in Canada alone. The provisions of the act are brief and I intend to incorporate them in this bill with a more extended application. Those concerned in the canned goods trade in Canada seem to realize the importance of such a law as I now propose and although it has not been known to them that we proposed introducing a measure of this kind we have had no complaint and in fact they seem to welcome such a law.

Inspection Will Be Rigid. It is intended that the provisions of this bill shall apply to all canned food products. It will apply first of all to canned meats and canned fruits and vegetables and canned fish; it applies also to all meats not canned, such as bacon and ham, poultry, meat and sides or quarters of the larger animals. There are two main divisions of this bill, although many of the sections apply generally to the provisions in regard to meats and canned meats are a little more drastic than are the provisions which apply only to fruits and vegetables and fish.

T. S. Sproule—"What if they put them up in any other form than in cans?" Mr. Fisher—"The word of the act will cover cans or bottles or any similar package. The recent popular excitement has been chiefly directed to un-canned and

Mr. Fielding quoted from Hansard of 1892 that he did so, and the Liberals covered.

Mr. Borden opposed the government taking the power to put the intermediate tariff in force. It should be left to parliament. In his opinion the powers were extraordinary.

Mr. Fielding did not see anything extraordinary in charging twenty-seven and a half per cent. on an article instead of thirty per cent. which was what the intermediate tariff meant. The late government had power in the tariff to impose export duties and it was retained in 1897.

Mr. Armstrong—"I am talking of trade relations with Germany." Mr. Fielding—"Is my honorable friend opposed to the preference?"

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou)—"Has my honorable friend any objection that amicable trade arrangements can be made with Germany, and is he opposed to the surtax until this can be done?"

Mr. Armstrong—"That is an absurd question."

The house adjourned without making any progress with the tariff.

Mr. Fielding explained what the intermediate tariff was. He said he had nothing to do with it more than he already said. It would give the government the right to reduce the tariff, not to raise it. That was the power they were now asking.

Mr. Fielding said that the result was the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties which Conservatives had been trying to accomplish for years and were unable to do so.

Mr. Sproule—And what good did that do? Mr. Fielding—"My honorable friend was supporting that policy for years when his trends were in power, and still nothing was done."

Mr. Fielding continuing said, that the preferential tariff and the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties gave the right to Canada to make special and independent trade arrangements with Britain.

Mr. Sproule denied that he ever voted for the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties.

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The responses of all Anglican bishops were cordial and hopeful, but the general synod of the Church of England will not meet until 1908, no action could be taken by that church until then. These matters were left without discussion, in the hands of a sub-committee.

The report of a sub-committee on doctrine was presented by the secretary, Rev. E. B. White. A few alterations were suggested from that submitted previously, mostly being mere verbal changes, and nothing fundamental was altered.

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The Methodists have fifty-two ministers in the province, and a few Presbyterians, forty-one, and Congregationalists, four.

Dr. J. R. Inch, superintendent of education in the province, said that the people of that province are mostly in favor of union. He is a strong advocate of it, and believes progress is being satisfactorily made by the Baptists and Anglicans, he thinks, may join later.

C. Bell, of Halifax, states the general feeling in Nova Scotia is favorable to union. He expects to see the province ready for it within five years, a strong feeling in encouraging the older provinces to be the unanimous feeling for union in the west. There would be no forcing the matter, he said, but the outlook was very hopeful, as things seemed all to be progressing favorably.

Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, said that there was a cry in all countries after a wreck for the lack of life-saving stations. He said that in the United States, in France, Sweden and Norway, etc. After loss of life the United States service was severely criticized.

The minister said that an amount was pointed out that when the "Stanley" sent her life boat, there was no need of sending the life boat, as the Stanley was in a dory ought to be recognized. It was his intention to establish some life-saving stations on the coast, and after he had heard those who had charge of the patronage he would place these two young men in charge of a station each.

The minister said that an amount was placed in the estimates for life-saving stations.

Mr. Martin (Quebec, P. E. I.) dealt with the matter from a political standpoint. He said that when there was a snow blockade on the island the minister of railways told them to go and shove the snow.

Mr. Emmerson said that he never made any such statement. He was glad that he had the opportunity of correcting the statement by Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) said: "If the object of Mr. Letourneau had been to get better life saving appliances on the coast they would all have been glad to have joined with him, but the complaint of Mr. Letourneau was that he did not like the politics of the minister of marine, therefore, the cause of the wreck must be laid upon him." What were the facts? Mr. Brodeur instructed Mr. Lord, the agent of the department at P. E. Island, to use every possible means in saving life. The instructions were complete. It required a little money to do this and Mr. Lord absolutely refused to do so. Mr. Lord might as well refuse to pay the men. The ordinary sense ought to have told him what to do, yet he did not do it. Therefore if Mr. Letourneau was fair he would have dealt with the agent at P. E. Island, who in this case was responsible and who ought to be removed.

Mr. Macdonald defended Capt. Brown of the Stanley, from the attack made upon him by Letourneau and added the captain of both the winter boats were men of experience and well qualified for the positions they held.

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Mr. Fowler said he was not in the matter as the telegram sent him was clear and explicit enough for him to have done his duty.

Mr. L. Borden complained of the inaction of officers in cases where two or three departments were concerned in the carrying out of any particular service.

Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton) said the officials of the P. E. I. Railway and marine department were unworthy of the position they occupied when they hesitated to make an expenditure of \$80 to save life.

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Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, said that there was a cry in all countries after a wreck for the lack of life-saving stations. He said that in the United States, in France, Sweden and Norway, etc. After loss of life the United States service was severely criticized.

The minister said that an amount was pointed out that when the "Stanley" sent her life boat, there was no need of sending the life boat, as the Stanley was in a dory ought to be recognized. It was his intention to establish some life-saving stations on the coast, and after he had heard those who had charge of the patronage he would place these two young men in charge of a station each.

The minister said that an amount was placed in the estimates for life-saving stations.

Mr. Martin (Quebec, P. E. I.) dealt with the matter from a political standpoint. He said that when there was a snow blockade on the island the minister of railways told them to go and shove the snow.

Mr. Emmerson said that he never made any such statement. He was glad that he had the opportunity of correcting the statement by Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) said: "If the object of Mr. Letourneau had been to get better life saving appliances on the coast they would all have been glad to have joined with him, but the complaint of Mr. Letourneau was that he did not like the politics of the minister of marine, therefore, the cause of the wreck must be laid upon him." What were the facts? Mr. Brodeur instructed Mr. Lord, the agent of the department at P. E. Island, to use every possible means in saving life. The instructions were complete. It required a little money to do this and Mr. Lord absolutely refused to do so. Mr. Lord might as well refuse to pay the men. The ordinary sense ought to have told him what to do, yet he did not do it. Therefore if Mr. Letourneau was fair he would have dealt with the agent at P. E. Island, who in this case was responsible and who ought to be removed.

Mr. Macdonald defended Capt. Brown of the Stanley, from the attack made upon him by Letourneau and added the captain of both the winter boats were men of experience and well qualified for the positions they held.

Mr. Hughes (P. E. I.) gave a description of how the wreck occurred. He attributed it to the captain throwing both his men and the boat overboard. The boat would have drifted into a cove. The captain of the boat agreed with him. He thought that Mr. Macdonald was a little too hard on Mr. Lord, as the latter had an excuse, although probably not a good reason for his action. That was that the life boat would have been there before he could send out.

Geo. W. Fowler (Kings, N. B.) called attention to the wreck of the coast of the county of Kent when all on board, eleven persons, were lost. They were for five days within the grasp of the life.

Mr. Fowler said he was not in the matter as the telegram sent him was clear and explicit enough for him to have done his duty.

Mr. L. Borden complained of the inaction of officers in cases where two or three departments were concerned in the carrying out of any particular service.

Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton) said the officials of the P. E. I. Railway and marine department were unworthy of the position they occupied when they hesitated to make an expenditure of \$80 to save life.

PROMINENT LIFE OFFICIALS GUILTY OF GRAND LARCENY

George Burnham, Vice-President of Mutual Reserve Company, Convicted Tuesday in New York of Falsifying Books and Using Funds for His Own Use—Evidence That Hush Money Was Paid to Conceal Insolvency of the Concern.

New York, Dec. 11.—George Burnham, jr., a vice-president and general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, today was convicted of larceny of \$7,500 of the company's funds. The prosecution and conviction of Burnham was an outgrowth of the investigation of insurance companies in this state by a legislative committee a year ago. Two other officers of the insurance company, Frederick A. Burnham, president, and George D. Eldridge, vice-president, were indicted at the same time as the man who was convicted today. Five indictments were returned against each of the defendants. The charge against George Burnham, jr., is that in 1901 he paid J. Douglas Wells, with company funds, for a loan alleged to have been made to Frederick A. Burnham, the president, and that the payment was concealed by false entries in the books of the company.

One of the sensational features of the trial was the production of a check by the prosecution which bore the name of Louis F. Pryn, former superintendent of insurance, and the United States Express Company, of which United States Senator Charles D. Walcott is president. It was not claimed, however, that Burnham paid the amount of this check to Mr. Pryn but that it was used to resist an alleged demand by Pryn for \$100,000 from the life insurance company.

The prosecution charged that President Frederick A. Burnham borrowed \$5,575 from J. Douglas Wells, saying that he wanted the money to meet this alleged demand by Pryn and that George Burnham repaid this loan with additions from the funds of the company.

In charging the jury, Justice Greenbaum informed them that in order to arrive at a verdict of guilty they must find that the alleged fraud was committed with felonious intent.

The jury was out four hours before returning a verdict of guilty. By request of his counsel, further proceedings were postponed until Friday, and Burnham was returned to the Tombs prison.

BELIEVED EACH OTHER DEAD, BUT SOON WILL BE REUNITED

Couple Separated at Frisco's Disaster—Wife Buried Supposed Body of Husband. Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 12.—A husband and wife, separated since the San Francisco earthquake and each until now believed dead, were reunited in California. A long distance telephone call from Mrs. Hattie Politz westward on reach Stockton, California.

Last summer Mrs. Politz brought from California to (Melrose, Wis.), the charred body of a man and buried it in the cemetery in the belief that the body was that of her husband. Recently she learned that her husband was living on a ranch in California. A long distance telephone conversation confirmed the fact and Mrs. Politz at once prepared to leave for Stockton.

The joy of the reunion will be marred by a touch of sadness, for one of their children has been killed, accidentally since the husband and wife were separated and another child, born since then, did not live. Of these things, as well as of the whereabouts of his wife, Politz was in ignorance. He mourned his entire family as dead.

The family lived in an apartment house in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, its members becoming separated in the days that followed.

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS IN SESSION

Forty-third Annual Meeting at Wolfville—St. Stephen Student Wins Scholarship Prize at Acadia. Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 12.—The forty-third annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Wolfville Apple Storage Company's warehouse here tonight. After the opening prayer, President John Dunsdale, of Acadia College, today in a splendid speech, formally opened the convention, which is to last three days.

President Dunsdale was followed by Prof. W. T. Macoun, of the government experimental farm, Ottawa, in an instructive address dealing with the management of orchards. A. McNeil, chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa; R. W. Starr, Wolfville; J. Smith, Clarence, and W. H. Woodworth, Berwick, continued the session dealing with varieties, cultivation, fertilizing, pruning and cover crop. The association is holding a fruit exhibition in the warehouse.

Prof. J. F. Thrie, acting president of Acadia College, today in the chapel awarded the prize of \$50 for the best scholarship during the freshman year of Fred H. Goucher, son of the Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen (N. B.).

WOULD "STAND PAT" ON OLD METHOD OF SPELLING

Washington, Dec. 11.—"Stand pat" on spelling was Representative Keifer's plea during the course of a speech he made today in the house. He said for the first time in the history of the country it was proposed to legislate on the proper use of the English language in the public prints. "You will be compelled to spell according to law, not according to Webster's or some other standard dictionary," he remarked, and added: "The author of Shakespeare's plays and sonnets was not much of a speller, and he used only a vocabulary of 15,000 words and the blind poet Milton, when he wrote Paradise Lost, was only a poor speller, his vocabulary being confined to only 8,000 words."

Mr. Keifer said it was proposed by the committee to stand pat on the English language, and not to fix its law by man, but the words in our language should be spelled.

Ex-Senator Brown Dead. Washington, Dec. 12.—Former U. S. Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, who was shot in his apartments at the Hotel Raleigh Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, of Salt Lake City, died at midnight tonight at the Emergency Hospital.

Mrs. Bradley will be arraigned in the police court tomorrow on the charge of murder. Her attorneys will set up the defense that she was justified under the unwritten law, in shooting Mr. Brown.

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THE MESHES OF MISCHANCE BY GILBERT WINTLE

A Great Human Interest Serial Filled With Action Now Published for the First Time

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

This final exclamation had no apparent connection with the rest of the sentence. It was called forth by a sudden flash of memory, suggested by his own words...

the Vancouver Hotel, and sat as follows: "Dear Horace, I suppose that you will be rather surprised to get a letter from me from Vancouver, thinking, no doubt, that I was in England. If you did think so, you must have wondered at not hearing from me from there. Now, read on a little and you shall understand everything."

Mr. Root as he gave Horace the letter, sharp as a Manchester broker, but always forgetful, but ought to remember, about a mine is that it is just business, like any other. There may be romance about finding a mine, but there ain't no room for romance in working it. It's a manufactory, where you put in your product and gold, or lead, or whatever it may be, the thing you make. And to make dividends you must keep down cost, save a cent, and you must have a market for it in transport, just like a sugar refinery. There is just one joll that a mine has, and only one, and that is that the article produced is always marketable. But there it is as prosaic a business as any other. Here comes Gaecigna back from his friends. Now let Tom hitch up Maggers' horse to the carriage, and it'll soon be time for you to be off."

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black Felora. No, no, old chap, go in and win. Sandy and I will amaze our selves trotting round with Mr. Root's introductions and finding out how the lands lie. Tomorrow, or the next day, or some day before we start off for wherever we go, you shall prepare your mind for the sight of a nasty, rough cow-boy sort of individual, and if you really don't think I shall scare them, I will give myself the pleasure of calling."

room for doubt about it. We happened to be talking over the ocean when we had all seen this Mr. Martin together, and it came back to the Smiths like a flash; they had no doubt. And then everything fits in so. "Everything—what?" "Oh, dearest, all I knew about him, and what the Smiths knew, and a heap of other things. To tell the truth, Ruth, dear, the man we think he is, is wanted, as they say, that means he is a criminal; and so sure were we, that, though it was anything but a pleasant thing to have to do, Mr. Smith has written to tell the police in England about him. Now, Ruth, dear, let me talk of something pleasanter."







