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PRESS COMMENT ON KING SHORTENS HIS HOLIDAY

The Times Objects to Public Business Being Transacted on Foreign Soil

All-Red Project Seems Assured as Australia and New Zealand Are Ready to Grant Subsidies—Premier Asquith Thought to Be Favorable to Blacksod Scheme—Campbell-Bannerman Was Lukewarm on Question.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, April 9.—A special London cable says: Quite a stir was caused in the highest political and social circles by the half-veiled attack on the king in the Times today, which follows similar comments made last Saturday. Not since Queen Victoria's mid-life has such an outspoken attitude towards the sovereign been adopted by the responsible press. One immediate result of this feeling is the king's decision to curtail his holiday leave. The king will leave Balmoral next Wednesday in order to hold a privy council meeting in London on Thursday. The Times says in substance as follows: It may be a picturesque tribute to the Anglo-French entente that the king and the prime minister are so much at home in France as to be able to transact their most important constitutional business here, but the precedent is not one to be followed. Nothing of the kind should happen again. Only the plea that the king is unwell, which happily, he is not, would excuse the repetition. As matters stand, a week has been unnecessarily lost at a critical period of the session. Moreover further personal conversations between the prime minister and the sovereign during this most critical period are impossible. The Times added that the whole ministerial programme for the session has been upset. The best refutation of the rumor that Lord Strathcona is invalided lies in the fact that he insisted on reading his long paper himself to a distinguished Royal Colonial Institute gathering. His voice was as fresh at the end of an hour and a quarter as it was at the beginning. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was Lord Strathcona's confident demeanor when Sir John Colomb attacked the "All Red" scheme because British money was more needed for the navy, and denied that the British ministers were pledged. It is understood on the highest authority, that the only lukewarm members of the cabinet were Campbell-Bannerman and John Burns. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Churchill always acquiesced in the subsidy through Mr. Asquith demurs as to the £2,500,000 and thinks £1,500,000 should suffice. This is the amount that the Black-od-Halifax scheme contemplates. Mr. Asquith being now premier, must help the scheme. The committee of the British cabinet had arranged a further meeting with the Black-od promoters this week to go over the figures again. Ministerial reconstruction had postponed this meeting. The message which Premier Deakin, of Australia, sent to last night's meeting, ensures Australia's subsidy of \$75,000, which seemed in doubt in view of Australia's new mail contract with the Orient line. Premier Reeves, New Zealand's high commissioner, also made it clear that New Zealand's \$500,000 grant was quite safe. New Zealand feared she was to be asked for \$625,000. The sole question now, therefore, rests with the British government.

BLOW AT AMERICAN LUMBER MILLS HERE

NO MORE ALASKA DEALS IN FUTURE

Britain Recognizes Colonies' Right to a Say in Their Affairs

London, April 9.—The arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain, the text of which has been cabled over here from America, has been well received. Politicians, particularly those interested in colonial affairs, welcome the clause under which Great Britain reserves the right before concluding an agreement on any matter affecting a self-governing dominion to obtain the concurrence therein of this dominion. This clause, it is pointed out by colonial officials, is a timely acknowledgment of the importance of the colonies and a wise departure from the old method of negotiating with respect to colonial affairs without consulting the interests of the colonies a course which heretofore has led to dissatisfaction on the part of the colonies. There is also favorable comment on the reservation that agreements made under this treaty shall not be binding until they have been confirmed by the two governments concerned by an exchange of notes; this clause is considered necessary in view of the obligation to submit American agreements to the senate for ratification. Important information came in a despatch received in the city last evening to the effect that a bill was introduced into the senate at Washington yesterday affecting the lumber interests on the St. John river. It was stated in the despatch that the bill was designed to end the lumbermen's boundary conflicts on the St. John and that the bill would repeal the law permitting American owned and cut lumber manufactured here to have entry into the United States free of duty. It is pointed out, however, by those in touch with the situation, that the bill would not settle the river troubles and the act effect would be to cut off from the American mill owners here the privilege they now have of the free entry referred to. The estimated quantity thus in free from the mills in St. John is between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 feet. It is also believed that the proposed bill is meant as retaliation for the act introduced by Mr. Pugsley at Ottawa a few weeks ago to prevent American operators on the upper St. John attaching booms to the Canadian side of the river except under license of the dominion government. The mills operated in St. John by citizens of the United States and consequently enjoying the privilege of manufacturing and exporting the lumber across the line free of duty are those of Stetson, Cutler & Co., Andre, Cushing & Co., J. R. Warner Co., and the Champlain Mill. The last named, it is understood, has not handled American cut lumber for some years. Representatives of these firms, when informed of the situation last evening declined to talk on the ground that they were busy with their own affairs and that they might make some premature statement. Neither would other local mill owners discuss the matter. Under conditions which now exist, logs are being cut on the river in this district to come down river in bond to the American owned mills at St. John. Certificates of the cut are forwarded to the American consular office in St. John and manifest to that amount are allowed to be shipped free of duty. It was said last night that the local interests would probably put up a fight against the bill, otherwise their operations would be confined to lumber cut on the Canadian side of the river. H. A. Powell, K.C., who acted as counsel for the St. John Lumber Company in the case brought by the Dominion government some time ago, returned from Washington last evening. When asked if his visit was in connection with the bill, Mr. Powell said he was in Washington on other business and knew nothing of the bill except that he had heard on the way home that it had been introduced. He added, that there was a rumor that the effect that negotiations were being carried on between the two governments in looking toward an appointment of a commission to settle the St. John river troubles. The History of the Troubles. As told last night by one closely associated with the troubles on the St. John river, the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 provided that the St. John river, where it forms the international boundary shall at all times be free and open for both people and in no wise obstructed by either. A few years ago the State of Maine acting it is claimed contrary to treaty rights, incorporated companies with charter powers were organized and created works in the St. John river, blocking the river near Van Buren (Me.) from the American bank to an island in the stream, and a boom was erected on the other side of the island, and also building a dam across the river. The definition of what is the river channel enters into the dispute in connection with these works. The companies claim the right to hold up a logs coming down the St. John river until they have sorted them and secured their own, and it is claimed by local lumbermen that as much as 40 or 50 million feet of lumber has been thus held up. The logs all come down in freestone time. The local operators say that in the first year of the troubles the American companies not only held up the logs but used some 10,000 piers; that they admit having done so but say they were having a loss to the New Brunswick Government of \$100,000 for the piers. At the time they were let go after freestone time as they would have been stranded; that they were willing to pay for them. That, however, the local men claim, is not the question, and as a matter of fact the logs have not been paid for. In the second year, large quantities of logs were piled for sorting and it is claimed that very heavy loss was entailed on the local men. The danger in holding the logs for sorting lay in the fact that the freestone must be taken quick advantage of and a few days delay might mean a very large percentage of loss in value of the lumber. A feature of the trouble one year was the dynamiting of the obstructing boom by the late Mr. Pond, who was in charge of the driving of the logs for the Brunswick operators. The attorney-general of New Brunswick brought action against one of the companies, but the case was postponed from time to time on the understanding that

WILL PROBE MARINE SCANDALS VERY SOON

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Announces That Judge Cassels is About Ready

Premier Advocates Spanking as Cure for Boys Smoking Cigarettes—Dr. Sproule Charges That Imported Ones Contain Poison—Parliament to Take Six Days Recess—Bill to Stop Undesirables Passes.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 9.—Hon. Mr. Broderick introduced a bill in the house today to exempt vessels of less than 150 tons from paying signal dues entering the port of Halifax. The bill was read a first time. In reply to Mr. Monk, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that there was no correspondence on the project of the All-Red line or faster steamship service across the Atlantic between Canada and Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that when the house adjourns on Wednesday next, it stands adjourned until the following Tuesday, the 22nd inst. Mr. Emmerson asked that for the convenience of the Maritime province men, the adjournment be to Wednesday, April 23. Sir Wilfrid said that he followed the usual practice and it would be best to remain that way. The motion was carried. Marine Inquiry at Once. In answer to Mr. Foster, Sir Wilfrid said that Judge Cassels would not doubt commence work immediately. He could not say whether a departmental investigation was to precede the judicial inquiry—that was a matter for the minister. In answer to Mr. Borden, Mr. Oliver said that Drake Robertson, the assistant superintendent of immigration was in Halifax, investigating the local troubles in the immigration department. The case of the difference which he recently presented to the house, the debate upon which was adjourned. He wanted to have a statement from the government. Mr. Blain said that he sympathized with the movement against cigarettes, but it was not relevant to the bill before the house. Mr. Blain said that sympathy did not go far. What was required was that the government should do something. Mr. Foster said that the government should place Mr. Blain's resolution, which was talked out on the order paper so that it could be reached. He said that cigarette smoking was injurious and should be stopped. Laurier's Cure for the Cigarette Habit. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave his views pointing out that he did not smoke himself and he did not like to see boys smoke. He said that the government should be between the cigarette and the bill in question, and so far as he could see, there was no difference between using tobacco cigarettes or otherwise. The cigarette was cheap. One day in Quebec he took a cigarette away from a boy, and much could be done by home training in the provinces passed legislation against cigarettes. The boy who smoked cigarettes should be spanked. Mr. Templeman said that if that were so, it should be made a criminal offence in all parts of the country. Mr. Templeman said that the department had cigarettes collected and analyzed and the chief analyst reported that they contained nothing but tobacco. Dr. Sproule believed that this was correct as far as Canadian cigarettes were concerned. What he referred to was the imported cigarette. Mr. Templeman said that he would have a collection made of imported cigarettes and have them analyzed. The tobacco bill was read a third time also Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the immigration act, providing for immigrants to come direct from the place of origin or citizenship. The Civil Service Report. The report of the civil service commission was its appearance on Tuesday in printed form, 275 pages in bulk. The main report occupies 46 pages. The remainder is taken up by appendices. (Continued on page 7, sixth column.)

HARRIMAN SOON TO CONTROL ERIE

This Will Give Railway Czar a Complete Transcontinental Road.

New York, April 9.—Following the action of E. H. Harriman in providing \$85,000,000 yesterday for the payment of maturing notes, it was said today in Wall street that the Erie road will shortly pass under the absolute control of Mr. Harriman and his associates, who stand ready to spend under certain conditions \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for improvements. If these plans are completed, Mr. Harriman's long-cherished plan of a perfectly equipped complete transcontinental road, with Erie as the eastern outlet, will have been realized.

WHEAT MAKES NEW LOW PRICES

Chicago, Ill., April 9.—Wheat declined on the local exchange today primarily because of favorable reports regarding the new crop in the southwest. At the close, the May delivery showed a net loss of 1 5/8c. Corn was down 1/4c. Oats were a shade lower and provisions unchanged, to 5 cents lower to 5 1/2c. (See page 34; July, 83 1/2 to 58; September, 82 1/4.)

MAIL CARRIERS CANNOT CARRY LIQUOR IN FUTURE

Clause in New Contracts That Provides Cancellation if They Are Found Out.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 9.—The postmaster general has taken a new departure in regard to all future contracts entered into with mail carriers which will have the approval and support of the temperance people of the dominion. A proposition will be included in all contracts which will prevent carriers from carrying intoxicating liquors. It is said that at present mail carriers bring liquor into country districts along with their mails, and Mr. Lemieux has made up his mind to have this stopped. If any one violates this part of the contract it will be cancelled by the department.

NEW HONORS FOR BANGOR PRIEST

Bangor, Me., April 9.—With impressive ceremony before a congregation which filled all available space in St. John's Catholic church, the Rev. Edward McSweeney, pastor of the church, was invested tonight with the rank of domestic prelate. Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, Bishop of Portland, conducted the services and preached an eloquent sermon upon the Good Shepherd, and at the same time extolled the recipient of the honor. Monsignor McSweeney responded in brief remarks and the services concluded with the benediction, with Rt. Rev. F. X. Trautel, Oldtown, as celebrant. St. John's pastor has recently been appointed permanent rector and his good honor is a source of congratulation to his parishioners, among whom the distinguished clergyman has labored zealously for thirty-four years. Monsignor McSweeney is one of the most prominent men in New England and the honor conferred upon him is considered in all circles a well deserved one.

FORMER N. B. WOMAN WANTS \$30,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Man Who Promised to Marry Her is Dead, and She is Suing His Executors. Boston, April 9.—Mary E. Wrynn, formerly of Calhoun (N. B.) and now of Salem (Mass.) wants \$30,000 from the estate of Michael R. Downey, of Providence (R. I.) because of the failure of the late Mr. Downey to keep an alleged promise to marry her. The suit is brought against Harry S. Bridgford, of Brighton (Mass.) who is executor of the Downey estate. Following the death of his wife, Miss Wrynn served as housekeeper for Downey and during the time she alleges he paid her the most ardent attentions and it was finally agreed that they should marry, but although she was at all times ready and willing to carry out her part of the agreement, Mr. Downey kept putting the event off until finally he died.

HEAVY STORM AT HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., April 9.—(Special.) The snow storm which set in last evening has proved to be really the worst of the season. A foot fell in this evening, a north-east gale is blowing in high winds. The snow will benefit the lumbermen.

ROOSEVELT WOULD CRUSH OUT ANARCHISTS AND THEIR PUBLICATIONS

Washington, D. C., April 9.—In one of the shortest messages which he has yet transmitted to congress, President Roosevelt today called the attention of that body to the necessity for further legislation on the subject of anarchism. With the message he transmitted a resolution reviewing the legal phases of the question by Attorney General Bonaparte. The president's message follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: I hereby submit a letter from the department of justice which explains itself in this opinion. I hold that existing laws give the president power to prosecute an anarchist generally from being an instrument in the commission of a crime. That is to prohibit the use of force for the advocacy of murder, arson, and I shall act upon such invitation. Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance, and the anarchist is the enemy of humanity,

ONTARIO BANK SUES ITS FORMER DIRECTORS

(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, April 9.—A motion for further particulars in the suit of the Ontario Bank against its directors, which institution, was made by counsel for the defendants before Master in Chambers Cartwright at Osgoode Hall this morning. Judgment was reserved. The directors are seeking to get the details of losses alleged to have been sustained by the bank through their alleged negligence. The chief item to be gone into will be that of losses set down to "speculative investments."

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION PROMISES

Dr. Pugsley Gives Estimates for Numerous Public Works, But Says Government Hasn't Decided About the Wisdom of Going on With the Work. (Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 9.—Answering a question of G. W. Ganong, Dr. Pugsley said today that the estimated cost of building a wharf at Whitehead, Grand Manan, was \$6,680. The government was considering the question of putting the item in the supplementary estimates. Dr. Pugsley said the government engineer made report on improvements at Seal Cove harbor and suggested that the requirements would be best met by a continuation of the breakwater rather than by dredging. The Government is also considering whether they will put this item in the estimates.

HOPEFUL OF GOVERNOR GUILD'S RECOVERY

Boston, April 9.—The condition of Governor Curtis Guild has shown such favorable progress during the present week that his relatives and immediate friends look for his recovery. They admit, however, that it will be quite a long while before the governor can be as active as before his illness.

CONSIDERING WHETHER THEY WILL PUT THIS ITEM IN THE ESTIMATES

The engineer reported that to build a public wharf at Leonardville, Deer Island, would cost \$8,800, including dredging. The government is considering whether to put this item in the estimates. Dr. Pugsley, also answering a question of Mr. Ganong, said that an application was made to the government to take over the telegraph or cables giving telegraphic communication between the island of Grand Manan and the mainland. The application was made by the Grand Manan Telephone Company. The matter was also under consideration.

STIFF REPORT ON UNSAFE BUILDINGS; AGGRESSIVE ACTION NOW TO FOLLOW

The report of the committee after inspection of schools and other buildings was as follows: St. John, N. B., 27 March, 1906. To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Common Council of the City of Saint John: Gentlemen—At the last meeting of the Common Council on motion of Alderman McGoldrick the committee were appointed a committee to examine the public schools and other public buildings in this city and report on the conditions of the same and particularly with reference to their safety, the means of escape in case of fire, and the fire escapes.

The report of the committee after inspection of the school buildings, the Public Hospital and the different theatres with the view of making recommendations as would in their humble opinion, be likely to reduce to a minimum the fire risks in these buildings, especially in the schools, now submitted to you, their labors to you for your careful perusal and consideration, coupled with the request that this report may be published so that the public shall be fully informed of the condition of affairs as they now exist in the public schools.

The public schools in this city are in a state of affairs that is a disgrace to the city. The buildings are in a state of decay and the fire escapes are in a state of disrepair. The committee has found that the buildings are in a state of such a state of decay that it is necessary to recommend that the buildings be repaired and the fire escapes be replaced.

KINGS COUNTY COURT

Hampton, N. B., April 7.—(Special)—The April term of the Kings county court, Judge Wedderburn presiding, opened this morning at eleven o'clock. His Honor called the sheriff's attention to the absence of the flag which courtesy and custom call to be flown over the court house when any of the King's justices are present in the prosecution of public business. He was informed that the heralds are broken, and thereupon instructed the sheriff to request the building committee of the municipal council to have the necessary repairs made so that the present omission might not occur again.

His honor gave judgment in the Scott appeal case of Hugh J. McCormack, tried at the last court reducing the magistrate's conviction from a second to a first offence and dismissing the appeal. He also complained of the excessive costs in the case two thirds of which were unnecessary, and of the expense of an affidavit under the statute. The costs amounted to \$29.00 and there had been eight adjournments without apparent sufficient cause.

The only suit entered on the docket was that of the Sussex Mercantile Company vs. John Berne, an action to recover the cost of a thrasher which the defendant alleges was not up to the warranty. W. B. Jonah represented the plaintiff company and moved for trial but neither counsel nor attorney were present for defendant and at that moment a telegram was handed to the judge by Daniel Mullin, St. John, saying he had just been detained and asking that the case might stand until he could reach the court. This was conceded by his honor and a recess was taken until two o'clock.

On the 7th inst., the county court reassembled after recess found Mr. Mullin, counsel for defendant in the case present, but in a somewhat embarrassed position from having had no time to confer with his client, who only engaged his services by telephone from Hampton on the morning of the 7th inst. He also stated that the defendant was but imperfectly acquainted with English and it might be necessary to employ a French interpreter. Mr. J. J. Gallagher, of Grand Falls, had intended to be present, but for some cause had not put in an appearance, and he had communicated with the counsel with a view to have the matter come before his honor in chambers at St. John, but the judge had left the city on that morning, April 1st, and nothing further was done until he received the message that the defendant had been conferred with his client. His honor referred the difficulties of the case and the wrong done to the court, counsel and jury by the seemingly vacillating course of the defendant's attorney, and expressed his willingness to have the case stand over to the next court, if the defendant could not get to the court by that time.

After fifteen minutes' conference with defendant, Mr. Mullin returned into court and said he was unable to pay the costs of the day. The following jury were then sworn: Mr. J. A. Uprichart, Chas. E. Ryan, David Floyd, James McCarth, Mr. Jonah opened his case to the jury, rehearsing the particulars of the sale of the thrasher, and the company's agent at Madawaska, in July, 1906, for \$225. The payment to be made in three annual instalments of \$75 each, without interest. The defendant, the agent named, was sworn and testified as to the sale to the defendant, the contract being signed by him in duplicate, which they have in their possession. The witness testified that the defendant was not present at the time of the sale, and that the defendant was not present at the time of the sale, and that the defendant was not present at the time of the sale.

St. John's, N. F., April 7.—After a twenty-nine days' cruise, one of the longest on record, the steamer Adventure arrived in port tonight and reported an unfavorable season for the sealing fleet. Two steamers were lost and four damaged—catch will be light.

Duchess of Marlborough Speaks on Public Playground Topic



(On left) DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, CH. PRINCEMENT, HAROLD VAN DER PLIGT (on right)

A gathering unique almost to the social annals of New York for its personnel of brains, beauty and wealth, stood up last week in the Waldorf-Astoria and drank champagne toast to the health of the new playgrounds of the city. The Duchess of Marlborough, the distinguished English noblewoman, was the guest of honor.

"Having had the opportunity of coming into touch with the public work being done by women in England, I hoped I might be able to sound a note of encouragement to my own countrywomen who are devoting their lives to bettering the social condition of the poor in this city in England, as you know, the influence of women has permeated every field of human endeavor, political and philanthropic, no less than in the really splendid achievements of the associations formed to guard and help girls who toil in factories and shops, to provide employment for the wives of convicted criminals, to care for the fatherless and orphaned, and to make playgrounds for little children.

"It is not possible for the women citizens of this great republic to recognize that personal obligation on its ethical basis and to turn it into account in practical works. The amelioration of the social and educational conditions under which the children of the big cities are being brought up, is, in truth, a worthy beginning. Surely this is a woman's work—surely woman's duty. This playground association is rendering superb service to the country, for it is insuring to its future citizens the fine physique and alert minds we associate with Americans. Only the other day I visited one of the splendid public schools of New York. It was a pleasure to see the wonderful results of the mental, moral and physical training the children receive and to come into touch with the personal devotion which emanates from all the staff.

GIRLS ON SALE FOR ROYALTY, SAYS DAY

Syracuse Chancellor Refers to Foreign Suitors as "Rags and Tatters"

MARKET FOR WOMEN IN U. S. AS IN ORIENT

Sermon Dealt With the Wealthy, Their Sons and Daughters—Business and Heaven.

QUEBEC BISHOP CHANGES HIS MIND

Apologizes to Judge for Refusing to Obey Order of Civil Court.

DISASTROUS SEASON FOR SEALING FLEET

Two Steamers Lost in the Ice and Four Damaged—Catch Will Be Light.

NOVEL DEFENCE

More Dementia Defence in Case of Amateur Burglar.

ANTI-SALOON TALK ALL OVER ILLINOIS

Pastors Give Up Pulpits to Advocates Women Parade.

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Advertisement for 'New Century' Washing Machine, highlighting its features and benefits.

Advertisement for 'Dye to Any Color' soap, emphasizing its effectiveness in dyeing fabrics.

Advertisement for 'Hill's Road Convicted of Granting Rebates', discussing the company's practices and the impact on the market.

THE BROWN-MACDONALD QUARREL

Dr. Parkin Reviews Some Famous Episodes in Canadian Political History.

(Canadian Gazette, London). Dr. Parkin, in his newly published life of Sir John Macdonald, which was reviewed in the Canadian Gazette of last week, and will, we hope, soon be seen in the lists of an English publisher, makes clear the heavy loss Canada suffered in the most difficult of her years of national upbuilding from the bitterness of personal hostility that marked the relations of those two great Canadian statesmen, the Hon. George Brown and Sir John Macdonald. In the struggles of 1854 Brown and Macdonald came into violent conflict on the floor of parliament. Brown, swinging his long arms and in terms of vehemence, made an attack upon what he termed the "kaleidoscopic politics" of Macdonald. The "hot-tempered Highlander," as Dr. Parkin puts it, "for once forgot his caution, and his courtesy, and his regard for truth, springing to his feet, Macdonald poured out a torrent of invective, charging Brown with falsifying testimony, suborning confederates to commit perjury, and so on. This lapse into the language of personal passion taught Macdonald a severe lesson. Yet Brown and Macdonald found themselves in later years in the same cabinet. Though for years no word had passed between Macdonald and himself, the two men now honorably sank their differences in the common work. "We acted together, dined at public places together, played euchre together, crossed the Atlantic, and went to society in England together, and yet on the day after he resigned we resumed our old positions and ceased to speak."

VANDERBILT WON'T CONTEST EVIDENCE



That Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt will put no evidence in to rebut that of his wife in her suit for divorce was stated authoritatively yesterday. His lawyers will rest on cross-examination of her witnesses and after seeing that his interests are conserved in any findings that may be reached by the referee or court. Nor is Mrs. Vanderbilt expected to be a witness. Any statements she may make to the referee will be in the form of a deposition taken by a commissioner. That such depositions were being taken yesterday was stated by one of the persons most concerned as the explanation of the absence from the city of Henry B. Anderson and Chandler P. Anderson, Mr. Vanderbilt's counsel, and John G. Milburn, of counsel for Mrs. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt's bill of complaint, it was stated yesterday, is general rather than specific in its charges. While those interested continue to decline to comment on its contents it is known that while at least one name appears, such is concealed under the statement "and at other times and places with the mother for the present unknown." Mr. Vanderbilt's answer to this is a brief general denial.

NEWFOUNDLAND ARRESTS AMERICAN FISHERMEN

St. John's, Nfld., April 7.—At the request of the magistrate at Channel, a port near Cape Ray, the colonial government has ordered the cruiser Fiona to apprehend the Gloucester, Mass., schooner Arethus and place Capt. Morrisey under arrest on a charge of violating the Newfoundland laws which prohibit the use of haul pots (trawls) within three miles of the shore. Capt. Leroy Spinney, of the schooner Athlete and Capt. Charles Rudolph of the schooner Harry W. Nickerson, both of Gloucester, were convicted yesterday of the same offence and fined \$100 each, which they paid under protest. The dispute has been referred to the authorities at Washington by Congressman Gardner of the Gloucester district and will probably be carried to London. The full account of the capture of the two captains indicates that it was attended by several exciting incidents. The particulars were received here today from Channel. Last Saturday morning Capt. Spinney, Rudolph and Morrisey were summoned by legal process to appear before the magistrate at Channel on charges of violating the Newfoundland laws. A writ was served on each captain, but all three ignored the document and setting sail, proceeded to sea yesterday forenoon in defiance of the court's order. During the afternoon the Harry A. Nickerson and Athlete encountered a heavy ice field which extended for miles. The ice was driven in along the coast before a high wind and endangered the two vessels, which were forced to return to port. The Arethus, which got away first, was able to get clear of the ice pack and escape.

JUDGE CASSELS THREATENS TO PROBE DEEP IN MARINE AND FISHERIES SCANDAL

Ottawa, April 7.—The correspondence between Judge Cassels and Sir Wilfrid Laurier with reference to the appointment of the former as commissioner to inquire into the affairs of the marine department was presented to the house today. On April 2 Judge Cassels addressed Sir Wilfrid as follows: "Dear Sir Wilfrid—You will pardon me for writing you on the subject referred to in the press of a royal commission to investigate the affairs of the department of marine and fisheries. As I have received no communication in regard to this commission, possibly I may be premature in referring to the subject. I have, however, had a few words with Hon. Mr. Lemieux, and I believe that my name has been mentioned as the commissioner. "It would be absurd for me not to be deeply interested in the subject, and being trusted with such an important investigation. I must, however, place my views on record in regard to this matter as well as all future references or arbitrations. When I accepted the position of judge of the exchequer court I did so fully aware of the pecuniary loss which was involved. The position is one of high honor, and for reasons of my own, I have accepted the honor conferred upon me by the government of Canada. "Raps Other Judges. "I have always believed, and do still believe that no judge or other judicial officer should accept any position as commissioner, arbitrator or otherwise, which may yield him any emolument over and above the pay which the law allows him in virtue of his judicial position. I freely concede to others the right to entertain different views on this subject. I am not, however, to change my own view. "By chap 138 of the revised statutes of Canada it is enacted that the judge of the exchequer court of Canada shall directly or indirectly engage in any occupation of business other than his judicial duties. As a judge of the exchequer court of Canada and acting in a judicial capacity, an unwilling to the best of my ability and strength to discharge any other duties that may be imposed upon me by the parliament, to use the phrase of the poor 'stipend,' to use the phrase of the poor 'stipend,' and that I am acting judicially. "It is for the government and parliament to designate what duties I shall undertake. If it is the will of parliament that the duty should be imposed court."

FORMER FREDERICTON YOUNG MAN TRIES SUICIDE AT CHICAGO

Roy Alward, Student at University, Rescued, Much Against His Will, from Drownings. Chicago, Ill., April 6.—Roy Alward, of Fredericton, a law student at the University of Chicago, struggled against four policemen in an effort to commit suicide yesterday in the lake. He finally was dragged to shore in the presence of hundreds of persons who had been attracted to the park by the spring weather. When placed in a cell on the charge of disorderly conduct Alward broke down and wept. "Too much college life, mixed with too much women and wine," he said, "bumped my brain and led me to believe I would be better off out of the world."

DIRECTORS OF QUEBEC BRIDGE CO. DREW LARGE SUMS FOR SERVICES

Ottawa, April 7.—Hon. Mr. Scott in answer to Senator Landry today, who asked about payments to officers, directors and engineers of the Quebec Bridge Company said: "Since Mr. Parent entered the company in 1897 the directors have been paid as follows: R. Audette, vice-president, \$8,639; V. Bowell, \$3,911; B. Dumoulin, \$2,000; Hon. N. Garnau, \$2,721; J. B. Laliberte, \$2,915; G. Lemoine, \$3,280; Hon. S. N. Parent, for services as president for over ten years, \$24,250; H. M. Price, \$3,505; Hon. J. Sharples, \$2,000. The secretary has been paid \$10,800 and \$425 travelling expenses from March 1897 to date."

HOLDS DEGREE OF D. D. FROM MT. ALLISON

Frederick Woods was born in St. John's (N. F.) more than seventy years ago and came to this country when a young man. He studied in Sackville academy, New Brunswick, Genesee college at Lima, New York, and in 1859 was graduated from Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut, where he received the master degree in 1862. In 1866 he was honored with the degree of D.D. by Mt. Allison university, New Brunswick. He joined the New England conference in 1859 and has held numerous pastorates, including the churches at Westfield, Trinity of Springfield, Bloomfield-st. of Boston, Walnut-st. Church, Lowelltown, Fitchburg and several other places. He was pastor of the Methodist church in this town in 1876 and 1877 and also during the past two years. He has published several sermons and addresses. He preached the baccalaureate sermon at Mt. Allison university, Sackville, New Brunswick, in 1886. During his long service in the ministry he never engaged in any other professional work. He has four children, two daughters, who make their home with their parents, and two sons, Frederick S. Woods, professor of mathematics in the institute of Technology, and William J. Woods, principal of manual training in the Durfee high school, Fall River.

CRAZED MAN WOUNDS AND KILLS MONTREAL OFFICERS

Montreal, April 6.—One policeman was instantly killed and two others severely wounded as the result of the drunken frenzy of a book agent named James Smith, this afternoon in one of the most extraordinary battles that has ever been witnessed in Montreal. It took the combined forces of the police, the detective and the fire brigade to finally land the man, who was shot in three places, but apparently not fatally wounded. The dead man is Constable George Shee. The wounded. Chief Detective Silas Carpenter, shot in the arm and leg; Constable Joseph Foucault, shot in the head, not dangerously hurt; James Smith carried to the police headquarters and was sent to the police hospital. The scene of the tragedy was No. 34 Manoe street where Smith was engaged for the past four years with Mrs. Prichard. Smith, who was a well known character in the city, had always been a quiet man but during the past few days he had been drinking. This morning he threatened Mrs. Prichard with a shotgun and so frightened her that she left the house and went to the police headquarters and there out a warrant against Smith. Constables Foucault and O'Shaughnessy were sent to serve the warrant, and proceeded to the house, where they found the door locked. On ringing the bell, Smith came to the door, and asked what they wanted, and then said they could not see him. "You had better not come in here," the man said in a quiet tone, and went into his room of the passage. The next moment he came out with a shot gun and poking it through the glass window fired straight at Foucault's head. His aim was not true and he struck a dancing blow on the constable's forehead, knocking him backward into O'Shaughnessy's arms. Smith did not then fire again, and O'Shaughnessy assisted his comrade to a nearby wood yard, where he called for an ambulance, and telephoned to police headquarters what had happened. Constable Killed. Constables Shee, Botschal, Quimet and Demaris were then sent to serve the warrant. When they arrived at the place they again found the door locked, and on ringing the bell Smith came to the door again, and without a word of warning levelled his gun at Shee and fired, killing him almost instantly. Smith at once retreated into his room, and proceeded to barricade himself in, while the constables carried their dead comrade to the sidewalk. More police reinforcements were called, word of the fracas spread all over the city, and an enormous crowd gathered, which constantly grew. Smith could be seen in his room walking around with his gun in his hands. The crowd kept a respectful distance and every few minutes the madman walked to the window and held his gun up. Just how to get the man without sacrificing unnecessary lives was the problem of Police Captain, Chief of Detectives Carpenter, and these with the various sub-chiefs and a whole host of special service men gathered on the spot. But Smith with his gun was apparently in full command of the situation, although all the police force on the scene were armed with heavy revolvers, they were instructed by Chief Carpenter not to kill the man unless in self-defence. Called Out Fire Brigade. Finally the fire brigade was called out, and after streams of water were turned on the place, the police rushed it, firing as they went. The murderer kept up his fusillade and wounded Carpenter, but finally he was wounded in turn by the police and overpowered. He will live. More than 5,000 persons saw the end of the fight.

GANONG QUERIES ABOUT SEVERAL CHARLOTTE COUNTY MATTERS

Ottawa, April 7.—G. W. Ganong has given notice in the house of a number of questions in regard to wharves and dredging at the port of Charlotte, N. B. He will ask if the government engineers made an estimate of the cost of a suitable wharf at Whitehead, Grand Manan; also, the engineer's estimate for dredging at Cove Harbor and Seal Cove; also if an estimate was made for a wharf at Leonardville, Deer Island, and if any work has been done there. He also asks if telegraph or cable giving telegraphic communication between the island of Grand Manan and the New Brunswick mainland.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST YUKON GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

Ottawa, April 7.—A return presented to parliament today contains copies of a petition asking that John T. Lithgow, controller of the Yukon, be appointed commissioner of the Yukon. This was after the resignation of Mr. Melnes. Following these came a resolution from the Young Men's Liberal Club of Dawson making strong charges against Lithgow and accusing him of being publicly extravagant and immoral and stating that his conduct was a public scandal and asking his removal from office.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, BOSTON, TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS

Boston, Mass., April 6.—An important change in the banking circles of this city became known tonight when it was announced that the National Bank of the Republic, for many years one of the leading national banks of this city, has transferred its business and assets for liquidation to the National Shawmut Bank, the oldest national bank in New England. It is announced that the Shawmut National Bank does not buy the assets of the Bank of the Republic, but that the change goes into effect tomorrow morning when the business of the National Bank of the Republic will be transferred through the Shawmut. The Shawmut, it is announced, purchases of only be good will and business of the bank.

SCOTT ACT VIOLATIONS COSTLY AT NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, April 6.—Scott Act Inspector Ashford is making it lively for liquor dealers. In his twelve months of office he has collected about \$600 from one establishment alone in fines. The same day he collected a \$100 fine for a second offence of a clerk, he mailed the same hotel and carried off the whole supply of intoxicants on hand. This proprietor is going out of the business on April 30. The conduct of the railway accident—Victor Vye, Alfred Jardine and Brake-man McCabe, are improving slowly.

ONTARIO WELL-DIGGER, MISSING FOUR MONTHS, FOUND DEAD IN VAT

Orangeville, Ont., April 7.—A sensation was created this morning by the discovery of the body of Jack Hamby, a well known well-digger, in an unused vat in the rear of Atkins' tannery. Humble had been missing since about Dec. 1, but as he frequently went off without mentioning his destination it was not thought anything of. A large sum of money was found in his pocket. Deceased leaves a widow and family of small children. An inquest will be held.

OIL WELL ON CHURCH LOT

Butler, Pa., April 7.—No services could be held in the Reformed Church at Petersburg, the "Cabbage Patch" oil district of this county today, because the congregation had gone into a strike of oil prospecting, having struck a gusher last night, on the church lot 50 feet from the building. The flow was so strong during the night that it was necessary to have a large force kept at work to care for the oil. The lucky strike is a godsend to the struggling congregation, which is in debt for its property and which its pastor back salary. The well, it is believed, will pay off all debts and provide a new sum for future expenses. It is expected to settle down to not less than 100 barrels a day. There was much discussion over leasing the land for prospecting, but now that it has succeeded those who supported it are jubilant and the former objectors are reconciled.

THOUSANDS ATTEND ANNE MULLIN'S FUNERAL AT ST. JOHN'S

St. John's, N. F., April 7.—The body of Anne Mullin, the young woman who was murdered at Arlington, Mass., was interred today in the Roman Catholic cemetery following a requiem mass at the cathedral attended by several thousand persons. When the body arrived last night, an immense crowd was at the railroad station and followed the hearse to the Mullins home on Blackmarsh road.

EGGS EASED CONSCIENCE

Washington, April 7.—On Saturday last a firm of patent attorneys here received by express a small box labelled "eggs." When opened the box was found to contain a light model of an invented tool and 12 eggs. The clerks were puzzled, as there seemed to be no connection between the model and the eggs, and were at a loss to understand until a letter in the mail explained that it was from Mrs. W. T. Rossman, the inventor, who lives at Jitongpau, Sullivan county, New York. Mrs. Rossman said that to insure safe delivery and careful handling she marked the package "eggs." She put the eggs in, she said, to keep from telling a lie, "and they are strictly fresh eggs." The eggs evidently served their purpose, though five were broken.

QUEBEC GENERAL ELECTION LIKELY ABOUT MAY 15

Quebec, April 7.—In the face of reported objections from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier Gouin seems to have decided to hurry on the provincial elections at the earliest possible date. The premier wants to see the session of the legislature, and an almost immediate appeal to the electors is to be made by the government with a view of bringing the people to the polls on May 15. It is now said that the C. P. R. will formally take over the New Brunswick Southern Railway about May 1, and that the American express company will hand over all parcels destined for St. John to the Dominion express company at Vancouver, making a quicker express service from Boston here.

PARLIAMENT'S EASTER RECESS

Ottawa, April 7.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice that the house will adjourn from Wednesday, April 15, until the following Tuesday for the Easter holidays.

WESTERN MEMBERS IN HOUSE WANT HUDSON BAY ROAD BUILT

Ottawa, April 7.—On motion to go into supply today, Mr. Knowles (West Assiniboia), proceeded to discuss the necessity of the Hudson Bay railway in the interest of the West. Transportation facilities were vital to the west. The construction of a road to Fort Churchill would afford an outlet for the produce of the west to the British market. Fort Churchill had one of the finest harbors in the world open about nine months in the year. The straits were navigable for about four months. The opening of this new route would benefit the east as well as the west. He was opposed to the tying up of ten per cent of the land for the undertaking as suggested by Mr. Sifton. He was opposed to tying up any land. He advocated the pre-emption system as suggested in Mr. Oliver's bill on the grounds that the 320-acre farm was better than a 160 one.

THE ELEGANT CHAIR \$3.75. Do not miss this opportunity. Buy your chair now. It is the best and most comfortable chair ever made. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. Buy yours today. Write to the manufacturer for a catalogue and price list. The manufacturer is located in St. John's, N. B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year.

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

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 11, 1908.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

THE REPORT ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Public gratitude is due the men who examined the public buildings at the instance of the common council and prepared the comprehensive, straightforward and courageous report printed in the Telegraph's news columns this morning.

But it is only the first step. Unless the others are taken, promptly and effectively, the work done by the committee of inspection will be thrown away.

St. John's last experience in this matter must now be referred to for the purpose of preventing any such retreat from responsibility as was witnessed before. After the Chicago theatre horror, Chiefs Kerr and Clark, and Director Wisely made a report on about forty public buildings.

The council, at first, professed a determination to make these buildings safe, no matter what influences might be found to favor evasion and delay. In some cases the owners of the buildings made the requisite changes, or some of them, voluntarily. In some cases they were persuaded to make the improvements.

Some Judges and Others Great knowledge of the law commands confidence and large remuneration in most civilized countries, and it is well so; but there is much in what a contemporary has to say about spade-work in the lower courts, the importance of the every-day cases that come before police court judges.

Existing legislation is sufficient to reach some of the evils complained of. It could be enforced. But a new act is necessary to give the city full power to needed alterations in our present and to control the erection of new buildings so that every one of them shall conform to the modern requirements.

Its school board, and citizens generally today have the situation made clear to them in the report of the inspecting committee. At some risk of repetition we direct attention particularly to the following portions of the report: Briefly, we have to report finding material and patent defects in all of the public school buildings calling for amendment.

First, in the planning of the exits and entrances thereto. Second, the want of proper fire escapes. Third, the absence of portable chemical fire extinguishers. Fourth, the improper location of the smaller children in some of the schools.

These evils permeate the entire establishment, and are to be found in the interior department, in the Railway Department, and, in fact, in the principal branches of the public service. To cut off enquiry into departments that have not been examined, and to concentrate it upon one department in respect of which a good deal is already known, is practically to offer a defence for a great deal of wrongdoing that ought to come out. At all events, the policy adopted is calculated to cover up rather than to expose.

The minister directs everything in consultation with his colleagues and his deputy. The present deputy of the Minister of Marine related in his evidence before the Civil Service Commission the process that is followed in the matter of purchasing supplies. He says a patronage list is drawn up, and from the names upon that list the officials have to buy. The officer who purchases from this list pays a high price for the goods or the machines he orders for the public, as the evidence before the Public Accounts Committee has proven; but this is not the fault of the official. The party who is responsible is the minister who prepares the patronage list, and requires the official to abide by it.

St. John took this question up once and dropped it again after a spasmodic effort at reform. This is the time to finish the work. P. E. ISLAND'S NEED Hon. Mr. Graham's statement in the Commons last evening to the effect that the Fathers of Confederation never intended to guarantee Prince Edward Island anything more than a steamship service will draw upon him the wrath of the Islanders who interpret the bond as promising continuous efficient steam communication.

Mr. Graham says some definite information about the tunnel will be forthcoming presently, but, as Mr. Borden remarked, that information should have been placed before the House long ago. It must be set down as one of the facts of the day that a tunnel and a tunnel is the only means of giving continuous steam communication, and nothing short of that will do the Island justice, give it a chance to develop its fine resources, and enable it to take its proper place as a member of the Canadian family.

The Islanders have been fed upon promises from Ottawa, some definite, some indefinite, their color changing as one winter season multiplied the Island's disabilities or another diminished them. The people are now—were long ago, indeed—entitled to a few plain words on this tunnel matter from the government of the day. The administration should say yes or no, and if yes it should set to work proving that it means what it says.

Meantime the government should take over the summer steamship service, if only to deliver the Island people from a corporation which was given too much power in the first place, which exerts too great a political "pull," and which today is far too free from control by the people it is supposed to serve and who alone make it operations profitable.

Mr. John H. Davis, of the banking house of John H. Davis & Co., New York, has received a personal letter from the head of one of the most important financial institutions in England in answer to a suggestion that many securities of honestly managed American corporations could be bought with confidence. The writer says: "It is an undoubted fact that the careful English investor is now turning his attention to Canada as the best field for investments without the risk of receiverships, a system so freely adopted of late in the United States. Canada is a country marvelous in its progress and, up to date, one is able to have confidence in the administration of justice, whether criminal or civil actions, which is now so lacking in the United States."

Mr. Davis, in commenting upon the letter, speaks of the necessity for doing something practical to restore British confidence in American securities. Nothing will serve to do this, he is convinced, except vigorous civil and criminal prosecution of the persons responsible for the collapse of American banking, railway and industrial companies. It is a deplorable fact, he observes, that foreign and home investors are unwilling to purchase securities of many honestly and capably managed American corporations, because of the failure of prosecuting officers to relentlessly pursue law-breakers, and because of the spongy of stockholders and directors toward speculations by banking interests and railroad managers allied with them.

While it is true that civil service reform should not be viewed from the partisan standpoint and that all parties should heartily favor it, it is true also that the first step towards reform lies in compelling the party in power to accept responsibility for every improper act and condition which is due to its neglect or encouragement of the evil complained of. If the present government can say

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The Mail and Empire presses home the fact that when a department is to blame the head of that department is to blame. It says in part: "These evils permeate the entire establishment, and are to be found in the interior department, in the Railway Department, and, in fact, in the principal branches of the public service. To cut off enquiry into departments that have not been examined, and to concentrate it upon one department in respect of which a good deal is already known, is practically to offer a defence for a great deal of wrongdoing that ought to come out. At all events, the policy adopted is calculated to cover up rather than to expose."

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both for man and beast in tremendous quantities. I know a store business that serves 600 to 800 people in what may be called a farming community, importing twelve carloads of grain flour and feed in a year, say 240 tons. At this rate I figure Nova Scotia imports yearly 10,000 to 12,000 carloads, or 240,000 tons, valued at \$9,000,000, averaging the cars at \$750. This is a tremendous sum for our little province, but when you add to this a large quantity of hay, beef, pork, lard, cheese, butter, poultry, potatoes and vegetables, etc., it will swell the total to millions more. It is safe to say that \$12,000,000 would not more than pay for the importations of agricultural products in the lines that we should ourselves produce.

"I am really of the opinion my figures are too low, for they are based on the needs of a small agricultural community whereas we have many thousands in our cities and towns who raise nothing.

"Now the question comes to us, why are we not raising this enormous quantity of farm products at home, instead of buying it and paying fully 10 per cent. for freight and profits to dealers besides?

"A very large part of it comes from Nova Scotia, and from soil much like our own, very little, if any, more productive, as statistics show. Other people raise these goods and sell them to us and make a profit in doing so, though a handicap of 10 per cent. for freight is against them. We should be able to do it here, as we have nearly equal chances and can save the freight and save the other fellow's profit."

He adds with truth that we rejoice if we hear about a bit of railroad that is to be built near us at a cost of three or four millions for a year or two; "but," he adds, "try to grasp if you can, the boom that would come if twelve millions that now go abroad were disbursed every year in Nova Scotia among our farmers for products that nature would cause to grow if she had a chance, and the half is not yet told. For when the farms of Nova Scotia are put in shape to produce this yield their value, both immediate and prospective, would be doubled and the ability of their owners to purchase manufactured goods, to support schools, churches, etc., would be doubled."

He argues that this increased production by the farms would do much more for the country than any political policy. He says three things are necessary: (1) To open our eyes to the lamentable fact that our situation as to agriculture is in a bad state and to face the unwell-known fact bravely.

(2) To be convinced that our soil is capable of producing at least double what it now does, and the market is ready to absorb it.

(3) To encourage one another to have such constant and abiding faith in Nova Scotia farming as will lead our people in large numbers to stake their all on the soil and climate of our native province, as so many have done and have won out splendidly, so that their numbers may be at least doubled.

Much of Mr. Fulton's argument fits the situation in New Brunswick quite as well as that in Nova Scotia. The government should address itself to no subject more important than this one of the farms. It is of direct and vital interest to our entire population.

In closing their report on the public buildings, Messrs. Holder, Sproul, Thompson & Kerr say: "In closing we have taken the liberty with the consent of the manager of the Daily Telegraph to annex his editorial of the 27th of March instant on the subject of fire escapes on public schools, which should commend itself to the public and yourselves, as it emphasizes in a very clear manner the position we have taken in these our reports now submitted for your consideration."

The article referred to is reproduced this morning, together with the committee's report.

HIS HAIR TURNS GRAY AFTER "DYNAMITE PARTY" Contractor Produces Ten Sticks of Explosive in Restaurant, Sets One Afire and Tells of Great Peril. Winsted, Conn., April 5.—A dynamite party was held in a local chop house last night, but the guests were not at ease when they learned that A. Hubby, contractor, carried ten sticks of the explosive.

Hubby, to "note his own words," was brought up with dynamite. He has used tons of the stuff and never had an accident. He took one of the ten sticks from the package, touched a match to it and laughed and said: "Dynamite wouldn't explode in a fire." After the party resembled Henry Skiker, who did not dare set closer than twenty feet to the dynamite, was informed that if a stick were dropped heavily on the floor all would be blown to atoms. Skiker got nervous and started for the street. His back was turned when some one threw a heavy ice pick on the floor at his feet. Skiker jumped, shouted and fainted. That broke up the dynamite party. Skiker has gray hairs today, due to the fright he received.

Civil Service Reform (Montreal Star). One excellent effect which the civil service report cannot fail to have is the concentration of public attention upon the imperative need for civil service reform. These hoary grievances are apt to wear themselves a place in our tolerance, and, as the years pass out indignation at the injustice, the thievishness, the incapacity they bring in their train, is all too likely to die down. We have protested against them and battled for their removal, and insisted upon pledges from politicians which were callously disregarded once the politicians had reached power through our votes, and yet they have remained—and the country, buoyed up by its abounding prosperity, has not seemed to suffer very heavily.

So public opinion does it. It is not satisfied with the state of affairs, but it has turned its attention to the promising endeavours. Then there comes some such awakening voice as that of the civil service report; and the people remember at once their old battle and take up with new hope the old campaign.

There is now a new weapon in their hands. The enemy has been uncovered at what may prove a vital spot. Confusion has been created in the ranks of the hardened defenders of this ancient abuse; and there is the possibility that a well-directed and determined assault may carry the position.

Our surprise ought not to be that the civil service produces bad results, but that it gets along as well as it does. The system upon which it has been constituted from the first is superlatively absurd, more fitted to come apart than to real life. The man in charge of a department is not allowed to select his own assistants. He is not allowed to discharge them. He has precious little control over them. If he finds that one of his clerks is unfit for his duties, he is by no means certain that he can get rid of him. He is very likely, as we said the other day, to find a member of parliament behind such circumstances, what wonder would it be if the subordinate cared very little for the exhortations, the suggestions, the criticisms or the commands of his impatient chief?

This bed-rock of the civil service is enough to neutralise its usefulness and to paralyse the efforts of its good men, if they had nothing else to contend with. The principle ought to be laid down in the government business staff as it is in the head of a department may select his own subordinates and have entire power over their promotion, their salaries and their official life. A "chief" who cannot dismiss his assistants is a "chief" in name only. From this it follows that the "chief" should also be able to select with free hand the men to replace any whom he drops. No politician should be able to dictate to him here, or even to "influence" him with a suggestion. The civil service examinations should give him his list of applicants; and from these he should be empowered to make his own selection.

The scandalous effects of this policy of party patronage have become so familiar that we have ceased to be serious over them, regarding them rather as worn criticisms. That they give us clerks who cannot write, except with difficulty; men of a ridiculous untidiness for the positions to which they are appointed; and "serifs" with an unconquerable prejudice against work, is a commonplace. The "messengers" are generally chosen from the slow-footed brigade who would rather have an armband than an errand; while office men, who should spend their days at their desks, are of an athletic or social temperament which renders all clerical work especially odious to them.

When the man is not sought for the office, but a salary is sought for the man, the results must be incongruous. If the necessities of the service did not compel the appointment of some men who could do their work, we should be in a much worse state than we are; but that is no reason why these capable and industrious civil servants should be handicapped by the burden of associates who not only fail to do their share, but whose blunders or worse nullify the effect of much of the excellent work done by the others.

What is wanted is the removal of the civil service from the domain of politics. It should be regarded as a business institution, and not as so much parcelled-up and attractively labelled party patronage. To accomplish this, it must be put under business management, and the party warring for party services, and they would be paid for what they did for the country, and not for what they had done—probably to the injury of the country—for some hard pressed party candidate.

It is pretty clear that the premier realizes the gravity of the situation. The submission of the report of the civil service commission should be the beginning of a real awakening, a real reorganization of the service. This is not a party question. The evils have existed since Confederation.

FIFTEEN HURT IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT Chicago, April 7.—Fifteen persons are said to have been injured when a car on the South Side Elevated Railroad jumped the track and fell into the street at Forty-third street and Indiana avenue today. The car was the first one on the line to be used as a smoker. It plunged headforemost into the backyard of a Prairie avenue residence. The tenants of the residences flooded to the scene, attracted by the crash. It is declared that no one was killed, but the neighbors for the next half hour were busy caring for the injured. Ambulances and patrol wagons from a nearby police station and hospitals and undertaking establishments were summoned. Eight of the injured were taken to the Lakeside Hospital.

CANADA'S MARCONI STATIONS. Ottawa, April 7.—According to a return just issued by the government, the Dominion owns thirteen Marconi stations in the Gulf and on the Atlantic seaboard. Three of these are what are known as low power stations and cost \$5,000 each; the others are known as high power stations and cost \$10,000 each. The Marconi Company receives \$2,500 and \$3,500 per annum, respectively, for operating them, retaining all the tolls. From April 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907, the number of messages transmitted through these stations was 20,405, the tolls amounting to \$9,053. Apparently these messages cost the government more than two dollars each, the company getting the tolls besides.

Former Nova Scotian Dead in Cambridge. Boston, April 7.—Albert E. Lockhart, of the former firm of William E. Lockhart & Co., manufacturers of caskets, now the National Casket Company, died at his home in Cambridge, yesterday. He was one of the best known men in that section. Mr. Lockhart was a native of Maitland (N. S.), and the son of David Lockhart, who with his oldest son, William L. Lockhart, founded the business in Cambridge. Albert E. Lockhart came to Cambridge with his parents when he was a child.

At the age of eighteen, in 1859, he went to California and settled in San Francisco. He was coroner there eight years, and with another brother he engaged in the casket business in that city. In 1871 he returned to the east. Besides Mrs. Lockhart, he is survived by his children, William A., Harry S. and Miss Josephine A. Lockhart. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

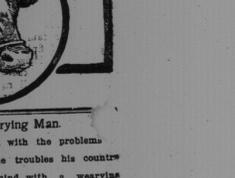


The Standard of Quality. GRANGER HORSE and CATTLE FOOD

Gives extra growth and fine appearance. Saves 25 per cent. of grain usually required. Increases the flow and richness of milk in cows, fully 25 per cent.

Calves will thrive on skim milk when this food is added. 4 Feeds for 1c.

Manufactured by The BARO CO., Ltd. Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, N.B.



The Worrying Man. He lay awake night with the problems of the day. He thought of the troubles his country might meet. He bore on his mind with a weary weight. And robbed him of slumber so soothing and sweet. It's true that his country went merrily on. And mused all the troubles his fancy could see. But all the time his conclusions were drawn. On terrible troubles that truly might be. So he worried about it.

He worried a lot about the state of his health. The gh never need he pay physicians a bill. He worried about the disturbance of wealth. Though he found it easy his many affairs. He was found in the sunshine for fear a bill would rain. He stopped in his smiling to think of the tears. Though nature was his, still the body of pain. Rose up to increase all his frettings and fears. And he worried about it.

When things were at their best, then by far fear that affairs soon would go to the bad. When fortune was his, and poured in his bag. The best of her store—more than most folk would choose. He figured the chance of a little mishap. By which he might somehow be fated to lose. And he worried about it.

At last came the day when he had a fret. When all was serene, his many affairs. When nothing could

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Harcourt Notes.

Harcourt, April 3.—The funeral of the late Bert Lankoy, who was killed in the railway disaster at Derby Junction on Wednesday, takes place this afternoon.

W. G. Thurber, manager of Miller's Extract Company, accompanied by his wife, are spending the week in Newcastle, Chatham and Millerton.

Mrs. Manahan has gone to Sackville to attend the musical recital of her friend, Miss James, at Mount Allison Ladies' College.

Len. McMichael, who has been for a year railroading and ranching in the west, is spending a few weeks with friends here before returning.

Rev. R. H. Stewart returned yesterday from Campbellton, where he was attending a meeting of the Miramichi Presbytery.

Mrs. S. M. Dunn has been spending a few days in Chatham with her daughter, Miss Robina. While there she was the guest of Mrs. James Miller.

Mrs. Harry Watson has purchased from Robert Morton the property occupied by Dr. Fairbanks. She is fitting up a lower part, forming as a dormitory, into a neat flat for her own residence, while Dr. Fairbanks will continue to occupy the upper flat.

Ernest Buckerfield, who is home from Moncton on account of the smallpox, expects to return on Monday to resume his studies in the High School there.

Richard, aged 83 years. Her maiden name was Richard and she belonged to Richibucto village. She is survived by two sons, a daughter, a son-in-law, a daughter and a grandchild.

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Seely, of Havelock, and Mrs. Frank Reynolds, of Monmouth. Deceased was fifty years of age.

Mrs. C. E. Owen, of Bath, secretary of the St. John's Epworth League, delivered an interesting address in the Methodist church, Calais, on Sunday morning.

The St. John's Epworth League, of which Mrs. Owen is secretary, is holding a series of meetings in the Methodist church, Calais, on Sunday morning.

An interesting concert was given in the Methodist church, Calais, on Monday evening, in which Mrs. Owen, Mrs. J. D. Weldon, Mrs. A. G. Lawton, Mrs. E. G. Goodie, Mrs. Bourque, Mrs. J. V. Bourque, Mrs. Emil Patreule, Mrs. H. E. Robidoux, Mrs. Thos. Gallagher, Mrs. J. D. Weldon returned home on Wednesday of last week from a visit to friends in Sussex.

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