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NO. 56

MOROCCAN SPEECH UPSETS VON BUELOW

Chancellor Faints Shortly After Announcing Germany's Satisfaction

Declares Algeiras Conference Decision Assures the Open Door in Sultan's Dominion, Which Was All His Country Sought--Refers to the Strong Allies That France Had at Her Back.



CHANCELLOR VON BUELOW

Berlin, April 6.—Inquiries early this morning at the residence of Chancellor Von Buelow, who had just returned from the sitting of the Reichstag yesterday, elicited the information that he is continuing to improve. He is now able to read the newspapers and to hold short conversations. Dr. Renner called on the chancellor last night and found his condition satisfactory in every respect. The chancellor will attend the debate in the Reichstag yesterday and was carried to a committee room by some of the members of the house. The chancellor made a speech on the subject of Morocco and was listening to the answer of Herr Reibel, the Socialist leader, when he was taken ill. The vice president of the house, Dr. Count Von Stollberg-Wernsdorff, adjourned the sitting for a quarter of an hour, during which deep silence prevailed throughout the house.

Germany Got What She Wanted.

In the Reichstag today, previous to the chancellor's collapse, Von Buelow said that he wished to make a limited expression of the government's Moroccan policy. He weighed his words because the conference had not formally completed its work and because the question had not been discussed by other parliamentarians. He said he did not wish to risk disturbing the agreement arrived at after so long a struggle.

Continuing, the chancellor said: "There have been weeks when the minds of the people were disturbed by thoughts of war. Why was this the case? Are our interests in Morocco vital enough for us to believe that German interests were so menaced as to urge us to consider the possibility of war? No. The government did not consider the possibility of war."

"We have no direct political interests in Morocco, no political aspirations, no historical rights, like France and Spain. But we have commercial interests that have a future. We were a partner in the international convention which held that all the powers were entitled to the most favored nation rights."

"It was a question of the dignity and prestige of the German empire and we could not give way. It was not our intention to gain a footing in Morocco. This would have weakened instead of strengthening our position. We did not want to oppose the old historical and political rights of France and Spain, so long as the interests of Germany were respected. We did not want to irritate England, because she had drawn closer to France. We wanted to give significance to the fact that Germany was not a negligible quantity and that the text and basis of an international treaty could not be changed without the consent of the signatory powers and that the doors for free foreign competition must be kept open in important territories near two of the world's trade routes."

"An international conference was, we thought, the best means to attain peace-like aims. So great was our confidence in our firm basis of right that we entered into the conference knowing that three great powers were tied to France by special agreements and that a fourth was her ally. We had to press our desires against the majority of the great powers, and I desire to acknowledge the firmness and tenacity with which the German delegates held to our just demands. France has been conciliatory as Germany in striving to find a solution for the police question, and in future we can now go forward quietly as the result of the conference is as satisfactory to Germany as to France and all civilized lands."

that it appears impossible that he will succeed in escaping. Dozens of persons, men, women and children, saw the little girl in company with a man, and in every instance the description agrees closely enough to weave the chain against this man.

MONTREAL LITTLE GIRL VICTIM OF FOUL MURDER

Edith May Ahearn Found Stripped of Clothing and Buried With Leaves; Marks on Body Show Brutal Treatment.

Montreal, April 5.—(Special)—The body of Edith May Ahearn, the four-year-old child reported to the police yesterday as missing from her home at 40 Napoleon street, was found this morning in a dump of bushes, at Cote St. Paul, in the disposition of which the child was seen going with a drunken man yesterday. At the time crying bitterly. Some of the child's clothing was found yesterday afternoon in a shed at Cote St. Paul. Why anyone should wish to kill a child of such tender years, as is believed to have been done, is a mystery to the police.

There is now little doubt that little Edith May Ahearn was the victim of a foul murder, when after entrusting the little one, strapped her and threw the body into a clump of bushes and then made off. The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow. The body was devoid of clothing when found. The horrible affair has aroused great indignation.

Up to midnight no arrest had been made. Covered by leaves of a palm which grows in the bush, the evidences are that the little to had been laid there while she was alive. A nail went in the tiny neck and marks like enough to be those of brutally impressed fingers are external signs of violence, but from what the doctors tell, it would seem that exposure was the actual cause of death. An unknown man is held accountable for the inhuman deed. Unknown so far, yet of such marked physical attributes

SALISBURY WOMAN DROPPED DEAD AT APOHAQUI

Mrs. Hazen Folkins, While Visiting Mrs. George B. Jones, Last Night, Succumbed to Heart Trouble.

Sussex, N. B., April 5.—(Special)—Mrs. Hazen Folkins, of Salisbury, dropped dead about 8 o'clock this evening at the home of G. B. Jones, Apohaqui. Mrs. Folkins came to Sussex yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. B. Ganong, and today deceased and Mrs. Ganong went to Apohaqui to spend the day with Mrs. Jones, where she died.

Mrs. Folkins was in good health up to the time of her death and heart trouble is supposed to be the cause. Deceased was only 26 years of age. A husband and three sisters survive—Mrs. McLeod, Millstreet; Mrs. J. B. Ganong, Sussex; and Mrs. B. M. Northrup, of Ottawa.

POLICE AND STRIKERS CLASH IN LETHBRIDGE COAL FIELDS

Winnipeg, April 5.—(Special)—The situation in the Lethbridge coal fields has assumed a critical phase. Strikers and mounted police have clashed and a considerable number of men were fatally wounded. The rioters who are irresponsible also dynamited the house of a non-union mine.

Strike Leaders in Conference



John Mitchell and Tom Haggerty discussing the situation on board the Pennsylvania ferry boat, crossing to New York.

ZULU REBELS DEFEAT NATAL FORCES, AND SERIOUS FIGHTING IS EXPECTED

Blacks Fought Like Demons, Attacking Party With Asses-gais Who Were Convoing Women and Children in Centre of Column--Soldiers Killed Were Hacked to Pieces.

Greytown, Natal, April 5.—The colonial field force, which was concentrating at Impanza, 22 miles westward of Greytown, for operations against the insurgent chief Bambata, the deposed ruler of the Greytown district, has been compelled to abandon its laager after heavy fighting and retire to Greytown. A portion of the force sent to rescue the women and children isolated at Keates Driit, succeeded in so doing, but while returning was attacked by rebellious natives. A running fight was kept up for six miles, the Zulus continuing the pursuit until within a mile of Greytown. Three of the colonial police were killed and several were wounded. The remainder are safe at Greytown.

Zulus Fought Like Demons.

London, April 6.—A despatch dated "With Bambata's column, April 3" gives the following account of the fighting between Zulus led by Chief Bambata and the Natal Colonial expedition which rescued the women and children isolated at Keates Driit: "Bambata surprised the column at dusk at Impanza, the natives springing out of the bushes, fanatically shouting their battle cry and attacking the vanguard with their assegais. The police behaved with coolness, keeping the borders

of blacks at bay and steadily continued the march to Greytown. The fighting did not cease until midnight, when the column reached Botha's Farm and safety. The women and children had been placed in the centre of the column and thus were completely shielded. "The infuriated natives hacked the bodies of three policemen who were killed, but the bodies were rescued. "Sergeant Brown is missing and it is feared that he also has been killed. "The white residents of Impanza escaped to Keates Driit at Bambata's first attack, and the looting of the hotel and lulling liquor inspected the rebels for pursuit."

Kidnapes Regent.

A Durban despatch of April 4th says: "Bambata, the deposed chief of the Greytown district, has been reported to have incursion into his old territory and carried off his uncle, Magwababa, who had been appointed regent in his stead. A local farmer says that the regent's wife came to his house Monday night, knocked at the door, and told him that her husband had been carried off by Bambata's men, who asked her: "Where are your small white men now?" They added: "We swear by Cetwano, not your king." Natives say that Bambata is moving within twelve miles of Greytown with an armed force, probably consisting of a few hundred of the sum of the country.

GERMAN HOTEL COLLAPSES; FIFTY-TWO DEAD; 70 INJURED

Magde, Black Forest, Germany, April 5.—Fifty-two persons were killed and seventy persons were dangerously injured today by the collapse of the Hotel Zinn Hirschen (wine stag hotel). The building had not been fully completed and the catastrophe is attributed to the non-observance of proper precautions.

The roof of the building had been put in place only this morning, an event which, in accordance with German custom, was celebrated by a feast. The guests are reported to have engaged in a dance, and this, together with the large number of persons on the floor, was probably what caused the building to collapse.

NOVA SCOTIA LUMBERMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

George T. McNutt, Manager for Alfred Dickie, Fell Down Steamer Duncan's Hold.

Sherbrooke, N. S., April 5.—(Special)—Geo. T. McNutt, the manager of the Alfred Dickie Lumber Company here, met with a very serious accident yesterday. In looking over the steamer Duncan, which arrived in the morning at their mill for lumber, in company with the captain and stevedores, Mr. McNutt fell through an open hatchway, landing on his head, which is cut very badly, one arm is sprained and several ribs injured. He was unconscious for several hours and it was impossible to ascertain the full extent of his injuries. The day he is resting quietly and the doctors have good hopes for his recovery.

DESOPDENT NOVA SCOTIA WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF

Oxford, N.S., April 5.—Miss Edna Clark, aged 33, of Uniting (N. S.), saturated her clothing with kerosene and with matches in one hand, ran from the house of D. P. Willey, this afternoon, Mrs. Willey and her son, Lawrence, saw her and followed. Miss Clark ran to Carbuncle pond and jumped in, soiling to deep water where she drowned. Mrs. Willey and Lawrence followed her and Mrs. Willey was saved with difficulty. Miss Clark had been in Oxford five weeks visiting. She was despondent because of family troubles and had threatened to kill herself.

South African Reserve List Authorized.

Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—The institution of a South African reserve list is authorized by the militia department.

MITCHELL OFFERS TO ARBITRATE

Will Submit Miners' Grievances to Similar Board as in 1903

Operators Will Give Answer on Monday, But Give Out a Statement That Proposal to Discuss the Open Shop or to Collect Union's Assessment from Their Employes Cannot Be Entertained--See in Proposed Two Years' Agreement Another Struggle in Presidential Year.

New York, April 5.—Having failed to come to an agreement among themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the anthracite strike commission in 1903, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint as chairman and umpire. If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of the mine workers approve the plan, the 100,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition made to the mine owners today came to them with a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders were ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

The operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The employers have decided to carefully consider the miners' latest offers, and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held. The proposition was read to the operators by Mr. Mitchell, and along with it he submitted the original demands of the miners, the reply of the operators in which they proposed that the strike commission award be renewed and continued for three years, and the letter of Governor Pennypacker, who urged that both parties make reasonable efforts to come to an agreement.

ASKS BOUNTY ON SHIP BUILDING

Decline in Tonnage Marked; Parliament Should Remedy it Says Member

BRODEUR AGAINST IT

F. D. Monk Accuses Hon. Mr. Oliver of Burking Investigation Into North Atlantic Trading Co., and Letter Denies It--Collapse of Government Structure Must Be Rebuilt by Contractor.

Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—In the house today Sir Frederic Borden told Colonel Hughes that military bands were forbidden to play in political or party processions. R. L. Borden called the attention of the government to the falling of the tower of the West-end block. He said it was rather remarkable that this should occur so close to headquarters and under the immediate supervision of the department. It was a miracle that three or four lives were not lost.

Stand for Open Shop.

"On these two subjects also the anthracite coal commission of 1902, appointed by President Roosevelt, made the following vigorous declaration: "The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a man that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denouncement of the law. All governments which place the mine workers at the mercy of self-governed communities than in others to compel restraint of the passions of men which make for disorder and lawlessness, which language is the language of a free people, and fails to furnish any form of speech by which the right of a citizen to work when he pleases, for whom he can be successfully denied. The common law forbids that this right should be as to one of our people as well as the common law forbids that this right should be as to one who has abandoned his work, helps to defeat the aspirations of men who seek to obtain better recompense for their labor and better conditions of life.

Will Consult All Interests.

"The operators at their meeting decided that before they would frame a reply to the miners they would first consult all interests in order to get the sentiment of the heads of all the coal carrying roads as well as that of the independent operators."

Thomas D. Nichols, of Scranton, president of District No. 1, and John Fahy, of Shamokin, president of District No. 9. These men with the exception of Mr. Nichols who took the place of R. C. Luther of the Reading Company, who died about a year ago, have held frequent sessions during the last three years, settling local disputes in the anthracite regions.

The award of the strike commission provided that when they could not agree a federal judge in the third judicial district should appoint an umpire who should make a decision. Judge George Gray, president of the strike commission, made the appointments. During the first two years he selected Carroll D. Wright, former United States commissioner of labor, as the umpire, but during the last year Charles P. Neill, the present labor commissioner, acted as the arbitrator.

It was stated at the miners' headquarters that if the operators agree to arbitration, a call will be sent out at once for a convention of miners, at which instructions would be adopted, if they ratify the arbitration plan, for the time miners to return to work immediately.

Soft Coal Operators Fall in Line.

Pittsburg, April 5.—Gradually the situation in the soft coal mining field is assuming a normal aspect. Forty-three of the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company were reported in operation today and with the adjourning of the district convention here today it is expected that it will be but a few days more when all the mines in this district will be in operation. Tonight was said to apply well to the independent operators who have heretofore fought the granting of the advance demanded by the miners as to those operators who have already signed the scale.

Think Mitchell's Move Shrewd.

Philadelphia, April 5.—In the anthracite region the arbitration proposition made by the miners' representatives to the operators during the conference in New York today is regarded in varying light by the different interests involved. Those of the operators in the region who could not venture an opinion, or who expressed the belief that it will not be accepted. Various reasons for their rejection are advanced, among them the distinction of the operators to have the solution of technical problems to an umpire who might prove incompetent.

"Judge Gray may be all right, but some one else may be all wrong," was the way one operator expressed it. Judge Gray was asked tonight at his home in Wilmington (Del.) on being informed that he was to act as umpire in the event of the operators accepting President Mitchell's proposition. He declined to discuss the subject, giving as his reason that he had not been officially requested to serve in that capacity.

The fact that President Mitchell's proposition was not presented before he or any other operator expressed it. An official of the mine workers' union at Scranton said tonight: "The operators have been flooding the papers and magazines with facts and figures to prove what an excellent institution the board of conciliation is. Now, Mitchell has put it up to them to accept his proposition or admit that they did not mean all the nice things they said about the board of conciliation. Mitchell has them up a tree and they have got to come to his terms."

W. L. Connell, of Scranton, chairman of the board of conciliation, stated that he was willing to accept the task of deciding with it and presumed the other members were of the same mind. The situation in the coal fields remains unchanged. Occasional disturbances are reported from various sections, but they are regarded of little consequence. As a result of the suspension of mining operations all of the railway companies which handle hard coal have reduced their stockpiles. The coal mines which are now working on the Pennsylvania railroad are now working on half time. More than 2,000 of these are now idling in the case where shops at this city. Many freight crews on the Lehigh Valley and the Reading railroads have also been temporarily suspended.

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TIME TO WAKE UP It is high time the people investing in insurance companies in Canada woke up.

It is not enough to say that policy holders may rely upon the solvency of the companies. They may do so. It would be a pretty poor, indeed, if they could not.

The powers of the government bureau of inspection are shown to be feeble. In some instances, when warned over, above, they have explained, promising to "fix it up," or virtually saying, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

This will protect the investing public, and it must be remembered that the good of that public should be the chief end to be kept in view throughout this examination of Canadian insurance.

THE HILL INVASION There is reproduced on another page this morning, from the Montreal Star, a most comprehensive survey of James J. Hill's plans and intentions as they affect the Canadian West.

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curbing undue advantages in the settlement of matters at issue between Canada and the United States. "Canada" has this to say:

"Cablegrams announcing Mr. E. H. Root's earnest desire for an amicable settlement of all outstanding differences between Canada and the United States are now cropping up in the British press, and the Dominion government will be well advised to watch the progress of these overtures with a measure of suspicion.

Information from inside our possession makes for the belief that the astute diplomat of the Republic are once more preparing to play the 'Big Mitt' game, which proved so effective in the Alaskan Boundary affair. The use of a metaphor derived from the science and art of American card-sharpping is easily justified in this connection.

The remedy for this state of things is not far to seek. Canada must insist on possessing the entire control of all negotiations in which Canadian interests are at stake."

London, however flattered or deceived by Mr. Root's overture—and "Canada" is positive that he is dangerously artful and that London is easily duped—will scarcely give away any Canadian rights without referring the matter in dispute to Ottawa, and hearing our presentation of the facts and our arguments thereupon.

True, in the Alaska case, our protests were of little avail; but no doubt that affair had its lesson for Great Britain as well as for Canada. As for our conducting negotiations independently, there is one great obstacle in the way—our absolute dependence upon the Mother Country for aid in time of trouble. While it is true that purely Canadian questions should be virtually settled by the Dominion government, matters involving the Empire must be passed upon by the Imperial authority upon which rests the responsibility of defending all parts of the Empire in case peaceable means fail and the matter calls for the arbitrament of battleships. Fortunately "Canada's" suspicions concerning Mr. Root and London's readiness to sacrifice Canadian interests at his request do not appear to have any solid foundation at this time.

HILL AND THE WEST The Telegraph's special New York dispatches this morning throw considerable more light upon the ambitious projects of Mr. James J. Hill, and contain the interesting announcement that he hopes to complete a railroad from Winnipeg to the coast at least a year or two before the western sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific have been finished. Mr. Hill is said to have between 3,000 and 4,000 men already at work on construction, in addition to several survey parties locating lines yet to be begun, and all this in addition to a large number of short feeder roads which are now ready for business. One estimate is that eighteen months will finish the main line west of Winnipeg. Such information, which will now be widely published in Canada, will do much to focus public attention upon the great, swift and obvious trend of the Hill plan, which will lead public opinion to acquiesce themselves with Mr. Hill's plans, to study the interests in the Canadian West, which are playing into his hands, and to inquire to what extent Canadian subsidies, granted or prospective, are to be used to build up an American railroad system whose success would adversely affect the Canadian transcontinental railways, and weaken the all-Canadian policy of transportation which should be so great a factor in upbuilding and unifying the Dominion as a whole.

It is true, as a contemporary says, that the western provinces of Canada will welcome Mr. Hill's activity, and will hail with delight the promise of more railroads, no matter what their origin. It is true, also, that Mr. Hill is Canadian born. But these facts do not in any way lessen the importance of striving to have Canadian trade build up Canada rather than the United States. It is a matter for pride that Mr. Hill is of Canadian birth; but it is not on that account wise or necessary to subsidize him for the development of his system of railways in the United States and of the ports of New York, Buffalo, Duluth and Seattle, and the mining interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where they dream of leading us off to our westward, leaving to us only the work of growing it.

As one Canadian reviewer remarked the other day, these Hill plans are not matters of yesterday. They have been in formation for some time. It is high time now that Canadians should know what Mr. Hill's allies are in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and to what extent Canadian subsidies will be applied, or sought, for the completion of enterprises whose growth means the draining of Canadian traffic away from the great channels which this country has provided and is providing by great sacrifice.

The Transportation Commission has emphasized the grave importance of developing all-Canadian transportation. Mr. Hill has no place in any such scheme, and subsidies should go only to the Canadian competitors. While we are talking about nationalizing the principal Canadian ports in furtherance of the all-Canadian policy, it would be somewhat inconsistent to assist Mr. Hill in filling the elevators at New York, Buffalo, Duluth and Seattle, and to carry into our West as returns freight the very goods our eastern provinces should be sending west over our own three transcontinentals.

AFTER ALGECIRAS Emperor William is quoted as congratulating the German delegates to the Moroccan conference and inspiring the comment that the result is satisfactory to Germany. Neither side conquered, is the North German Gazette's way of putting it. If that be correct Germany cannot be as well pleased as the Kaiser intimates. That Germany was checked is evident enough, though it was to be expected that German comment would steer clear of any acknowledgment of defeat or disappointment. France emerges from the affair with

esteem and credit, and that she does it due mainly to Great Britain. An aspect of the matter that cannot escape notice even in Germany is the increase of Great Britain's prestige through the conference. Before the delegates met the German press was loud and persistent in inflammatory utterances against Great Britain as well as France. Indeed the British were the principal target for not a few of the broadsides. At Algiers the British attitude was all-important. The world represented there, excepting only Germany, made up its mind on the leading issues only after the British view had been allowed to become known.

The British position was the chief cause of Germany's isolation. The Kaiser, could he have won strong enough allies over to his way of thinking, would not have been content with what the North German Gazette describes as a drawn battle. But the War Lord could gain no powerful seconders. He must wait another opportunity. Will it come when the aged ruler of Austria dies and the House of Hapsburg ceases to reign? In the struggle for advantage which may be expected then it would seem probable that William will find himself opposed to the same influences which held him in check at Algiers.

THE PUBLIC AND ITS COAL "We warn the two active parties to this controversy that they are inviting an exhibition of popular temper that may leave both of them out of consideration and confine itself to the welfare of the masses, per se. There will be no academic discussion over the rights of vested interests or the rights of organized labor, if they together act in neglect of the rights of the greater third party. There is no justifiable reason why the country should at this time be put to the bewildering inconvenience of a coal strike would provoke. We suggest that the operators and miners think well of this before they take the aggressive step."

The warning quoted is from a conservative American journal, the New Haven Register, which argues that the public will find a way to protect itself from being ground between the upper millstone, the operators, and the nether millstone, the miners. Year after next there is to be a presidential campaign in the United States. Beyond question the squeezing of the public through a coal strike would multiply rapidly the already great number of radical voters in the republic. As the Register points out, the public will not be particular about remedies if operators forfeit their right to consideration by continuing unjust and oppressive measures. The Register says:

"They deal in a commodity which is a commercial and domestic necessity, at least for the million and generation in which we live, to the neglect of people, and while there can be no objection to their transacting their joint undertaking with a view to a fair return on the money invested and a fair return in the rate of wages paid, an objection can be found and will be found when a complete indigestion is manifested to consider at the same time the rights of the great consuming public. The people will find a way to protect their needs where an essential life is embarrassed in its distribution, and to impress upon the other two parties to a controversy, which threatens to cut off, that the rights of the third and equally concerned party shall be kept in mind from start to finish. It is not necessary to consider government ownership, radical legislation along other lines, particularly that of direct governmental interference and control by suggestion, or social. If the abuse of public rights continues and if, in consequence, the burden of peace in the coal fields falls upon the public in the form of a higher price for coal, in order that the investment may continue to pay both the operator and worker what they agree is fair, any substitute plan for the now in use, for the conduct of the coal business, will be willingly considered by the public, even though it be the most extreme of those suggested above. There is a limit to the patience of the people."

As for increasing the price of coal at present, the Register insists that it is inexcusable: "There is not a scarcity of coal in the distributing centres of the country. There is an immense amount of it stored at the mines, and there is no intention to increase the cost at those points. Nor is there an intention on the part of the railroads to raise the traffic rates from the mines to centres of population. If later a reason may be given in the scarcity of the product and a darkening outlook in the trade, which retailers may feel justified in anticipating a rainy day, it will be looked for in vain now. The only conclusion therefore one can reach now, with regard to the increased cost of coal, is that the dealers consider this to be their chance to make an additional dollar and that they are entirely indifferent about the hardship of their performance. It is wholly conceivable that even if there were a strike, its continuance might be broken before a serious economic reason was given for raising the cost a single penny. To deliberately ignore this probability and to make hay while the sun of distress shines may be good 'business,' but it is admittedly bad morals."

INVITING TROUBLE Mr. John Mitchell and the other strike leaders, by the proposal they made yesterday to the coal operators, are surely inviting trouble. They demand that the matters in dispute be submitted to arbitrators, these arbitrators to be the board of conciliation which fixed the terms of the agreement just terminated, together with Judge Grey of Delaware or some man to be named by him. Among the questions they ask to have submitted to the tribunal is the closed shop, although the board of conciliation distinctly decided against that principle in their last finding. The miners virtually ask, also, that the operators shall collect so much from each man employed, and turn the money over to the union, which is equivalent to asking the operators to collect a strike fund to be used against them when the time comes. Again, they demand an agreement to last until April, 1908, the spring before the next presidential election, which would be a tempting opportunity to make more extensive demands in the hope that the politicians would fix matters up rather than have party chances injured by a strike. That happened before.

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THE PUBLIC AND ITS COAL "We warn the two active parties to this controversy that they are inviting an exhibition of popular temper that may leave both of them out of consideration and confine itself to the welfare of the masses, per se. There will be no academic discussion over the rights of vested interests or the rights of organized labor, if they together act in neglect of the rights of the greater third party. There is no justifiable reason why the country should at this time be put to the bewildering inconvenience of a coal strike would provoke. We suggest that the operators and miners think well of this before they take the aggressive step."

The warning quoted is from a conservative American journal, the New Haven Register, which argues that the public will find a way to protect itself from being ground between the upper millstone, the operators, and the nether millstone, the miners. Year after next there is to be a presidential campaign in the United States. Beyond question the squeezing of the public through a coal strike would multiply rapidly the already great number of radical voters in the republic. As the Register points out, the public will not be particular about remedies if operators forfeit their right to consideration by continuing unjust and oppressive measures. The Register says:

"They deal in a commodity which is a commercial and domestic necessity, at least for the million and generation in which we live, to the neglect of people, and while there can be no objection to their transacting their joint undertaking with a view to a fair return on the money invested and a fair return in the rate of wages paid, an objection can be found and will be found when a complete indigestion is manifested to consider at the same time the rights of the great consuming public. The people will find a way to protect their needs where an essential life is embarrassed in its distribution, and to impress upon the other two parties to a controversy, which threatens to cut off, that the rights of the third and equally concerned party shall be kept in mind from start to finish. It is not necessary to consider government ownership, radical legislation along other lines, particularly that of direct governmental interference and control by suggestion, or social. If the abuse of public rights continues and if, in consequence, the burden of peace in the coal fields falls upon the public in the form of a higher price for coal, in order that the investment may continue to pay both the operator and worker what they agree is fair, any substitute plan for the now in use, for the conduct of the coal business, will be willingly considered by the public, even though it be the most extreme of those suggested above. There is a limit to the patience of the people."

As for increasing the price of coal at present, the Register insists that it is inexcusable: "There is not a scarcity of coal in the distributing centres of the country. There is an immense amount of it stored at the mines, and there is no intention to increase the cost at those points. Nor is there an intention on the part of the railroads to raise the traffic rates from the mines to centres of population. If later a reason may be given in the scarcity of the product and a darkening outlook in the trade, which retailers may feel justified in anticipating a rainy day, it will be looked for in vain now. The only conclusion therefore one can reach now, with regard to the increased cost of coal, is that the dealers consider this to be their chance to make an additional dollar and that they are entirely indifferent about the hardship of their performance. It is wholly conceivable that even if there were a strike, its continuance might be broken before a serious economic reason was given for raising the cost a single penny. To deliberately ignore this probability and to make hay while the sun of distress shines may be good 'business,' but it is admittedly bad morals."

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"EXAGGERATED OR WHOLLY UNTRUE"

Dr. Macfarland of Fairville Answers Charges by a Rothessay Correspondent in English Paper-- The Case of Frank White.

A letter from a lady residing in Rothessay appeared recently in Reynolds' newspaper in London warning Englishmen against the way they were treated in Canada and containing other serious charges against the country.

To the Editor of Reynolds' Newspaper: Dear Sir,--A copy of your issue of March 11 has recently come to hand in which the following head line attracted my attention: "Children in Canada--A Lady's Serious Charge--Girl of Fifteen Shoots Herself."

One of our correspondents--a lady residing at Rothessay, near St. John, New Brunswick--has written us a letter, which certainly does a very distressing state of affairs. We are unable to give it in full, but those who are thinking of leaving their native land to enjoy the hospitality of the Dominion will be interested in the following extract: "I came to Canada a year ago, and the conditions are such that I think every honest Englishman should know what also is coming to when I read that 100,000 are to come this year."

In the second paragraph your correspondent refers to "an educated young fellow with splendid testimonials as an engineer who, after being refused work, poisoned himself. As he was an Englishman, very little fuss was made."

On the following day Mr. Alexander Wilson, the proprietor of the Western House hotel in St. John west, telephoned me with reference to the description of the man published in The Daily Telegraph of this city, and from this source he was identified as Frank White who had arrived from England the previous month in the steamer Lake Erie.

I would pause for a moment to draw particular attention to this fact in relation of your Rothessay correspondent who states in his letter that the young man poisoned himself because he was refused work. In less than ten hours after his arrival this stranger was hired to go to work at his own trade.

"STOP THAT HEADACHE Foolish to Suffer when a Simple Remedy Will Prevent and Cure."

Ever stop to think what caused your headache? Probably not. Then look to the bowels and stomach and you will find plenty of cause.

Being composed of natural vegetable remedies, Dr. Hamilton's Pills possess great power, yet they are harmless, and all organs connected with the stomach, liver and bowels. In consequence food is properly digested, the blood is purified and nourishing, the bowels kept strong and regular, and the system free from all disease.

Headaches never known to those who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and this fact is vouched for by the best of medical authorities. You can rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills with implicit confidence; their effect is wonderful. Sold by all dealers. Price 25c. per box, five boxes for \$1.00, by mail from C. F. Paine & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Toronto, Can., U. S. A.

salient points, Mr. W. C. B. Allan, a druggist of St. John west, testified that he drew a bottle of oxalic acid found in one of the pockets. John Bentley, Esq., M. D., of the city of St. John, in describing the result of the post-mortem testified that there were no wounds or marks of external violence, no mark of burning by acid on the lips, mouth or beard, that the lining of the stomach was perfectly healthy and no evidence by test of any oxalic acid in that organ.

Where, I would ask, does your correspondent find any evidence that this young man with splendid testimonials after being refused work poisoned himself? Since the inquest closed I have made it a part of my duty as coroner to communicate with Mr. Frank Pike, of Winnipeg, with Mr. Edward K. Sandton, of Erith Kent, who is a native of this city, and was mentioned by name by the deceased in the course of conversation at the hotel, with Mrs. Grace White, a sister of the deceased, residing in London, and with Mr. Evan Pike, of Rochester Terrace, Camden Road, London, from all of whom I received replies, which do not lead me to suppose that they, his relatives and friends, think that "as he was an Englishman very little fuss was made."

In conclusion I can only say that the other statements contained in the letter of your correspondent are equally exaggerated or wholly untrue. The coroner who investigated the case of the death of the child of fifteen who shot herself informs me that the circumstances were such that no inquest was necessary. The facts were all given the fullest publicity in the St. John press at that time.

All good Englishmen are welcome here and throughout Canada. Unless they come financially independent or nearly so they must make up their minds to work and work hard. The doors of the Dominion are open wide and it is free for all to enter but let me say that none will receive a more hearty welcome from Canadians than our brethren from the old country, among whom are the educated Englishmen whom your correspondent professes to think we despise.

Thinking you, Mr. Editor, for space, I am yours respectfully, MATTHEW L. MACFARLAND, M. D. One of the coroners for the county of the city and county of St. John, Fairville, N. B., Canada.

HILL'S PLANS IN CANADIAN WEST

St. Paul, Minn., April 3.--The report that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is building through Canada a third trans-continental line with which to enlarge his present system of Pacific railways, was confirmed today in effect by Vice-president Louis W. Hill.

"The report might be called approximately correct," said Mr. Hill, cautiously. "It contains more facts than are usually found in stories of that sort."

Mr. Hill said: "Our line includes only 800 or 900 miles that are still to be constructed west of Winnipeg. We could complete the line within three years."

New York, April 4.--Rumors regarding James J. Hill's projected railroad in Canada are regarded with much interest in financial circles here. It is well understood that anything Mr. Hill undertakes has a pretty good chance of being carried to a successful issue. A special despatch to the Sun from St. Paul today says: "Vice-President J. W. Hill, of the Great Northern, admitted today that the report that the company would build a trans-continental line across Canada was approximately correct, being based on observations made by parties that have traveled recently through western Canada from the coast, who have noted the different lines under construction in British Columbia and eastward, and have put two and two together."

"Mr. Hill denied that the Great Northern has interests in the Canadian Northern, now being completed from Lake Superior as far west as Edmonton, and also denied that the Canadian Northern will form a part of his company's projected line to the Pacific."

"The only interest we have in the Canadian Northern," said he, "is that we lease its lines from the boundary up to Winnipeg. But we have already secured our own terminals in Winnipeg and we shall soon build a Winnipeg line of our own. Then we shall be entirely independent of the Canadian Northern."

"Mr. Hill agreed that the new trans-continental line would probably be completed some time before the Grand Trunk Pacific is built through to the coast."

"Our line," he said, "includes only 800 or 900 miles that are still to be constructed west of Winnipeg. The Grand Trunk Pacific has done nothing yet in that section."

"It has been stated that the Grand Trunk Pacific must take four or five years to finish their line but we could complete ours within two or at any rate within three years."

"President Hill has from 3,000 to 4,000 men now working on the line under construction, and he has several parties surveying the routes of the lines still to be begun. All this is in addition to a number of short lines that are now ready to operate."

"A contractor for the Great Northern who has 1,000 miles of grade to construct, says that the road will be completed to the coast from Winnipeg within eighteen months and believes the line from the east will be finished to Winnipeg before that time. He says he has never before known such rush orders to complete work regarded as coast."

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE FUND FOR JAPANESE \$12,000 Montreal, April 4.--(Special)--At a meeting of the council of the Montreal board of trade today it was announced that the board's fund for the relief of the Japanese famine sufferers now amounts to \$12,000. A letter was read from Japanese consular general at Ottawa saying that as a result of contributions of this kind Japan would be favorably disposed towards Canada.

SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. ON ALL ORDERS OF \$25.00 OR OVER We Prepay Freight or Express Charges to Your Nearest Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces AND AS FAR WEST AS WINNIPEG ON ALL ORDERS RECEIVED FROM Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan British Columbia, and the Yukon Territories excepting on some especially heavy goods, such as Furniture Heavy Hardware Crockery Baby Carriages Groceries Wall Paper Pictures and Sewing Machines Where Freight or Express rates are the same to points outside of Winnipeg as to Winnipeg, such charges will be fully prepaid. We reserve the right to ship by cheapest way. This means much to our customers; it brings our Mammoth Store and Factories into their midst with best goods and latest styles at our Toronto prices. Unite with your neighbor, make up a Club Order of \$25.00 or more, and you will find it means a big saving in charges to you. We Pack Each Order in a separate Parcel and make One Shipment to One Address. Try it; get up a Club Order and we will show you how nicely it works. Our arrangements for quick service are the best. Always have our latest Catalogue in your home; free for the asking. If your neighbors do not receive them send us their names and they will be mailed at once.

Test the Efficiency of Our Splendid Mail Order Equipment by the Following Specials

Order Your Spring Suit at Simpson's This Mercerized Underskirt, Only 69c This is, without doubt, the greatest Underskirt value ever offered. We bought them months ago before the recent big advance in Stearns, and ordered them in such quantities as to practically control a manufacturer's entire output. \$12--Bright Mercerized Stearns Underskirt, made with novelty pleated flounce and two trills. A very serviceable and sensible skirt, selling at less than the manufacturer's present cost. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. 69c. When ordering this Skirt separately enclose 16c. extra for postage. Get Up a Club Order and we will show you how nicely it works. Our arrangements for quick service are the best.

PROMISES MANY REFORMS IN GRAND FALLS

Mayor McCluskey Will Stop Sunday Liquor Selling, Also Peddlers, and Shake Things Up Generally.

Grand Falls, April 4.--At the nomination proceedings in the town building on Friday, J. F. McCluskey, who was elected mayor by acclamation, read the following inaugural address before a large number of electors and announced his programme for the ensuing year: "Mr. Chairman and Electors: I feel it my duty to sincerely thank you for the honor you have conferred on me by electing me to be your mayor for the ensuing year. It is an honor I feel that I do not deserve, and you should have selected a more capable man to serve you. However, since you have done me that honor, I trust that your confidence in me will not be misplaced, and I am confident that with the able assistance rendered by the council you have returned, we will be enabled to give you fair and honest administration."

MAYOR McCLUSKEY WILL STOP SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING, ALSO PEDDLERS, AND SHAKE THINGS UP GENERALLY.

"The first and most important matter that I bring to your notice is regarding the Grand Falls Power Company, which we expect will develop the vast power here. Now, I feel that we have been for some years 'foiled' as it were, by the former company, and we have all been on the doubling side regarding the sincerity of the last chartered company and their bona fide intention of beginning operations. I am confident, however, that the present company mean business, and I feel that it is the duty of your mayor and council to urge this company on the advisability of making a start without delay, and I promise to use my best endeavors to have this company make a start and begin operations."

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF OUR TOWN IS WATER AND SEWERAGE. IT IS TO BE HOPED, TOO, THAT WHEN A PERSON IS ARRESTED AND FINED FOR SOME MISDEMEANOR, HE IS ALLOWED TO PROVIDE HIMSELF WITH THE FINE BEING ALLOWED TO STAND OVER HIM FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR. NOW, GENTLEMEN, I WILL NOT COUNTENANCE THAT. THE TOWN OF GRAND FALLS IS NOT SO RICH THAT IT SHOULD BE SHUT OFF FROM OUR REVENUES. LOOKING OVER THE STATEMENT OF THE TOWN FOR 1905, I DO NOT

and that any money was paid for license for theatrical shows held here that year. I contend that all shows or performances coming into the town should have a fair tax placed on them, since you all know that they take away more money than they leave in the community. "There is another matter which requires attention and ferreting out, and that is the non-observance of the Lord's day. It strikes me that something should be forthwith done in the matter of stopping the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays on that day. All gambling or gambling devices in connection with barrooms must also be removed, otherwise the guilty party to forfeit his license. To my mind, liquor can be sold about as honorably as any other line of goods by confining it to regular hours, observing Sunday and avoiding gambling. "Before the town was incorporated, we raised sufficient funds by various entertainments to construct sidewalks throughout the village. Since incorporation the town has taken charge of the sidewalks, constructed new walks and kept in repair the old ones. Now, instead of con-

FINANCIAL CIRCLES HERE ARE REGARDED WITH MUCH INTEREST IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES HERE. IT IS WELL UNDERSTOOD THAT ANYTHING MR. HILL UNDERTAKES HAS A PRETTY GOOD CHANCE OF BEING CARRIED TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

stantly expending money to keep those plank sidewalks in repair, why not have something permanent and repair. I shall, therefore, urge your council to put down concrete sidewalks, and then if there is only fifty yards of concrete laid each season it will be permanent and prove economical. "This is my last suggestion, and I think it is an important one. We should have a watchman to look after our town and property by night, so I shall urge upon your council the desirability of having a night watchman. I think I have excellent reasons for urging the appointment of a night watchman or policeman since, as you all know, I have within the past twelve years been the victim of two robberies. Now, I will close by again thanking you for the honor conferred upon me."

WARNOCK BROS. HAVE ABOUT COMPLETED THEIR OPERATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE TRIPLE HONEY SEASON. SEVERAL THOUSAND TREES HAVE BEEN TAPPED, AND A NEW, LARGE CONDENSER INSTALLED IN THEIR SUGARY.

Mr. Wm. McCluskey is critically ill and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Warnock Bros. have about completed their operations for the opening of the triple honey season. Several thousand trees have been tapped, and a new, large condenser installed in their sugary.

The Missourian
By Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.

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CHAPTER XLIII.—(Continued.)

This, too, was nonsense, or so he was forced to consider it. But knowing that the Empire could not endure, he was

As Basine and the French camp the first night, the next day and yet another night outside the City, waiting for the

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bered that he no longer shared the Imperial fate.
"Regules!" he repeated. "But we all thought he was dead since the last time we

For the moment Regules had no army, but arms were only weapons brandished by the real principals in the duel.

During that winter, the Spaniard and the American were recruiting squad of two, picking out the seeds of rebellion among the fertile rocks.

The Republicans in Michoacan were cut off from all outside help, while those along the Rio Grande drew from the friendly

That he labored with the Indios, his hands were black and faced in gray velvet. Their coats were short charro jackets.

At Colava, when men were thinking of the cool monasteries there, they

At the same time, Driscoll frowned involuntarily, but laughed as he again remem-

before him, and a pair of malevolent eyes, one of them crossed and beaming reproachfully, met his.

"You wish, general. But he's got something to tell."
"Tell me, Tibby, why don't he?"

"Well, course away, but when both?"
"Course, senor, miss, and the scout's words grated in rage and chagrin."

"It was a long column that undulated over the cañon plain with the turnings of the national highway. Men and horse

The brigade marched as victors, but they remembered how they had formerly skulked as hunted fugitives, and how

But though Don Tiburo had deferred for convenience and perhaps meant to be a spy in the disordered camp, yet Regules

Love, staid and sane as he needed of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. The newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Disgusting communications will not be sent. Write on one side of the paper only. Stamp should be enclosed. If return of manuscript is desired, in case it is not used, the name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

PROHIBITION VS. LICENSE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:—
Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter in your paper from Rev. T. Maguire, of Newcastle. The reverend gentleman deserves credit for his fairmindedness. When there is such glaring wickedness both in high and low places, he is a good citizen who expresses his views on the subject. There is no doubt that the liquor traffic is now recognized as the foe of all the churches and the temperance platform is broad enough for all its opponents, no matter how divergent may be their views respecting the best method of destroying their common enemy.

But will you have a moment's patience for all the ill you corresponded for? He evidently believes that license is preferable to prohibition. It has certainly been made in regard to Prince Edward Island. The liquor traffic is now recognized as the foe of all the churches and the temperance platform is broad enough for all its opponents, no matter how divergent may be their views respecting the best method of destroying their common enemy.

At the last meeting of the old town council a resolution was adopted providing for the executive council to increase the license fees in Grand Falls \$25 per annum.

WOODSTOCK TEACHERS REQUEST MORE PAY

Woodstock, April 2.—The monthly meeting of the town council held tonight in the absence of Mayor Munro, who is indisposed, Coun. Henderson occupied the chair.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING AT HAMPTON

Hampton, Kings Co., April 4.—This evening at 7:30 o'clock the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, held a wedding ceremony with a large congregation to witness the marriage of Miss Florence R. G. Barnes, only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barnes, of New York, to George T. McAvity, of St. John, N. B.

TWO SISTERS FOUND ASPHYXIATED

New York, April 3.—The bodies of two elderly women, believed to be Miss Clara Frankfort and her sister, Elina, formerly in a furnished apartment, house in East Eighteenth street, today were found asphyxiated by gas. The bodies were found in a furnished apartment, house in East Eighteenth street, today were found asphyxiated by gas.

BIG DEMAND FOR LIQUOR LICENSES IN MADAWASKA

Thirty-nine Have Applied So Far, Exclusive of Edmundston—Small Proportion About Stamped Out in Grand Falls.

Grand Falls, April 2.—Seven applications for liquor licenses and one application for a wholesale license in the town of Grand Falls have been filed with the inspector.

COUNCIL DECLINED TO GRANT THEIR PETITION—TENDERS TO BE CALLED FOR \$80,000 OF DEBENTURES.

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ST. JOHN MARKETS

WANTED.

Complete History of the War

Between Russia and Japan, by the renowned war correspondent, H. M. ...

BIRTHS.

McKEL-At Fairville, March 31, to the wife of J. M. McKel, a daughter.

DEATHS.

McCALLUM-Suddenly in this city on 5th inst. Michael McCallum, in the 68th year of his age, leaving a wife to mourn and two sons.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, April 3.

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 3, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 2, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 1, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 4, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 5, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 6, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 7, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 8, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 9, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 10, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 11, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 12, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 13, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 14, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 15, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 16, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class female teacher for school district No. 17, Calverton, ...

WANTED.

Wanted a first or second class male teacher for school district No. 18, Calverton, ...

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

There is now no native cabbage, celery or squash on the produce market. The United States goods are in, however, at slightly advanced prices.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western, per lb. 0.07 1/2. Beef, country, per lb. 0.07. Bacon, per lb. 0.10.

FRUITS, ETC.

New walnuts, per lb. 0.11. Green globe walnuts, per lb. 0.12. Maroon walnuts, per lb. 0.13.

GROCERIES.

Malaga layers, per lb. 1.00. Malaga clusters, per lb. 2.00. Malaga black, per lb. 2.00.

WEDDED.

Miss Nellie Eva Cappers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Cappers, was married yesterday morning to William E. ...

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LITTLE GIRL'S EYE-SIGHT DESTROYED BY GAMECOCK.

Six-Year-Old Tiddish Child Was Feeding the Poultry When Bird Attacked Her, Driving Spurs Into Head as Well.

Amherst, April 5.—A peculiar and painful accident occurred on Monday evening to the six-year-old daughter of Barton Chappell, at Tiddish (N. S.).

The spur penetrated through the bone; he drove the spur through the eye, totally destroying her sight.

During the month in which Scott Act Inspector Lovther has been at work he has secured several convictions with fines of from \$50 to \$25 each. He has lost two cases.

J. A. Ward Black has resigned the management of the Maritime Heating Company and is now in the west overseeing the opening up of the western branch of the Amherst Foundry Company.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Curry, who have been spending some weeks out, returned last evening.

Onatham News.

Glasham, April 4.—The County Court was opened at Newswell yesterday by Judge McLatchey.

Manfred Sobey, of the sugar, was charged with having wounded his stepmother with an axe, while driving her out of his field.

Thomas O'Toole was accused of stealing liquor belonging to Mrs. Ellen Rattan from the Nelsons, at Tiddish.

William Carr was discharged on his own recognizance for \$100 to appear for trial when required.

The following are the members of the grand jury who have been sworn in for the present term: J. A. Ward Black, J. H. ...

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Colic, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

FAVOR UNION

Project of a Convention of Baptists to Include All Canada.

The question of a dominion Baptist convention was discussed at a mass meeting in Brussels street Baptist church Tuesday evening, and the majority of those present declared themselves in favor of the movement.

Here's a Russian yarn.

Moscow, April 4.—General von Red Cross, the Russian representative of the Red Cross, has just returned here from Japan. He declares that the Japanese are actively engaged in war preparations and he adds that it is evident that the enemy in view is America and that operations are being planned against the Philippine Islands.

BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you to tell you how I feel about Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a bad case of boils all over my face and neck, and I had tried everything that four doctors had tried, but it did me no good. I had to give up and go to bed. I had to give up and go to bed. I had to give up and go to bed.

WILL GO TO INDIA AS MISSIONARY

Baptist Board at Meeting Here Appoints Miss Alberta Patten of Little River, N. S.

Miss Alberta Patten, of Little River, Cumberland county (N. S.), was Wednesday afternoon appointed to the mission of the United Baptist church yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the board of the United Baptist church in this city.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these pills was the young girl's cure for the heart and nerves. It was the first of these pills that she had ever taken, and it was the first of these pills that she had ever taken.

SCOTTISH FARMERS A UNIT FOR CATTLE EMBARGO REMOVAL

Montreal, April 4.—(Special.)—A special London cable says: The Aberdeen council and the Aberdeen harbor board have unanimously agreed to petition the Home Office to remove the cattle embargo. It is believed that the Home Office will accede to the request.

Get Off Better Than the Prisoner

HEWSON PURE WOOL TWEEDS

Every fibre Pure Wool, and Nova Scotia wool at that in HEWSON PURE WOOL TWEEDS

APRON PATTERN FREE

This is the best apron pattern ever offered, and it is something every woman needs. You cannot fail to be pleased with this one, and all our subscribers to THE HOME JOURNAL will receive one free.



THE HOME JOURNAL, TORONTO, ONT.

50 BULBS

50 bulbs of the most beautiful and latest varieties of flowers, including Tulips, Gladioli, and Hyacinths. Price \$1.00 per box.

THE HOME JOURNAL, TORONTO, ONT.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 15th, 1906, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted).

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 1—Express for Halifax, Sydney and Campbellton, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

No. 2—Express for Point du Chêne, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

No. 3—Express for St. John, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

No. 4—Express for St. John, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

No. 5—Express for St. John, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

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No. 48—Express for St. John, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

No. 49—Express for St. John, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

No. 50—Express for St. John, leaving St. John at 7:00 a.m.

ASKS COUNTY ON SHIPBUILDING

(Continued from page 1.)

were imperilled. A serious accident occurred last year on the Great Lakes through the loss of a vessel. He asked for the establishment of a loan line on the Great Lakes.

Hon. Mr. Broder regretted the decrease in shipbuilding in Canada in recent years. In 1870 it was 100,000 tons, in 1890, 16,000 tons but it increased since then to 43,000 tons.

As for the inspection of barges it would bring upon shipping increased taxation. Water transportation was receiving strong competition from railways for which there was no inspection. He asked if it was advisable to add further charges upon shipping. Several important matters in connection with shipping were now before a committee of the house. That committee might have the benefit of Mr. Lewis' knowledge.

Mr. Fitzpatrick announced the following members to compose the special committee on the Lord's day bill: Fitzpatrick, Daniel, Ames, Pringle, Roche (Macquet), Macdonald, Miller, Donell, Piche, Smith (Naimo), Miller, Geoffroy, MacDonald (Picquet), and Sinclair.

Harcourt Notes.

Harcourt, April 5.—Mrs. David J. Buckley, of Roserville, who on the 3rd was the victim of a fatal attack of pneumonia, was reported better yesterday.

Mrs. Andrew Dunn, who had been in ill health several days this week, is improving. Fred Willard visited Roserville yesterday.

On the 3rd Rev. R. Hensley Stavert returned from St. John.

Last night about fifty people attended a young girl's lecture, given by Mrs. Silas Linnwood, Montserrat.

Mrs. P. C. Smith is not improved in health.

Miss Bowman, of the Brookland Hospital, Sydney, has been appointed matron of the Old Ladies' Home and has entered her duties. She is a trained nurse.

