

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIV.

ST JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1905.

NO. 25

MOTHER AND FIVE LITTLE ONES BURNED TO DEATH

Perished in New York Apartment House Fire Monday Night.

Woman Heard the Alarm of Fire, But Door Became Fastened and Escape Was Cut Off—Victims All Found Together—Others Owe Their Lives to the Prompt Work of Police and Firemen.

New York, Dec. 11—A mother and her five children were burned to death in a five-story apartment house at Columbus avenue and 100th street tonight. Two others were injured and a score or more tenants were thrown into a panic, several of whom were rescued by police, firemen and ambulance surgeons. The dead are: Mrs. John Thompson, the mother; her three-year-old twins, John and Amanda; her three sons, William J., aged nine years; Thomas, aged seven years; and Samuel, aged seven months. Mrs. Thompson was found in her room, the bodies of her little ones, badly burned, lying about her.

OTTAWA CATHOLICS SCORED BY PRIEST

Rev. Canon Plantin Much Incensed at Parishioners for Attending Bernhard Performance—Supreme Court Appeals.

Ottawa, Dec. 11—(Special)—The recent performance in Ottawa of Sarah Bernhard was the basic theme of a somewhat caustic discourse by Rev. Canon Plantin of the Basilica, on Sunday. What the reverend father thinks of such plays and of the faithful who attend them was told rather plainly.

Canon Plantin commented on the fact that many parishioners of the Basilica had patronized the Bernhard performance, and these he severely criticized. He drew the line against Catholics attending plays wherein the teachings of the church, as to morals, are made light of.

In the case of Mader vs. Halifax Tramway Company, the arguments, which were commenced last Thursday, were continued. The court stopped counsel for the respondent and decided that a new trial was necessary.

The appeal in Spindler vs. Farquhar was then commenced. This was an action for charter money by the owners of the Mizpah, under a time charter for a voyage from Halifax to Bonne Bay (Nfld.), between Dec. 2, 1902, and April 28 following. She was to load herring at Bonne Bay, and with all possible dispatch to return with the cargo to Sydney (C. B.), Canada, or Halifax.

She took on a cargo, but became frozen in at Bonne Bay from Jan. 25, and arrived at Halifax on April 28, her cargo of frozen herring being rotten, and the barrels pickled herring damaged. Defendants consequently refused to pay the freight, alleging unnecessary delay and willful negligence by the captain in sailing on the return voyage, and the plaintiffs sued for \$3,470.

BORROWED CASH FROM COMPANY TO BUY IT

President of Provident Life Tells How Frank Hadley Got \$162,000 on Worthless Collateral and Secured Control—Insurance Inquiry Finds One Assurance Society Apparently All Right.

New York, Dec. 11—The legislative insurance committee was engaged for a part of the time today in inquiring into the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Society, of New York. Chas. E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, had been ascertaining if it was true, from Edward Scott, the president of that company, that when Frank B. Hadley, of New Bedford (Mass.), secured control of the company in 1903, he borrowed \$162,000 from the company on his collateral notes to pay for the stock of the insurance company.

THOS. F. RYAN WILL TELL OF HARRIMAN'S THREATS

Jerome's Advice is Taken

New Equitable Owner Expected to Testify That Odell and New York Legislature Would Mutualize Company and Render His Stock Valueless Unless He Let Railway Magnate in as Partner—Interesting New York News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, Dec. 11—Thomas F. Ryan will not go to jail for the sake of protecting E. H. Harriman. Neither will the power of the legislative committee investigating insurance conditions to punish for contempt be tested to the limit.

Mr. Ryan, who owns the Equitable, refused last week to answer questions as to what Harriman said to him when Harriman wanted Ryan to let him in on the purchase of Hyde's Equitable stock. The legislative committee thereupon said the matter before District Attorney Jerome to take steps to punish Mr. Ryan for contempt.

It was pretty well understood that Ryan would not mind telling what Harriman said but as it was a private conversation he wanted some justification for repeating it in the way of legal coercion.

Mr. Ryan has been told that Harriman tried to do just what Odell did in getting back the money he lost in the shipbuilding deal. He tried to use the power of a session, although a great many people know that Harriman, in his effort to get a slice of the Equitable pie, threatened Ryan with Odell. In other words, Harriman tried to do just what Odell did in getting back the money he lost in the shipbuilding deal.

Mr. Ryan has no objection to telling all about this but he likes to have a good lawyer to back him up. He has secured the services of the Morgan and Standard Oil interests to control the three big insurance companies.

Mr. Ryan is supposed to be paranoiac in the New York Life. His particularly close business associate, Thomas F. Ryan, owns the Equitable. If there is a Morgan connection with Peabody it completes the trio.

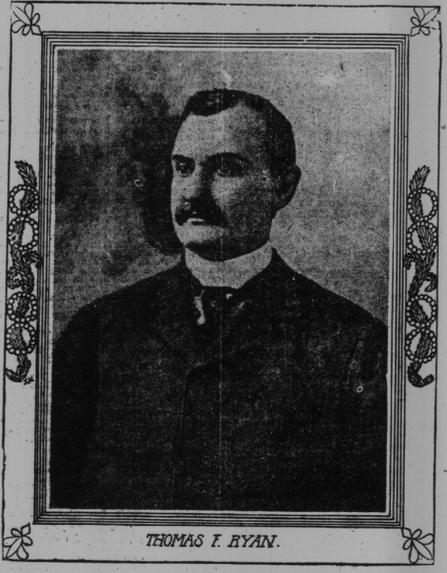
Although Canada has seen a turbine ocean crossing ship for some time, the first turbine to call at Annapolis was the Carmania. She is a magnificent new ship of the Cunard line.

WOMAN DEFENDED HUSBAND AND MONEY WITH REVOLVER

Wife of Eddie Root, Who Won Last Six Days' Race, Held at Bay Men Who Wanted to Share Winnings.

New York, Dec. 11—After receiving the first prize money of the six day bicycle race today at the office of P. T. Powers, the promoter of the race, Eddie Root was surrounded by a number of the riders who demanded a share of the money.

The Carmania is 618 feet in length, of 30,000 tons displacement and has eight decks. She has triple screws and made 19 1/2 knots an hour on her builders' trial trip. She is a faster ship of the Carmania line than any other of the line.



GIANT TURBINE CANADA-MEXICO AT NEW YORK LINER WRECKED

The Carmania of the Cunard Line Brought Over 3,106 Persons HAS EIGHT DECKS

Displacement is 30,000 Tons, and Developed Speed of 19-2 Knots on Trial Trip—Carries a Crew of 450—Struck Heavy Weather on Maiden Voyage.

New York, Dec. 11—The first trans-Atlantic turbine steamer ever to come to this port, the giant new Carmania, of the Cunard line, arrived at her dock today. All the way across the Atlantic the Carmania encountered unusually severe weather and yesterday, when only a few miles outside the harbor, she was obliged to lay to and let the storm blow itself out before attempting to enter.

The maiden voyage of the big turbine was in every way successful. Despite the severe weather a fairly even speed was maintained throughout.

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RENTS WERE HIGH IN THE YUKON

Government Lost Suit to Recover \$4,216 Spent by Judge Dugas in Addition to Allowance.

Ottawa, Dec. 11—(Special)—Judgment has been given in the exchequer court in the case of the crown against Judge Dugas, of the Yukon. The judge drew \$4,216 for a year and a half for house rent, fuel and light. During the same time he was drawing between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year for a living allowance.

The government held that they were not liable for both items and took suit to recover \$4,216. Justice Burbridge gave judgment in favor of Judge Dugas and against the government.

RUSSIA IN THE THROES OF A REVOLUTION

Government Decides That Harsh Measures Must Be Used

Universal Suffrage Will Not Be Granted Newspaper Editors Defy the Authorities—Anarchy Prevails—Terrible Work of Revolutionaries in All Parts of the Empire—Rivers of Blood Expected to Flow.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10, via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 11—Riga is completely cut off from St. Petersburg. Even the railroad telegraph is not working.

The manager of a factory was stabbed and killed for refusing to permit the workmen to hold a meeting.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, Dec. 10, via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 11—It is learned on high authority that the government has finally decided against universal suffrage and practically in favor of the old project of twenty-one workmen representatives and the extension of the ballot to the small rent payers, merchants and the educated classes.

It is believed that if the attempt at restriction is persisted in the moderate Liberals, who are disgusted with the tactics of the revolutionaries, fearing anarchy and are inclined to support the government will surely be driven back into the camp of the extremists.

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FEARS FOR SAFETY OF LIGHTSHIP AND GUNBOAT

Three Government Steamers Sailed Early Monday Morning to Rescue the Nantucket Vessel, But No News Has Been Heard from Them—The Wasp Missing for Two Days With Crew of 80 Men.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 11—The suspense attending the outcome of the leak in the Nantucket south shoal lightship and the absence of any news regarding the little gunboat which left here a few days before the storm on Sunday morning to succor a vessel only twenty-five miles away, has made the day at the naval training and torpedo stations one of great anxiety.

It was expected that the lightship would be heard of during the day either by the return of one of the vessels which were on the way to the station or by the return of the lightship itself.

It was thought that the Azalea would reach her by dawn and return with either the vessel or the crew to New Bedford, or Hyannis by 7 or 8 o'clock this evening.

OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

CHATHAM.

Chatham, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Ernest Peacock and family have arrived from Montreal, and live on the corner of King and Howard streets.

The marriage of Miss Isabella, daughter of Mr. Walter Coughlan, to Mr. Walter McNeil, was solemnized in the pro-cathedral Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wing pleasantly entertained a number of friends at dinner Thursday evening.

Miss Elizabeth Stevens spent Thursday with Miss Evelyn Russell, Loggieville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. MacLean, now of Fredericton, spent Sunday here with their parents, Captain and Mrs. Robert MacLean.

Miss Hesterine Porter has returned to her home in Bathurst, after a pleasant visit to her friend, Miss Mary Gilmore.

Mr. Archibald Fraser, who has been spending his vacation with relatives here, expects to leave Thursday for Vancouver (B. C.), to resume his duties in the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Henry Pout, who has been confined to the house for a few days by an attack of tonsillitis, is able to be out again.

HAMPTON.

Hampton, Kings county, Dec. 6.—Dr. F. H. Wetmore, of Hampton Station, left by train to express for Boston, on a week's vacation.

Mr. William Perkins of Hampton Station, who has been confined by serious illness, has recovered.

Mr. Oscar Hanson, Jr., of Loggieville, is visiting Mrs. P. H. Loggie, Loggieville.

Miss Alice Stothart has returned to Newcastle, after a pleasant visit to friends in town.

Mayor Montgomery, of Dalhousie, spent last week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Clark, of Loggieville, have gone to Vancouver for the winter.

Mrs. Louise Brown, of Revere (Mass.), is visiting Mrs. P. H. Loggie, Loggieville.

Mrs. Annie Henderson, of Boston, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Andrew McLaughlin, has returned home.

Mr. Winrow, of Montreal, who has been superintending the improvements at Blink Bay, has returned home, accompanied by his wife and child.

ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, Dec. 6.—A very delightful entertainment was given by the children of the St. Andrew's school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tucker, of Seaside, have returned to their home in town today.

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BORDER TOWNS.

St. Stephen, Dec. 6.—Miss Roberta Murdoch is in St. John, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Crockett.

Mr. Lewis F. Mills has returned to his home in Seaside, after a visit to his parents in St. John.

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CAMPBELLTON.

Campbellton, Dec. 7.—Miss B. Purdy, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Angus MacNeil, returned to her home in Seaside.

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PETITCODIAC.

Petitcodiac, Dec. 7.—On Friday evening last, Rev. J. A. Shearer, A. B., secretary of the Methodist church, delivered an address in the Methodist church.

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ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, Dec. 8.—Charles Poirier has returned to his home from Musquodiville, where he spent the summer.

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GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Charles H. Curless, who had the misfortune to sprain her ankle, over a month ago, is slowly recovering.

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ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Warrants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company. Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All advertisements must, without exception, be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

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

WANTED--Six copies Semi-Weekly Telegraph of June 23, 1905. Please send same to The Telegraph Publishing Co., St. John, N. B.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 13, 1905.

THE HOME RULE TANGLE. The Telegraph recently published a report of the speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in which he declared himself in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It is interesting to set over against that speech the reply of Lord Rosebery, who has been mentioned by some as a possible member of Sir Henry's cabinet.

Lord Rosebery, speaking in Cornwall late in November, after Sir Henry had made the speech quoted yesterday, declared in the most emphatic terms that he could not serve under the banner of Home Rule. He said: "Last night I said at Truro that I had read a condensed report of a speech with grave misgivings, but that I should wait before the formation of a definite opinion until I could read a fuller report. I allude to the speech which was delivered by the honored and responsible head of the Liberal party the day before yesterday at Stirling."

"I am sorry to say that a more careful perusal has only confirmed and strengthened the misgivings that I felt on first reading that speech. The responsible leader of the Liberal party has, if I have not misread the utterance, and I do not conceive it possible to have misread his utterance, because it is so careful, so strenuous, and so reiterated. He has hoisted once more in its most pronounced form the flag of Irish Home Rule. "I am now going even now to utter one jarring note which can conflict with the unity of the Free Trade party. To maintain that unity, even at the cost of personal emolument, must be the duty of every man who believes in Free Trade to be the greatest practical issue before the country at this moment. But I object to the raising of the banner of Home Rule, not merely because of high constitutional objections founded on the experience, the recent experience, of foreign European countries, but also because of my belief as to what will really conduce to the welfare of the Irish people itself, but I object to it mainly on this occasion for this reason, that it impairs the unity of the Free Trade party, and that it indefinitely postpones discussion on social and educational reform, on which the country has set its heart."

"I will say no more on this subject, except to say emphatically and explicitly and once for all, that I cannot serve under that banner." The London Leader professes to believe that as this is only an expression of the personal views of Lord Rosebery he may nevertheless, for the sake of Liberal unity, set it aside. That is very highly improbable. His lordship repudiates in such emphatic terms the policy of the Liberal leader unless he intended to stick to his guns. Sir Edward Grey, in a still later speech, professed to believe that there had been a misunderstanding. He said: "You may think this a bold thing of me to say, but I believe that I know more about Lord Rosebery's opinion on the Irish question than other members of the Irish question than other members of the cabinet, and what I honestly believe is, on that particular point, my fuller knowledge, I tell you that, in my opinion, there is no substantial difference between them as to what should be the practical policy of the next Liberal government with regard to Irish affairs in the next parliament."

Of course Sir Edward was endeavoring to make it appear that there is no division in the Liberal ranks. The policy of English Liberals is to keep Home Rule in the background and make the fight on Free Trade vs. Chamberlainism; but Mr. Redmond was not reckoned with in that scheme. He has since been heard from, and intimates very plainly that Home Rule is the only question with the Nationalist party. And in a later speech Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proved that Sir Edward Grey was wrong in his assumption, for he said: "Everybody knows what my opinion on Ireland and Home Rule is. There is no necessity to re-assert it, to be always talking about it. I made a full exposition of my opinions, which are very moderate opinions, the other night, and I have nothing to add to what I said then."

What he said then was the statement to which Lord Rosebery declared his unalterable opposition. The Home Rule question, therefore, cannot be relegated to the background, and Sir Edward Grey will presently be asked to state his own views, instead of artfully endeavoring to discover harmony in those of other people. The leaders may succeed in keeping the question subordinate to that of fiscal policy during the elections, in the English constituencies, but in parliament afterward Mr. Redmond will have to be reckoned with.

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TEACHERS' SALARIES

The Toronto Globe notes the fact that in the issue of last Saturday there were advertisements for about seventy teachers to fill vacancies in Ontario, and it believes the demand is more extensive than ever before during a post-vacation term. The Globe urges the Education Department to enquire and learn the cause of this very undesirable state of affairs. It adds: "A glance at our advertising columns of Saturday suggests one explanation. A call from Alberta for the coming year at salaries not less than five hundred and forty dollars. One from Saskatchewan for 'Normal trained teachers' desiring schools in the Northwest. A second one from Alberta offers salaries ranging from five hundred and forty to seven hundred and twenty dollars."

In contrast to this the Globe says of the conditions in Ontario: "One naturally expects to find on reading advertisements for teachers a considerable increase in the salaries offered, but the expectation is vain. Of the sixty-three which appeared on Saturday thirty-five asked the applicants to state salaries; ten did not mention salary at all, and eighteen specified the salaries offered. In rural schools and schools in small centres of population the salaries offered run from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars. In the face of the Northwest minimum of five hundred and forty dollars, the people of Ontario have no reason to feel the least bit proud of themselves. Those districts which do not offer any salary deserve to receive no applications, and doubtless some of them will get their deserts."

But the Globe notes another effect of low salaries. "It is undoubtedly a fact," it says, "if it is not an explanation, that more teachers are leaving the profession and fewer teachers are entering it than ever before in this Province. This is especially so with male teachers. The aggregate attendance of students at the three Provincial Normal schools has been during the current term about three hundred and six. Of these sixteen have been men and two hundred and ninety women. That is in the ratio of one to seventeen. Presumably the proportion is similar in the county Model schools throughout the Province. If the present trend is not checked in some way there will soon be far too few teachers available and none of them men."

The Globe's statement and reflections will doubtless commend themselves to the St. John School Board, and to Boards in other parts of this province.

THE NEW CABINET

The personnel of the new British ministry is announced this morning. Lord Rosebery is left to "plough his lonely furrow," but otherwise the ministry is from the Liberal standpoint the best of all the talents. Both the radical and conservative elements of the Liberal party are represented, and if the members agree upon important matters of public policy it should prove a strong combination. There seems no more room for doubt that it may be classed as a Home Rule cabinet, and that as Irish affairs will loom large in the election campaign and in the next parliament.

The following brief references to the past career of some of Sir Henry's colleagues will prove of interest to Telegraph readers: Sir Edward Grey was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1892 to 1895, and during the Balfour administration has gained some prominence as a critic of the government's foreign policy, although that policy was so generally approved by the country that the task of the critic was not an easy one. Sir Edward is a clever debater, and has been in the house since 1885, representing the border constituency of Berwick-on-Tweed. As he is only forty-three years old, he has been in active politics since he was twenty-two, and he is young enough, and of sufficient ability and promise to warrant his friends in predicting for him a brilliant career. He is a large landowner, having about 2,000 acres. Sir Edward has written a book on Fly-Fishing, and has won the Queen's Club tennis prize, from which it may be inferred that he is fond of sport.

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has earned that honor by his vigorous opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. He has followed Mr. Chamberlain about the country since 1893, and his clever addresses were everywhere received with great enthusiasm by the free traders. Mr. Asquith is ten years older than Sir Edward Grey, having been born in 1852, but he did not enter parliament until a year later than the new foreign minister-in-1886. He has represented East Fife continuously since that year, and his career in the commons has been a brilliant one. From 1892 to 1895 he was Home Secretary, and since the fall of that ministry he has been one of the ablest critics of its successor. He is a lawyer by profession, and like Mr. Balfour, his chief recreation is found on the golf links.

famous men, deliberately set himself to the task of overcoming his weakness, and has long since taken rank as a brilliant debater. His greatest work has been in the realm of letters. His publications include: Edmund Burke, 1867; Critical Miscellanies, 1871; second series, 1877; Voltaire, 1871; Rousseau, 1873; The Struggle for National Education, 1873; On Compromises, 1874; Diderot and the Encyclopedists, 1878; Burke, 1879; The Life of Richard Cobden, 1881; Studies in Literature, 1891; Oliver Cromwell, 1900; Life of Gladstone, 1903.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincairdine was born in Canada, in 1849. He is a descendant of Baron Bruce, who was created a Baron in 1603. The earldom dates from 1633. The grandfather of the present earl was ambassador to Turkey and collected the famous Elgin Marbles. The father of the present earl was plenipotentiary to China and a distinguished Viceroy of India. The present earl was himself Viceroy of India from 1894 to 1899. He has been Lord Lieutenant of Fife since 1898. His father was that Lord Elgin who was pelted with stones and rotten eggs in Montreal in 1849, when the parliament of United Canada decided to indemnify those in Lower Canada who had suffered loss of property in the Rebellion of 1837-38. The angry crowd at the same time drove the members of parliament out of their places and burned the building, with its valuable library and public records. United Canada prospered under Lord Elgin's rule, and he recognized the principles of responsible government; it was entirely due to the divisions between the parties and races, which later led to the unfortunate experiment of confederation, that he was insulted by the mob in Montreal. The present earl was born at Monklands in the year his father was compelled to figure in the memorable out-of-door incident referred to.

Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K. C., has represented Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in the house since 1885. He had a brilliant career as a student, winning many honors, and is the author of a number of notable philosophical works. His reputation as a statesman is of the future.

Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, youngest son of the great commoner, has been in parliament for twenty-five years, and has had much experience in office. He was his father's private secretary in 1880-81; a Lord of the Treasury from 1881 to 1885; Financial Secretary War Office, 1886; Under-Secretary Home Office, 1892-1894; First Commissioner of Works, 1894-1895. He is chief whip of the Liberal party. For three years, 1877-80, Mr. Gladstone was History Lecturer in Keble College. He represents West Leeds. We are informed that Mr. Gladstone's recreations are or have been: Cricket, football, golf, cycling, shooting, fishing, and yachting. Presumably he devotes some serious attention to other matters. He lacks his father's brilliance, but is nevertheless a valuable member of the House of Commons.

Of the Earl of Aberdeen little need be said to Canadian readers. As Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1886. He won great popularity throughout the Dominion, and it has been felt that his mission, and it has been felt that his future career in the service of the Empire will bring him fresh laurels. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for a brief period, from January to July, in 1898. He was born in 1817. In Dublin Lady Aberdeen would find full scope for the general activities which marked her life in Canada.

The Right Hon. James Bryce was first returned to parliament in 1880, as representative of Tower Hamlets. Since 1885 he has represented Aberdeen. He was born in 1838, and is therefore about the same age as Mr. Morley. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1886; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with seat in the Cabinet) in 1892; President of the Board of Trade, 1894; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, 1894. He is a member of many honors from many and has received high honors from many foreign universities. It may be noted that Trinity University of Toronto conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. in 1897. He was a Regent Professor of Civil Law at Oxford from 1870 until 1893, and in the latter year was made a member of the Senate of London University, and in 1894 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His publications include: Studies in Contemporary Biography, Studies in History and Jurisprudence, Impressions of South Africa, The American Commonwealth, and others of notable value.

Rt. Hon. John Burns, who is made President of the Local Government Board, has been in parliament since 1862, and is not only an able but a consistent advocate of the rights of labor. Mr. Burns has recently visited Canada, and was greatly impressed with the country. The honor that has now come to him is the reward of persistent effort in the cause of the working classes. The Marquis of Ripon is 78 years old. He was in the House of Commons as long ago as 1852, and was Under Secretary for War in 1859-61. He filled other offices in the government, and was Governor-General of India from 1880 until 1884. From 1892 until 1895 he was Colonial Secretary. He was chairman of the Joint Commission which drew up the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

Sir Henry H. Fowler was born in 1830 and has been in parliament since 1860. He was Under Secretary for the Home Department in 1884-85, Secretary to Treasury, 1895, Pre-ident Local Government Board, 1892-94; Secretary of State for India, 1894-95. Balfour Tweedmouth held office in a former Liberal government. The Earl of Crewe is a son-in-law of Lord Rosebery. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1892-95. David Lloyd George is a Radical, who has been

in parliament since 1890. He is only 42 years old, and has proved himself an effective exponent of Radical views.

MR. BALFOUR

The speech of Mr. Balfour to his Manchester constituents on Saturday was perhaps most significant for its lack of any reference to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Mr. Balfour declares that he will lead the party during the campaign. Much interest will now centre in the next public utterance of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour confirms what has been anticipated with regard to the policy of the opposition. They will force Home Rule into the forefront of the campaign, and hold the Liberals to their pledges on that subject. For the rest, Mr. Balfour says, his party will defend their foreign, colonial and home policies, and direct attention to the various factions in the Liberal camp, with differing views on many matters of policy. He says the government's resignation was a matter of expediency, and contends that they were justified in retaining office until Anglo-Japanese affairs had been placed on a safe footing. The Liberal leader has himself commended. The next few weeks will be a very interesting period in British politics, and the succeeding session of parliament will be even more interesting to the public both at home and abroad.

DR. RAYMOND'S BOOK

Rev. Dr. Raymond, in his book just published, History of the Saint John River, has made a most valuable contribution to the records we have of that fascinating period, to the student of our history, which, preceded the coming of the Loyalists. Readers of The Daily Telegraph are already familiar with the work, which appeared in instalments in the columns of this paper, and they will be glad to know that the whole has been issued in book form, handsomely bound, so that it may be added to their libraries.

It may be hoped that Dr. Raymond will pursue his studies farther, and gather historical facts of a later period than that covered in this work. Necessarily much of this work was done under pressure, as opportunity and the demands of his regular pastoral duties would permit, but he approached it with the true spirit of the historian, and has gathered from many sources the material woven into a narrative which appeals to the mind with a charm that owes much to the method and style of the history as well as to the events portrayed. In years to come, this work will be valued even more than it is today. It brings before us in a strong light the character and lives of men and women who were the pioneers along the shores of the splendid river of which we are so justly proud.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AFFAIRS

There was a tone of sadness in the address of the Pope at yesterday's consistory, in his reference to the recent action of the French parliament. He alludes to France as heretofore the eldest daughter of the church, and expresses a feeling of fear with respect to the future of the Roman Catholic religion in that country. His utterances are marked by that dignity which becomes his exalted office, and that faith which becomes the head of a great church. It is worthy of note that of the four new Cardinals appointed only one is an Italian, while for the first time a representative of the Latin-American church receives the honor of appointment.

In connection with this reference to the Roman Catholic church it is interesting to note that a church extension society do more effectively in the United States such work as is being done by Protestant bodies in that country, has been organized. The new Catholic society, says an exchange, aims to establish churches of the Roman Catholic faith in sections where Catholicity is practically unknown, principally in the West and South. It has headquarters at Lapeer, Michigan, and is to have a meeting on Dec. 13 (tomorrow), to perfect its organization. This meeting will be held at the archbishop's residence in Chicago. A constitution and by-laws are to be considered and adopted and articles of incorporation signed. Members of a board of governors will be seated, and it is said that among these will be Archbishop Farley of New York, Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, Bishop Allen of Mobile and Bishop Mac of Covington. It is stated that the new Catholic movement was started at the time the Methodist Board of Church Extension was meeting in Philadelphia, and the Protestant effort was used as an object lesson of what Catholics might do along similar lines.

The following facts and figures about that great Catholic missionary society, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, are condensed from its financial statement for 1905: The total appropriation of the society's funds for the year totalled \$1,355,733. Of this amount \$74,707 was proportioned to American missions, \$130,760 to European, \$633,333 to Asiatic, \$231,263 to African, and \$143,892 to missions in Oceania; \$4,959 was appropriated for the expense of publishing the "Annuaire des Missions de la Societe." 213 for management of the Society. The Society has 213 for management of the Society. The Society has 213 for management of the Society.

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more than \$70,000,000. In the period named, \$6,000,000 had been spent by it in the United States. More than 300 dioceses and missions throughout the world are now aided by it. The Catholic Church in the United States has, to a large extent, got beyond the need for the society's aid, but the organization spent about \$18,000 there during the year 1904, and does and missions in the South and West being aided to that extent. In the same year the society spent more than \$30,000 in British North America, and more than \$15,000 in South and Central America and the West Indies.

ABOUT HOME RULE

The London Leader of Nov. 30 printed the following statement from its Glasgow correspondent: "I have it from an undoubted authority, and in close touch with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that Sir Henry, on his return from the Continent, had a private interview with Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Meley, Mr. Haldane, and other members of the Liberal party, with respect to the party's attitude on Home Rule, and that an understanding was arrived at, which culminated in Sir Henry's pronouncement at Stirling last week. To read into that statement that the Liberal party, during the early sessions of the new Parliament, introduce Home Rule on the original lines, is, I am assured, entirely erroneous. It had been understood that Lord Rosebery had acquiesced in the understanding arrived at when he allowed the early speeches of Mr. Asquith in Fife, adhering to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's attitude, to pass unnoted."

REMEMBER THE PLACE

"Speaking at a Liberal meeting at Birmingham, Mr. Augustine Birrell said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was a man of courage, who represented the wishes and desires, hopes and aspirations of the great bulk of the Liberal party. He was most judicious, and the last man in the world to attempt the impossible by rushing through a measure which must be confronted by extraordinary difficulty. There had been a wandering voice from Cornwall, but he saw no reason for melancholy. He did not know whether it meant that Lord Rosebery had become a Liberal Unionist, or whether he thought it was impossible during the next Parliament to confer a separate authority on Ireland; but the great body of Liberals would not join the Liberal Unionist party or go over bag and baggage from the policy declared years ago. They still held in their hearts the belief that the Irish problem was unsolved, and the question was still to be settled in the only way remained to be settled in the only way both for Ireland and elsewhere by the devolution upon local assemblies of local business."

Since the Glasgow correspondent wrote to Mr. Birrell spoke, the Irish Nationalist party has been heard from. It has told the new Premier that Home Rule must not be given a secondary place. Sir Henry's troubles have begun. Speaking at Oxford on Friday night, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain paid a high tribute to Mr. Balfour, and declared that the country had now passed into the hands of the Home Rulers and "Little Englanders."

THE CASE OF MR. COREY

American society is perturbed over the action of William E. Corey, president of the Steel Trust, who seeks to divorce his wife for the sake of Mabelle Gilman, an actress. The story was told in Saturday's Telegraph. Mr. Corey is a man who rises from the ranks. In his days of toil and struggle his wife encouraged and sustained him. Now he wants to put her away because of "irreconcilable differences." He conducted has been severely censured, and it has been urged that such a man is not fit to be at the head of a great corporation in which other people's money is invested. But Judge Elbert Henry Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the Steel Corporation, is quoted as saying: "I see no reason why any one should think Mr. Corey will or ought to tender his resignation as president."

Commenting on this remark by the judge, the New York Evening Post sternly says: "No reason? If, under the circumstances commonly reported, Mr. Corey prefers another woman to his own wife, his usefulness in a high position of trust is at an end. He is marked as a man in whose character the possession of riches has developed the gravest defects. 'This,' reply his defenders, 'is a hard blow upon him a heavy burden.' It is a heavy burden, but it is a heavy burden which will walk of life and his habits of indulgence in women."

The German Chancellor states that his country is living from hand to mouth, with a debt for the empire and confederated German states amounting to \$3,750,000,000, or more than \$22 per capita. And yet the Emperor goes about with a chip on his shoulder. A New York magistrate on Saturday passed sentence on two men who were caught stealing a ride on a freight train. He gave them their liberty and the price of a meal, with the remark that if they had all the money the railroads have stolen had all the money they would be rich. This is a hard blow upon him a heavy burden. It is a heavy burden which will walk of life and his habits of indulgence in women."

Over \$75,000 will have been paid out by the end of this year by the Ontario government to various county councils which are inaugurating a uniform system of county roads. The good roads movement throughout the province is steadily growing in popular favor, says the Mail and Free Press, and over a score of counties are proceeding with the building of road systems, according to the provisions of the Provincial Highway Act. The act provides that eminent shall assist county coun-

A GREAT XMAS CLOTHING SALE

It has been a regular custom with us to offer off our winter stock of clothing at greatly reduced prices just after the holiday season. But this year we have decided to make it before Christmas just when the people want the goods. It will start next Saturday, December 17th, and if prices count, this will be the most interesting clothing event yet held in St. John.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 207 Union Street

CHRISTMAS IS COMING AND SO IS The End of the Year.

We close our books for the year on December 31st, and before that time ALL ARREARS SHOULD BE PAID and every subscription SHOULD BE RENEWED.

As is our usual custom at this season of the year, we have just finished sending out our subscription accounts, and we confidently hope that remittances will come in promptly, and that the name of every subscriber will appear on our Annual Statement as FULLY PAID UP.

- The following sums, in addition to subscription, will secure the premiums named: \$2.00 BEAUTIFUL BIBLE, (Protestant or Catholic.) 1.00 ANSONIA WATCH, (Stem winding; stem setting) 75c. INGERSOLL WATCH, (Guaranteed for One Year.) 45c. PICTORIAL REVIEW, (Magazine for Women.) 35c. HANDSOME WALL CHART. Every one of these Premiums worth double the money. REMIT TODAY.

WE WISH EVERY SUBSCRIBER

A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Address all remittances to the Manager.

He cannot do as he likes with his own money, if he likes to affront the moral sense of the community. And in this point the wisdom of the world is not foolishness. Experience as old as humanity proves that the gambler, the drunkard, and the debauchee, however alert their intellectual faculties, are not in the long run trustworthy. If any fact is writ large in human nature, it is this. Men forget it while they are making money faster than they can spend it. Men forget it when they cut loose from former associates, and escape from the social pressure of early life into the wilds of Wall Street and the Casino. Our newly rich, in Wall Street and out, have signally forgotten it in the last decade. But the law is still immutable."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The people who saw a man scattering five ten dollar bills on the streets of a Connecticut town on Saturday must have thought Santa Claus had lost his reckoning. But the man was only a lunatic.

Prof. McGowan, of McGill, contends that a fifteen per cent. tariff on British products, with a high tariff against foreigners, would amply protect Canadian manufacturers. The Canadian manufacturers will hardly endorse this view.

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The Toronto Mail and Empire offers this suggestion to the new British premier: "In the Bannerman government Ireland ought to be represented, and it could not be represented better than by Hon. Edward Blake. Mr. Blake is eminent in statesmanship and in law. One of the ablest members of the Imperial House, he would be an ornament to the new government, and his presence in the cabinet would be an assurance that Ireland is not forgotten."

The Montreal Witness is celebrating its diamond jubilee, and is receiving congratulations of the most flattering character from far and wide. Its neighbor, the Montreal Star, pays this tribute: "Sixty years of consistent Christian journalism by father and son! That is the record of the Dougal family which the Witness is now so fittingly celebrating. The father, John Dougal, performed a heroic task when he founded this journal away back in the first half of the last century; and the son, John Redpath Dougal, who is carrying out his father's policy, has perpetuated and improved the journal committed as a trust to his keeping."

An exchange gives the following answer to the question: "What Shall We Read?" "First, the daily newspapers. The daily press is the history of the world up to date. A history that can be found there and nowhere else. The mission of the daily paper is to furnish its readers with the events that have taken place in the world during the past twenty-four hours. The telegraph gives the globe and the great daily taps the wires of the world. The newspaper is not responsible for the facts, but for the faithful reporting of the same. They doubtless print much that had better not see the light. But we ought to take the newspaper as we do crabs, eat that which is good with gratitude and push the shell aside in silence. One should also read the best magazines. The most carefully digested written articles of the history of the world to be found first often only in them."

