

## GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY ESTIMATES

### HE DIED WITHIN TWO FEET OF FRESH AIR

Another Snowslide at Field Buries Locomotive

### WID TAK FROM QUEBEC ORANGEMEN

Mailing Letters to Garbage Tins

### PARIS, MARCH 10.—No further arrests had been made today in connection with the discovery of a shortage of something like \$2,000,000 in the accounts of M. Duz, one of the liquidators of the church properties taken over by the state. The severe criticism of the judicial authorities for the lax control exercised over the liquidators continues, however, and the prosecuting attorney's office especially is being attacked sharply. The most fantastic details of the methods employed by Duz are published. According to these he obtained a commission of \$30,000 on the sale of the St. Martin's College property and gave a long lease of another property for \$2,000 which lease was immediately sub-let for \$300.

### CHIPMAN DENIES JEWELRY CO.'S FAILURE

Issues Statement From His Boston Office That St. Croix Co. Was No Suspended.

### MOTHER AND FIVE CHILDREN DEPORTED

Husband in South Africa Missing and They Were Desperate—Nursing Quides Arrived Today.

### GERMAN SPY WATCHING THE NAVAL DEBATE?

OTTAWA, March 10.—That a secret service agent in the employ of the German government has been watching the naval debate and noted particulars of the debate and noted particulars of the debate and noted particulars of the debate.

### NERVOUSLY DEPRESSED

A Case of Rapid Cure

### JUST ESCAPED JAUNDICE

SHOWS HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO KEEP LIVER AND KIDNEYS ACTIVE.

### APPOINTMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ROYAL GAZETTE

### WESTINGHOUSE FLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—Fire caused by crossed electric wires early this morning destroyed the storage battery department of the Westinghouse Machine Company plant at West Pittsburg, causing a loss of \$75,000. Besides the buildings, several engines, a large number of storage batteries and many motors were destroyed.

## ALDERMEN OPPOSE FENTON LOAN CO. BILL

### Don't Want Any More Corporations Bossing St. John

### STERLING CO.'S APPLICATION ALSO REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE—LANCASTER LOAN CO.'S BILL APPROVED

FREDRICKTON, Mar. 10.—St. John men filled the committee rooms this morning, the day having been set aside for the consideration of that city's legislation. In the absence of Mr. Stupp, Mr. Burrell presided in the corporation committee. Three bills were taken up, "The Fenton Loan Company," "The Sterling Loan Company," and "The Lancaster Loan Company."

The last bill received the unanimous support of all. Ald. Baxter stating on behalf of the city, that the council had no objection to the bill, and in the earth, Recorder Skinner thought there was no serious objection to the bill, except the last section, which gave too much privilege. Mr. Wilson said that though he had introduced the bill he had only done so by request and he did not want to be considered the promoter. He said copies of the bill had been sent to the aldermen, but Ald. Potts replied he had never received it. Ald. Baxter said that it often transpired the bills were introduced into the legislature of which the council had no sufficient knowledge and he would suggest that it would be a good plan for the standing rules committee to make a rule that copies of all bills in which a city or municipality is interested should be filed with either twenty days previous to the opening of the legislature. By that means the localities affected would know what was sought. This idea met with unanimous approval and there is little doubt but that the rule will be made.

### PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS PUT THROUGH

No Objection Taken to Any Expenditures

FREDRICKTON, N. B., March 10.—The public accounts committee met this morning and went through the Provincial Hospital accounts. The superintendent, Dr. Anglin, was present and when requested gave an explanation to the several members of certain charges. He explained that tenders were called for in all cases.

### ALMS HOUSE BURNED; ONE AGED INMATE DEAD

Nurses Vainly Risked Her Life to Rescue the Victim—Panic When Fire Broke Out.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Burned out of house and home was the ill fate added to the affliction of poverty of the inmates of the poorhouse at Hempstead, L. I., which was destroyed by fire today. One aged inmate was burned to death, though a young woman nurse risked her life to save him while five other inmates were seriously burned and taken to the hospital.

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## FARMER AND TEAM FROZEN TO DEATH

### Three of One Family Dead, and Another Dying

### How School Origin 2375 Prosper in Manitoba

Workman Spilled Two Pails of Acid on Himself.

ENEMEE, Ont., March 10.—Arnold Toke, a prominent farmer, was found dead yesterday on the road near his farm house. He had been to Mount Pleasant on the previous day and is supposed to have tried to break a road to his place on a drifted highway. The horse was found dead a few rods away having perished from exhaustion and exposure.

### Winnipeg, Man., March 10.—Bafors the public accounts committee a man named Ederopski, employed by the Government as a school organizer among Bulgarians and Poles, but in reality a political organizer with a salary of \$75 per month, admitted he had organized only three districts in two years and that during the last year he had been out of the city only thirty-two days. One of the three districts referred to is also claimed by another organizer who acts in a similar capacity.

### Lord Rosebery Launches Plan for Reform of Lords Monday

LONDON, Mar. 9.—The navy estimates for 1910, which were issued by the admiralty tonight, provide for an expenditure of \$203,018,500, an increase of \$7,800,000 over 1909. The increase is almost wholly taken up by ship-building armaments authorized by parliament before dissolution.

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## TAXES MUST BE PAID BEFORE MARCH 20TH

### To Qualify for Vote in Civic Elections

### \$4,000 for Rockwood Park Too Much—Other Sections St. John Bill Agreed to—Moncton Election Bill.

FREDRICKTON, N. B., March 10.—The municipalities committee met this morning, Mr. Adams in the chair. Representatives of the Labor Council and City Council of Moncton stated that they were prepared to allow the committee to decide on the bill relating to the qualification of electors in the Moncton civic elections.

### QUEZ'S DEFALCATIONS TOTAL \$2,000,000

No Further Arrests in French Scandal

### Prisoner Was an Expert in Juggling His Work—Quick Turnovers at Large Profits.

### PONTIFICAL MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL

On the Anniversary of the Death of Bishop Sweeney.

There was a very large congregation at the Cathedral this morning when a pontifical high mass of requiem was celebrated for the late Rev. Dr. John Sweeney, former bishop of the diocese of St. John. The office commenced at 9:30 o'clock, the mass shortly before 10 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Casey was the celebrant. Rev. W. F. Sweeney, sub-deacon; Rev. W. F. Chapman, V. C. high priest; and Rev. William Duke, master of ceremonies.

### CELEBRATING TWENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McPherson Married in Boston Quarters of Century Ago

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## LITTLE INFORMATION ON BANK SITUATION

### Looking for Bad News, When Any is Given Out

### Brothers of Cashier of Defunct Institution Only Ours to Assign So Far—Other Merchants Will Weather Storm

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., March 10.—The bank situation remains unchanged since Monday morning. Not a word has been given to the people so far, but only surmise can be indulged in as to the actual condition, but the feeling among the public is that the management of affairs has been very slack to call it by no other name, and that not much of comfort can be expected from the official reports.

### ALLEY'S COMET IS IN SIGHT EVERY EVENING

Get a Telescope and Take a Look at It Over in the West, After Sunset.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10.—Halley's Comet may now be seen on nights when conditions are favorable with the aid of an ordinary field glass. The most favorable time to look for it is between 8 p. m. and 9 p. m. with the eye directed somewhere above the horizon.

### UNNATURAL THINNESS EASILY CORRECTED

By Clever Prescription Which Can Be Filled at Any Drug Store

People who are very thin and scrawny ought not to be so. Undoubtedly they are more subject to disease and contagions than the normally fleshy. Thinness is usually accompanied by weakness, and weakness subjects any one to colds, coughs, consumption, pneumonia, etc. It has been discovered, almost by accident, that tincture cadomene, when combined in a prescription with proper accelerated medicines, becomes one of the most valuable, effective, and reliable nutritive or flesh-making medicines known to science. It is especially beneficial to men and women between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, who from lack of proper nerve force and digestion, remain undeveloped in body, limbs, arms and bust. A well rounded symmetrical figure in man or woman indicates health, magnetism, stamina and happiness.

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### FORTY BURIED IN RUINS OF BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, Mar. 10.—Forty men, mostly foreigners, employed in razing the ruins of the finishing foundry of M. Lanz & Son, destroyed by fire Monday, were buried by falling walls early today. The workmen have been taken from the debris and many are in hospitals, severely injured.

Charles McFarlane crossed from Greenhead today and reports that although the ice is in bad condition many others are still struggling their way on it. Mr. McFarlane is an enthusiastic strawberry grower and is making plans for even more extensive cultivation this year. The strawberries he says pay much better than general farming.

Children. Have light. Use Over bars. At Abury 3rd ul. land, former Raymond Co. home of the street. West 25th, 1910. daughter of W. R. Wood. Rev. J. city, on Fish. 5th year. on Feb. 2nd, leaving a wife. Ont. Feb. 25, aged 21 years. H. Belyea, lea-7. W. brothers to the 9th instant. Coborn and years, 4 months. UPT FREE. A nervous debility or deficient maner or disposition, with a simple and free, in a plain, which will give a lack of health. LIQUORS. Successor to the and Retail chaut, 110 and St. Established price 15¢. 25-11-19. OUS. OLOYED? Our will assist you. 93 Pembroke St. 12-11-18. TRY—BARRED. the finest straw Stock and eggs R POULTRY O. Ont. OWNS for us at. 21-1-7. EORTOLET. farm, 125 acres, Cardwell, K. C. air. m, 125 acres, near 200 acres, Wards' Sussex station. 90 acres, one mile buildings good, acres, East Scotch the station, Cent-sellent, buildings. AMES E. WHITE. and sheep farm, bert County, N.B., 20 acres of good acres cleared, good acre. House is large outside on; cost 25 cattle and six 45 tons hay. Price for further sec. L. BLAKNEY, Elgin, N. B.



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**PROVINCIAL NEWS**

**HOPEWELL HILL, N.B., March 4.**—The Scott Act case against C. N. Beal, wholesale liquor dealer of St. John, adjourned last week, was resumed before police magistrate Peck yesterday afternoon, and after running well past midnight was concluded. The magistrate, however, reserved decision, which will be given on Thursday, March 10th. Mr. Beal's shipping clerk was on the stand last night. The defence put up by the accused is that the liquor in question was shipped, as he supposed, for private use, which would be within the law.

The jurisdiction of the court has also been questioned by Dr. Curry, counsel for the defendant inasmuch as the summons was a year and fourteen days in following the information.

**HALIFAX, N. S., Mar. 4.**—One passenger sustained injuries from which he died, another had a leg broken, and four more were slightly bruised, when the steamer Empress of Britain shipped a big sea in mid-ocean on the morning of March 1st after a trip which her commander, Capt. Murray, stated was the roughest he had had for many years. The big O. P. E. liner arrived in port tonight over a day late and brought the first news of the accident. Six steerage passengers were standing at the entrance to the third-class quarters when the steamer suddenly took a comber over bows. A mass of water poured along over the forecastle and dropped right on top of the passengers standing below. They were tossed about helplessly in a sea of water and one of them, E. James, of Bromley, Kent, had his skull fractured and died shortly afterwards. Arthur Ellingham of Birmingham had a leg broken, and others escaped with slight contusions.

**REXTON, N. B., March 3.**—The death occurred at South Branch on Friday, Feb. 18th, of Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Jr., after a few months' illness of consumption, at the age of 35 years.

Mrs. Murphy was formerly Miss Elizabeth Grogan, daughter of the late William and Mrs. Grogan of Kouchibouguac and previous to her marriage was a school teacher. She is survived by her husband, five small children, her mother, two sisters and a brother. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended.

tended. Rev. Father Lapointe sang the funeral service and interment was in the Catholic cemetery at South Branch.

The funeral of the late Peter Wilson, whose death occurred at St. John on Wednesday, was held here on Friday afternoon after the arrival of the K. N. R. The body was taken to the Presbyterian church, where Rev. A. H. Archibald conducted services, after which interment was made in St. Andrew's cemetery. The pall-bearers were William Jardine, Alex. Jardine, E. A. McDonald, William McLean, Francis Weston, Hector McLean.

Robert Fraser, who has been dangerously ill at St. Joseph's College, is improving. His mother, Mrs. Alex. Fraser, Jr., who was called to see him, is still with him, but Miss Grace Fraser, who was also with him, returned home on Tuesday.

William French, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at the Royal Hotel, is feeling much better. Dr. Ferguson was called from Moncton a few days ago to consult with Dr. Tozer about his condition.

Geo. E. Call is visiting friends in Moncton.

Mrs. A. Wood, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to her home in Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Petch and Mrs. Porter of St. John were in town over Sunday, having come to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Wilson.

**SUSSEX, March 3.**—In view of the special meetings in Sussex there will be no services at Ward's Creek on Sunday.

Messrs Walter McMonagle and Sons won \$45.00 in cash prizes and a valuable silver cup at the recent St. John Poultry Show.

Mr. Norman T. Tait is in Sussex today en route to his home where, owing to ill health, he will spend some time. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

There will be a fast hockey game on Friday, March 11th, when the Sussex Ramblers will play the All St. John team. The game will start at eight

o'clock, and there will be something done every minute to interest the spectators.

The Town Council have appointed B. J. Sharp and J. D. McKenna members of the Board of Health. These gentlemen with Mayor McLean and Dr. L. R. Murray, the latter as chairman, will form the new board. They will be assisted by Town Marshal McLeod, and the idea is to have the whole question of sanitation within the town limits thoroughly gone into. A meeting of the new board will be held in the Council in the near future for organization and the general situation will be reviewed. The new board looks forward to the hearty co-operation of all citizens in making Sussex a clean town from end to end.

Gilbert Tays, of Passakeag, cut a spruce tree on the Chas. Smoogras property, Passakeag, for Walter B. Campbell, measuring 62 feet long, 14 inches diameter at the top end containing 1300 superficial feet. He also cut a hemlock log 16 feet long, 23 inches in diameter, which was hauled to the yards by Wm. D. Mills' brown mare.

The larger log made a load for the fine span of greys owned by Walter B. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Fowler will leave in April for an extended trip to Europe. They will be absent several months, and will visit the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and other countries.

Rev. Dr. I. N. Parker, who has been confined to his residence is able to be out again.

S. J. Goodfellow has many orders for concrete blocks and will commence their manufacture in the near future. Mr. Goodfellow has practically made up his mind to remain here for a time at least. Many persons are talking of concrete for building purposes, foundation work, etc., and the little industry started a year ago promises to develop considerably in the near future.

The evangelistic services which number of improvements in his plant which will enable him to fill orders to better advantage.

The evangelistic services which opened at the Main Street Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, under the leadership of Mr. Lawrence B. Greenwood, assisted by Aubrey N. Peters, musical director, are attracting great crowds. At the initial meeting on Tuesday night the gallery was not used, but the body of the church was crowded and chairs were used in the aisles. Wednesday evening saw gallery and church proper crowded, and the outlook is that

the building will not always accommodate the gatherings. There was much religious enthusiasm and interest in the services.

Mr. Greenwood, who is one of the most experienced evangelists in the United States, has had a career that has carried him over a very wide field and his methods at once appeal to men and women alike. He is a good speaker, and is thoroughly in earnest. During the remaining nights of his two weeks' campaign, he will speak on diverse subjects, and his appeals will be heard by hundreds.

The singing, as led by Mr. Peters, is inspiring. Last night there was a big choir and the music was good. Later in the evening the choir was greatly appreciated. He will sing at all of the services. During the remainder of the week and next week services will be held daily at 8 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Special services are announced for Sunday. In the morning there will be a union meeting at the Main Street Baptist Church, in the afternoon the young people will meet at the same place, and in the evening a service for men, to be addressed by Mr. Greenwood, will be held in the Excelsior Church, and a service for women, preacher Rev. W. E. Allton, in the Church Ave. Baptist Church. Mr. Peters will sing a solo at the Church Ave. meeting, and a male choir will provide the music at Main Street.

In connection with the services prayer circles will be formed in both churches. These circles are held in high esteem by Mr. Greenwood, and every member of the two churches will be asked to join.

All services, all are welcome.

Watts—How did you come out in your little while the Chicago wheat market?

Potts—I went after wool and got worried.

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**LINSEED COMPOUND**  
 FOR COUGHS & COLDS  
 of all Chemists.

**CHURCH NOTES**

FOR BUSY MEN.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC**

An English Catholic who desires his name not to be made public is reported to have given to His Holiness the apostolic benediction to establish a Bible institution—place not stated.

Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, on the 14th ult., celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth. A reception in honor of the occasion was tendered him by the Reverend Sisters and pupils of the Congregation de Notre-Dame, St. Bernard's Convent. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Quite a number of friends were present, among them, nearly all the clergy. An address was read in many kindly things were said concerning His Lordship, after which he was presented with a beautiful floral offering. In his reply he referred to several incidents in his life as an officer of the church militant; he dwelt upon the life of grace that was at the disposal of all by fidelity to the law, and also spoke words of commendation and encouragement to both teachers and pupils.

**GENERAL**

Canon Ellwood, of Montreal, being ill and unable to reach the city, has requested the members of the Church to say whether or not in their opinion, he should resign his position as minister of the Church.

Bishop Farthing, in a recent sermon in Montreal, made statements that are not only applicable to the city, but also to the province. Among these are the following: "The church today is considered by many to be a great social club instead of a place of worship. Prayers, sermons, and the pleasures of yesterday recounted, eliminate the word which has fallen from the lips of Christ's messengers. Before the eyes of worshippers the birds of social gossip and frivolity have snatched it from the soil. The church is made entirely too much of a conventional place for conventional worship. When our fathers went home from church they departed quietly, conversing of the things of god and of the lessons they had received. Today it is not good form to speak of the things of Christ, it is considered rather unconventional to speak of Christ at social gatherings."

Rev. H. F. Waring, of the First Baptist Church, Halifax, discussed for seven Sabbath evenings the following interesting themes: "The Babe in Bethlehem and in Halifax; Boys and Girls; The Awkward Age; Courtship and Marriage; Love and Betrothal; Divorce; Mother, Home and Heaven." This is followed by a series of discourses on this subject: "If Jesus Should Come to Halifax?" adapted as the reader will see, from W. J. Stead's book written after disguising himself as a workman in Chicago, and entitled "If Jesus Should Come to Chicago." The evening services are more largely attended than those in the morning. Extra efforts are now being made in the First Church to gather in converts from the ranks of the unconverted. The signs are encouraging.

In Toronto, during the past year, the Baptists have aided in the erection of five new places of worship. Four new churches have been organized, and two new missions opened.

In New Zealand the Baptists, while only numbering 5,000 in all, are very active and full of hope.

The Maritime Baptist of this week make very kindly but cautious comment on the recent evangelistic campaign. Just such a comment as one might expect from a minister of large experience and whose heart is in the prayers of all their people that they may be directed and blessed in the way now required of them. And not only the attendance-increase, and the co-operation of the members of their churches should be given them at this most important time. In the message of the week and next week services will be held in the Excelsior Church, and a service for women, preacher Rev. W. E. Allton, in the Church Ave. Baptist Church. Mr. Peters will sing a solo at the Church Ave. meeting, and a male choir will provide the music at Main Street.

**SATURDAY SERMONETTE**

"JUST AN AVERAGE MAN"

I wanted to know, the other day, about a man who was in the employ of another man, so I asked him about him, and that is what he said about him: "Oh, he's just an average man."

Now, I want to know what kind of a man the average man is. I have the impression that the answer meant to convey the idea that the man did not come up to the average and that the average man is a little below the average. A contradiction? No, a paradox.

The average man is a good useful man. The useless are below the average and sometimes above the average. The visionaries, the extremists, are below or above the average according to your view point.

The average man is above the average and only visits this earth once in a while, like Halley's comet, only they do not stay away quite as long.

The average man is the man who does things as follows: the plow, he sows and reaps, and fills our granaries. He fishes our seas and discovers our minerals and digs for them about the globe. He is the man who follows the discoverer's trail and builds his shack and makes his farm and adds to the wealth and happiness of the world.

The average man is the kind of a man who is wanted wherever work is to be done. He is the kind of man you want in your employ and for a neighbor, and he is the kind of man good women want for their husbands.

The average woman is the kind of woman who is wanted in the world over. The kind of good men want for their wives, and children need for their mothers. The average woman is the woman we want when we are "sick and helpless and ready to die."

We can do better without the above-average man and woman than we can without the average man and woman. The average man does not fight and drink and beat his wife. And the average woman makes home happy.

Prof. Drews of Berlin, Germany, who takes the ground that Jesus of Nazareth never existed, was repelled to in a remarkable manner on the 29th ult. by the people of that great city. The leading Protestant organizations arranged for a mass meeting in the Winter Circus, which could not contain one-quarter of the crowd. Preachers in the crowd delivered impassioned impromptu addresses. At the conclusion the throng joined their voices in a mighty rendition of the famous Luther hymn, "Ein Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott," which was sung in procession. They marched across the river to the Royal Cathedral and started a fresh chorus of hymns.

As soon as the services were over the demonstrators petitioned the cathedral authorities to hold special services of thanksgiving for the graphic evidence of unshaken faith which the throng had evoked. The authorities consented. Within five minutes every nook and corner of Berlin's Westminter Abbey was occupied, leaving 10,000 fervid believers holding vigil outside. The Kaiser's chaplain, Dr. Dryander, preached an eloquent sermon, congratulating the church and God for the enthusiastic faith with which the capital of the empire had rejected Drews' theories.

It is said that church leaders were taken by surprise at the magnitude and fervor of the demon-

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**FIERCE DUEL FOR LA BELLE OTERO**  
 Encounter Lasting Ninety Minutes Follows Travellers' Quarrel—Spanish Attache is Wounded

LONDON, March 6.—There has been so much gossip in Paris over a duel fought Saturday in the City that one of the seconds has written out a full report for the newspapers.

The encounter took place in the Paro des Princes, and it is now disclosed that the principals were M. Payer, a well-known Paris manufacturer, and the Marquis de Campollano, recently Spanish military attache in London.

In the quarrel which led to the duel a desperate affair lasting ninety minutes, La Belle Otero played some part. Comte Ignace de Lesseps, one of the seconds, a son of the builder of the Suez canal and a lieutenant in the 4th Hussars, writes to the duelling expert of the Petit Journal, M. Rouzier-Dorcere, who published a full account of the duel, as follows:

"I—I count on your good faith and the care you are known to have for the truth, to set straight the facts which you set forth in your newspaper on Sunday. It would appear from your article on the duel that the Marquis de Campollano, to whom I am related, and who typifies Castilian bravery, is not, however, imbued with those traditions of courtesy on which Spanish people prouly prize themselves.

"Therefore, I ask you to correct a few errors in regard to the genesis of the affair you reported. If the Marquis de Campollano had jumped into a railway carriage and had lit a cigar under the nose of La Belle Otero he certainly would have violated the elementary rules of good breeding and civility. But things did not pass thus.

**CIGARETTE AFTER LUNCH**  
 "The Marquis de Campollano, however, and are entitled to regard it as a convincing proof that, deep down in his heart the pleasure-loving Berlin-er is Christian and Godfearing through and through. The religious authorities experience no difficulty in believing that the demonstration in Berlin in church history and milestones in the church history and destined to have lasting and far-reaching results."

tenant in the cavalry of the King's Guard, was proceeding on duty from Paris to Madrid. Lurching in the wagon-restaurant of the Sud express, facing the corridor, and back to back with some other passengers, he lit a cigarette. The train had already crossed the frontier and was on Spanish territory.

"A gentleman got up, and, going to Campollano, asked him in peremptory language not to smoke. The Marquis de Campollano pointed out that in Spain it was a usual custom to smoke in a restaurant. La Belle Otero, whom the marquis had not noticed, then intervened, and declared, "In any case it annoys me."

"The Marquis de Campollano at once threw away his cigarette and made excuses. Then, turning to M. Payer, he said: 'There are two ways of making a remark—courteous and discourteous. You employed the discourteous manner, and I ask for reparation.' He offered his card, but M. Payer threw it on the ground.

"Blows were about to be exchanged, but the luncheon interfered. At Paris the Duc de San Pedro, who had travelled 80 miles from Seville with his client, chose me as his other second. He said: 'Look, please, as you see, I have taken no notice, and continued with courage worthy of praise. Our client received six wounds, three of which were very penetrating.

"At the twentieth round, by a common accord between the seconds, we stopped the fight, owing to a wound which had paralyzed the arm of the marquis, who, however, refused to lay down his sword."

The Comte de Lesseps' letter has aroused fiercest interest in this duel, which was one of the most fiery encounters of modern times. Fidelity is added to the incident because it is currently reported that La Belle Otero's chance from the stage and the burns from which he has suffered were not due to an accident, as at first recorded, but to the fact that a rival threw corrosive fluid over her.

**CHINESE HERE RUNS AFOUL**

Arrested Three Practicing Without License

**RECORD IMMIGRATION SAYS M**

G. N. Bosworth, fou of the C. P. R., and marine superintendent for the same railway, on the Empress of Britain at Sand Point today. They left after six o'clock.

Speaking to a reporter, Mr. Bosworth pointed to a report from the British Isles that the present immigration was large.

Mr. Bosworth was for the purpose of meetings for the construction of steamers for service coast. These are desired and to be as possible.

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**DYEING is Such a SAVING**  
 And it's as simple as A. B. C. with  
**Dy-o-la**  
 Just think of it. With the SAME Dye you can color ANY kind of cloth PERFECTLY—No classes of mixtures. All colors 10 cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Sample Card and Full Directions from Sampson-Richardson Co., Limited, Dept. E, Montreal, Que.

**CANADA TO STAND ON**  
 Not Likely to Cede Anything  
 CONFERENCE  
 Americans to bet on Favored Nation

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—Canada can be learned from the representatives of the United States who the tariff problem of both countries, the situation to the alternative peace with honor, or a disastrous tariff war is certain. There was no conference on Saturday between representatives of the United States and the Canadian Government. The Canadian Minister Fielding during the day, and only met representatives at a given in their honor. Fielding during the day, understood, however, of the United States Government's fiscal policy, and the representatives of the United States who the tariff problem of both countries, the situation to the alternative peace with honor, or a disastrous tariff war is certain. There was no conference on Saturday between representatives of the United States and the Canadian Government. The Canadian Minister Fielding during the day, and only met representatives at a given in their honor. 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# CANADA ON STAND PAT

## ON TARIFF

### Not Likely to Concede Anything

### CONFERENCE TODAY

### Americans to be told That They Cannot Come Under Favored Nation List

OTTAWA, Ont., March 6.—As far as can be learned from the varied guarded and non-committal statements of the representatives of Canada and of the United States who are handling the tariff problem now confronting both countries, the situation with regard to the alternative of commercial peace with honor, or else a mutually disastrous tariff war is still pretty uncertain. There was no formal conference on Saturday between the American representatives Messrs. Foster and Pepper, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, who are conducting the negotiations on behalf of the Canadian Government.

The Canadian Ministers were in cabinet council during the greater part of the day, and only the American representatives at a social function given in their honor by Hon. W. S. Fielding during the evening. It is understood, however, that the views of the United States Government with regard to the various phases of Canada's fiscal policy, especially in reference to the Franco-Canadian Trade Treaty, and the tariff nation clause of the Canadian tariff law, as presented to Hon. Mr. Fielding on Friday were talked over at the council, but without any definite decision being reached as to what action Canada could take to meet the American suggestions that undue discrimination might be claimed.

While negotiations are being conducted in a most friendly and sympathetic spirit on both sides and both Governments are manifestly anxious to avoid any tariff war which would result from the automatic application of the maximum tariff to Canadian exports, in case President Taft's tariff advisors cannot be convinced that undue discrimination does not exist it is evident that there is still considerable uncertainty as to the outcome.

The American commissioners will return to Washington either tomorrow afternoon or on Tuesday after a further conference with Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Fielding tomorrow. It is pretty certain that they will not carry back with them any promise from the Canadian government that Canada will concede to the United States the same tariff concessions which France in return for the minimum tariff extended by France to Canada on a long list of Canadian exports, has recently conceded back any promise that Canada will include the United States in her list of favored nation countries entitled to Canada's intermediate tariff under the provisions of the Canadian Tariff Act. Whether or not, after their survey of Canadian tariff law from the Ottawa standpoint, they will be able to report to the state department at Washington that Canada is not discriminating against the United States, either in theory or in practice, will not be known until that report is made. Meanwhile the only thing that is definite is that Canada is not discriminating against the United States, either in theory or in practice, will not be known until that report is made. Meanwhile the only thing that is definite is that Canada is not discriminating against the United States, either in theory or in practice, will not be known until that report is made.

# CHINESE HERB DOCTOR RUNS AFOUL OF LAW

### Arrested Three Times for Practicing Without a License

HANFORD, Col., Mar. 6.—The State Board of Medical Examiners, through its attorney, W. W. Kaufman, of San Francisco, has taken a hand in the prosecution of a Chinese doctor named Sue, of Hanford. Sue was arrested two months ago for practicing without a license. After a trial he was convicted and fined \$100. An appeal was taken but the case has not yet been decided. Sue was again arrested Thursday night, charged with having practiced since his conviction. He deposited \$100 bail Friday morning and Friday night was arrested for the third time. The state board will endeavor to secure a jail sentence for Sue as an example to other illegal practitioners. At his first trial Sue maintained that he did not practice medicine, but merely sold herbs. His books, in which the names of patients are inscribed in English, were confiscated and will be used in the trial.

# RECORD IMMIGRATION SAYS MR. BOSWORTH

G. N. Bosworth, fourth vice-president of the C. P. R., and Capt. J. W. From marine superintendent on the Pacific for the same railway, were passengers on the Empress of Britain which docked at Sand Point at 5 p.m. on Saturday. They left for Montreal shortly after 10 o'clock.

Speaking to a representative of the Sun, Mr. Bosworth said that everything pointed to a record immigration from the British Isles to Canada during the present year. Continental immigration was also expected to be large.

Mr. Bosworth was in Great Britain for the purpose of making arrangements for the construction of two new steamers for service on the Pacific coast. These steamers are now ordered and are to be completed as soon as possible.

# FIRE LOSS IS \$500,000

## Boston Wool District Threatened

### FIVE ALARMS IN

### New England Building on

### Summer Street Destroyed

BOSTON, March 6.—The heart of the wool district of Boston in the "danger zone" was seriously threatened by fire to-night which called out the entire city department on five alarms and destroyed the New England Building, situated on either side by narrow alleys from the Hathaway building on the west and the Estes building on the east. A storage warehouse separated by a narrow alley filled up the rear between the New England building and Congress Street.

The fire started on the third floor in the quarters of the Boston Rubber Co. Before the firemen had responded to the first alarm the whole interior of the building was a roaring mass of flames which shot through the roof into the sky and started out of the windows on all four sides of the building.

The firemen confined their efforts to keeping the flames inside the New England building and preventing their spreading to the adjoining blocks and warehouses in the rear. Practically the entire front of the building was taken care of by the new Jackson, which was manipulated by one man at the nozzle. The steam was thrown from the ground to the top of the building and proved more effective than the hose towers.

The three injured firemen overcame the fire on the third floor and fell to lower landings. They were Captain J. F. Cullen and Lieutenant Michael Teahan and Fireman Cornelius Murphy. They were not believed to be seriously hurt. The first floors of the building were occupied by the offices of various wool firms, among them being Eisenmann Bros., T. Remick and Co., Chas. A. Stevens, Fred F. Cote, Joseph H. Wheelock, Findlay Gordiner and Co. also the Frank Edson Motor Repairing Co. The Boston Rubber Company occupied the third floor, and the L. C. Page Publishing Co. the top floor.

The loss on the building is figured at \$350,000, and on the contents about \$150,000.

# PORTLAND ME. MAN STRIKEN SHOOTING

### Charles F. Jordan Has Apoplectic Stroke At Welling-ton, Mass.

MEDFORD, Mass., Mar. 5.—Turning from his place at the range of the Paleface Gun Club in Welling-ton, after his first string of fifteen targets, late today, Chas. F. Jordan, a dry goods merchant of Portland, Maine, suffered an apoplectic stroke and fell into the arms of a friend, dying some 15 minutes later without recovering consciousness. Jordan came to Medford early in the day with a team from the Portland Gun club to compete in an open tournament at the Paleface range. He had just recovered from a shock he had experienced some four months ago.

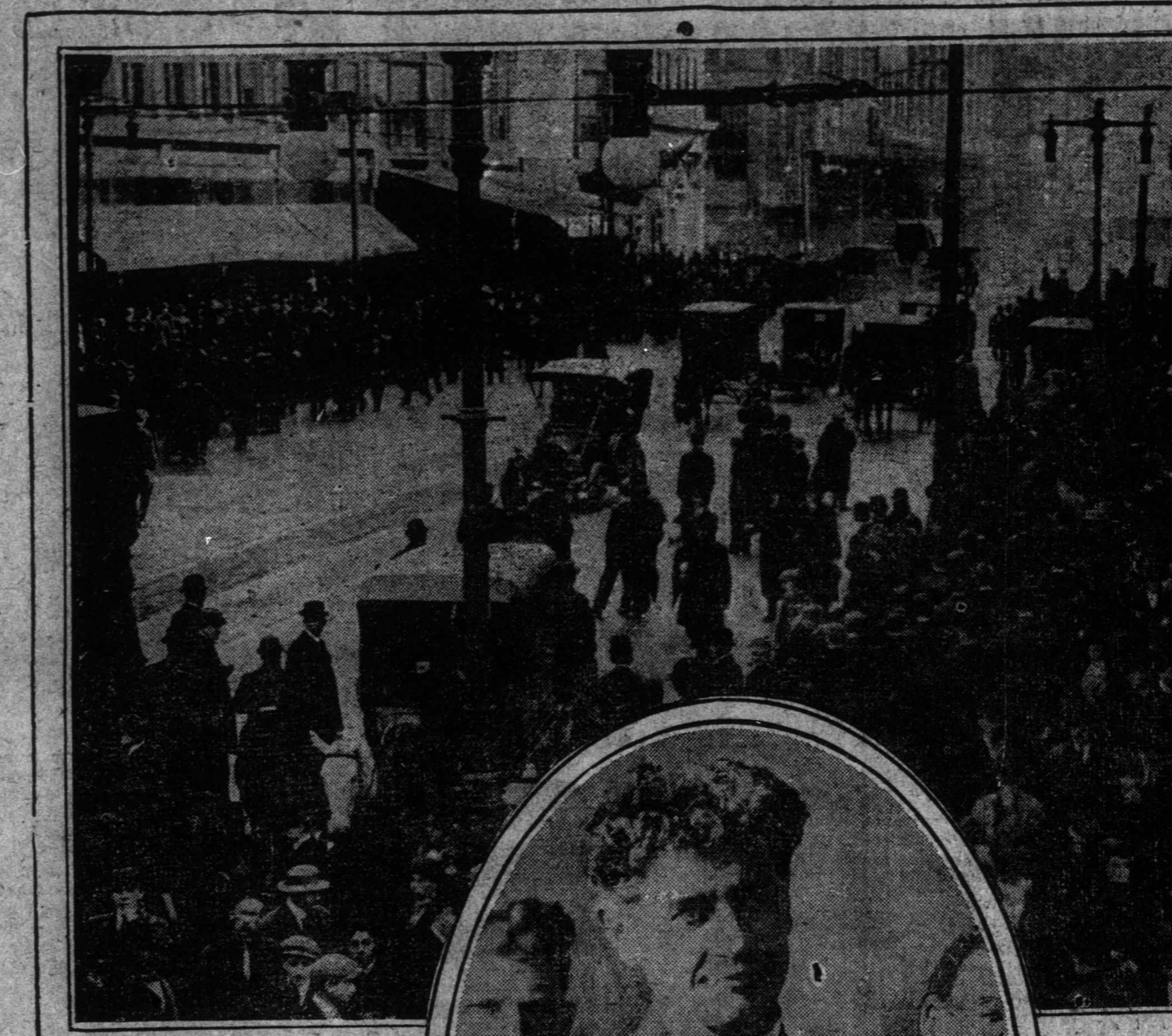
# ADVANCE IN MEAT PRICES EVERYWHERE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Meat prices have advanced in all the principal consuming and producing sections of the world, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The report shows the chief meat-exporting countries of the world to be Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Canada and the United States, the chief meat-importing countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, and in a less degree the other European countries.

All of the meat-exporting countries show higher prices per pound in their exports in recent years than those of a decade ago, and all the meat-importing countries show higher rates in their import figures and the current market quotations.

# PHILADELPHIA STRIKE SCENES



SCENE AT TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, CENTRE OF RIOT SCENES

# GIRL RESCUES TEACHER ATTACKED BY 2 BOYS

### Lad's Punishment Actively Resented by Older Brother

WASHINGTON, Pa., Mar. 5.—While giving Earl Chadwick, a thirteen-year-old pupil, a shaking, D. E. Ferrell, the teacher of the cross-roads school, south of this place, was attacked by Hiram Chadwick, aged 16, an older brother of Earl.

The boy seized a heavy iron stove poker and commenced beating the teacher over the head. The first blow was struck from behind and knocked the teacher to the floor. As he lay there helpless both the Chadwick boys beat him and kicked him.

The younger boy drew his penknife and had slashed the teacher once on the head, when one of the older girl pupils attacked him and threw him to the floor. Other pupils went to her aid and the Chadwick boys were overpowered.

# UNCLE SAM TO WAR ON THE PESKY HOUSEFLY

### Chief Entomologist Says National-wide Campaign Will be Waged

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A concerted countrywide attack is being made on the housefly this year, according to Chief Entomologist Howard, who testified today before a House committee.

When spring begins, hundreds of scientists, aided by laborers, druggists, chemists and mechanical "killers," will try to drive the household pest out of existence. Dr. Howard says the campaign will be opened in the country districts, and the department will issue a farmers' bulletin giving advice as to the flies are responsible for and how to eradicate them.

Dr. Howard urged the importance of congressional legislation to protect the United States from the introduction of foreign insect and parasite pests entering with imported plant and nursery stock.

# WOMAN'S SPECTACULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

### While Out Walking With Her Husband, She Jumps Into Stream

BANGOR, Me., Mar. 6.—Alice Crane, wife of William Crane, a camp keeper in the employ of the Brooks Brick Company, made a spectacular attempt at suicide this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Crane, who occupy rooms at 25 Main street, Bangor, took a stroll down through Brewer to the banks of the Segunkunk stream and upon reaching that somewhat muddy and shallow waterway, Mrs. Crane suddenly and without apparent cause, threw into the stream a suitcase she had been carrying and leaped after it. Mr. Crane waded out waist deep, rescued both wife and suitcase, took the lady to the office of Dr. King in Bangor, pushed her in at the door and with brief explanation that she was "sick," went away. Dr. King, seeing that the woman was drenched to the skin, but otherwise well, turned her over to the police, who quickly arrested Crane for drunkenness and are holding both. Mrs. Crane admitted that she had been addicted to the use of morphine.

# Stabbing Affray in a Truro House

### Three Persons Injured—One in Serious Condition

TRURO, N. S., Mar. 6.—Three persons were stabbed in a fight here last night in a house on Young street, occupied by a family named Clark. The most seriously injured is Stanley Haley, aged 23 years. The wounds are eight in number, all on the head, face and neck. Ernest Gratto was cut deeply on one leg and a boy named Gratto received wounds on his hands. The last two persons tried to separate Haley and a man named Charles Campbell, who had got into a quarrel, said to have originated over the attentions paid by one or the other to a young woman in Clarke's household. Campbell himself has three wounds on his hands. He was arrested after taking to bed with him a double bitted axe. The arrest was accomplished by R. C. Haymond, a former policeman. Clark and Gratto's wounds were all made by a knife in Campbell's possession, although the implement cannot be found. Haley lay in Clark's house twelve hours without medical attention or dressing from any one, although the police and others notified the physicians shortly after the affair occurred. Clark's household consisted of himself and wife, a girl named Anastasia Steel, two grown up Gattos and a boy of three years. These people explain that they expected doctors hourly, but none came till eleven o'clock today. Haley's condition is serious. Three ribs are fractured in addition to the cuts, which required forty stitches.

# DR. HYDE INDICTED FOR SWOPE MURDER

### Thirteen Counts In All Returned Against Him By Kansas City Jury

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 5.—Dr. B. Clarke Hyde, husband of a niece of the late Thos. H. Swope, was indicted early tonight on thirteen counts returned by the grand jury which has been investigating the Swope mystery for the last three weeks.

Two indictments charge first degree murder in connection with the deaths of Col. Swope and of Christian Swope. Dr. Hyde is alleged to have given them strychnine tablets.

One indictment accuses Dr. Hyde of manslaughter in bleeding James Moss Huntton, a cousin of Col. Swope, in a negligent manner.

# BORDER FARMER BURIED

### BENEATH LOAD OF WOOD

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., March 6.—Samuel Jackson, a respectable farmer Mayfield, just off the outskirts of St. Stephen, met death in a singular manner late Friday afternoon. He was crossing a shallow pond near his home with a load of wood, when one runner of the sled broke through the ice.

Mr. Jackson was thrown on the ice and the load crushed against his legs. His cries for help attracted a neighbor who was near, but when he arrived Mr. Jackson was dead. It is believed that death was due to the shock affecting a weak heart. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

While circling a bar that forms the coachman's rail at the C. P. R. depot Saturday afternoon, Harry Burchard, stepson of Frank Belyea, fell to the platform and fractured his arm both above and below the elbow.

A resolution passed by the Town Council Friday evening caused Marshal Cotter, who is also Scott Act officer, to notify the proprietors of saloons in town to close at once. The warning was obeyed by some but ignored by others, and there is said to have been more drunkenness about town Saturday evening than for a long time.

Don't you think the company of children makes a man happy? You bet I do. When I visit my sister's family and get away in decent shape, I feel cheerful for weeks.

# CASTORIA

### For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

# OVER 1000 ATTEND MR. VIET'S FUNERAL

DIGBY, N.S., March 6.—With Masonic rites the remains of the late John M. Viet, collector of customs, were buried this afternoon. The Oddfellows turned out strong and headed the funeral procession; the Free Masons preceding the hearse, which was followed by the Foresters and citizens. Nearly one thousand people attended the service in Holy Trinity Church. Messrs. H. B. Short, H. Dennison, G. A. Vye, and W. B. Stewart were pall bearers. Out of respect to the deceased flags were at half mast on every staff about town and on the shipping in the Harbor.

Folds of silk or satin, similar to milliner's folds, and then fastened into jumpers, trelis style, are being worn. The jumper blouse, of course, matches the color of the skirt with which it is worn.

# 7 STEAMERS ENTER PORT

## ON ONE DAY

### Big Rush at Halifax Yesterday

### MANY SETTLERS

### Special Trains With Both I. R. C. and C. P. R. Passengers

HALIFAX, March 6.—Seven steamers, with a combined tonnage of close on 35,000 tons, entered the port of Halifax between Saturday morning and Sunday. The two largest were the Allan liners Corsican and Hesperian of eleven and ten thousand tons respectively. The four thousand ton Italian steamer Campania came next and then followed the Mexican liner Borna of two thousand tons. The freighter Strathgairn of 1,200 tons and collier Morien.

Over one thousand new settlers entered Canada through Halifax on Sunday, and by the time the last immigrant had been despatched to western Canada and arrangements made for caring for those staying the immigration and railway ticketing staffs at deep water were tired out.

The rush began on Saturday when the Allan liner Hesperian, with one thousand persons, tied up at pier two. All her passengers were landed for examination and about 700 of them left the ship here.

Two special trains left about midnight, one with C. P. R. passengers and the other with I. C. R. and G. T. R. passengers. The liner Campania was lying at anchor out in the stream with 1,800 passengers, of whom nearly 500 were to be landed, and about 1 o'clock this afternoon her immigrants began to come ashore and the rush of the previous day was on all over again.

Two more special trains left again at midnight carrying the Campania's passengers. To add to the bustle the Allan liner Corsican was in port for six or seven hours Saturday and took on a number of passengers for the other side as well as mails. Twenty-nine persons were deported on her.

# HOTELS ALL CLOSED, THEY SLEEP IN JAIL

### Philadelphia Salesmen Forced to Appeal to Lewiston Sheriff for Lodging

LEWISTOWN, Pa., March 6.—Chas. Buck, Jack Wyle, and Lewis Ball, all of Philadelphia, travelling salesmen were placed in a ludicrous position last night when they arrived in town on the last train.

After applying at all the hotels, which had been closed when the proprietors failed again to get licenses, and walking the streets until after midnight, they applied at the county jail for lodgings. Sheriff S. H. Boyer tendered them his spare room, and they partook of prison fare this morning.

The men are very much exercised lest some enterprising reporter publish them as having been locked up as suspicious characters.

Owing to the hotels being closed here and at McVeytown, the members of the agricultural party on the Pennsylvania Railroad instruction train were unable to get dinner until they reached Mount Union at 4.45 this afternoon.

# CONFLICT OVER SUFFRAGE BILL

BERLIN, March 6.—Serious conflict between the police and Socialists, involving a lengthy list of wounded, was the outcome of impressive open-air demonstrations against the suffrage bill carried out in Berlin and the other cities of Prussia to-day. It is estimated in Berlin alone 120,000 persons took part in what was called a "demonstrative stroll" in various parts of the city.

The chief of police of Berlin, fearing danger from the assembly of so many thousands in the popular park of Trep-tow, the place chosen by the Socialists, forbade a demonstration of any kind there. But a Socialist newspaper announced that the manifestation would be held, despite the order of prohibition. This caused the concentration of a powerful force of armed police and gendarmes in Trep-tow Park, which left the remainder of the city virtually unguarded.

# THREE SHOT, ONE FATALLY DURING RIOT

### Calm of Quietest Day Since Strike Began Rudely Broken Girl Fatally Wounded— Score of Arrests Made Committee of Ten Claims That 125,000 Men Are Out

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 6.—The calm of the quietest day Philadelphia has known since the car men's strike began more than two weeks ago, was broken tonight by a series of disturbances in which three persons were shot, one a girl, fatally, many minor persons were severely clubbed by the police and more than a score of arrests were made.

The turbulence of the night was an unwelcome shock to the authorities. Until the darkness, the developments of the day in the strike situation had been neither many or important. Conflicting claims still continue as to the number of men who have responded to the general strike call and there seems to be no present way to obtain accurate figures. The committee of ten, in charge of the organized strike movement, claims tonight that 125,000 persons have left their employment to demonstrate their sympathy with the traction men's cause and help them win their fight. Figures gathered by the police department, however, are cited by Director of Public Safety Clay, to support his previous claim that not more than 20,000 struck.

The labor leaders claim that 120,000 will be out by tomorrow night. The police declare that things are working the other way and assert that tomorrow will find even fewer men not working than on Saturday.

The traction company, which operated some 800 cars during the day, left 200 or more of them in operation tonight—the first Sunday night during the strike on which it has taken this step.

This fact probably had much to do with the disturbance of the evening. These began early after dark at Eighth and Christian streets, an Italian settlement, where an unruly mob stoned passing trolley cars. The trouble grew quickly in proportions and when the police reserves from four stations were unable to quell the disturbance, a riot call was sent out and four automobiles loaded with officers sped from City Hall. This force was effective and after a short attack, in which clubs were freely used and a number of heads were broken, the disturbers were dispersed. More than a dozen prisoners were taken, including the trouble maker, who were caught with bricks in their hands.

The most serious affair of the night occurred a little further down Christian street, near Fourth street. During a disturbance, a dream doing police duty, fired on the crowd and a bullet struck Bessie Weller, a woman of 23, fatally wounding her. The firing was guarding a car which the crowd attacked.

"Realizing that the fight has just begun (providing the traction company officials do not so immediately settle their dispute with the car men) we submit the same to arbitration" this committee is preparing for complete organization of the entire city.

Every strike was local and directed to establish headquarters where its members shall report daily, and to hold mass meetings under the supervision of a sub-committee of the committee of ten. This provision is made, the statement says, so that at such meetings

ing "irresponsible and unauthorized speakers may be given no opportunity to incite riot or unlawful action."

**MASS MEETING TODAY.**

The strikers will hold a mass meeting tomorrow in Labor Lyceum Hall. The committee of ten while in session today received word of several important accessions to the ranks of the strikers. Among those who, it is claimed, will quit work tomorrow are the carpet loom weavers, numbering 6,000; the glass workers, 1,500, and shirt and laundry workers, 5,000.

Chas. A. Hope, secretary of the Central Labor Union, predicted that 150,000 men will strike tomorrow and that practically every important industry here will be tied up. The strikers' estimates of the number now on strike vary from 100,000 to 125,000.

"As for Director Clay's statement that the 20,000 are an exaggeration," said Hope, "I will offer to accompany him at any time through the mill district of Kensington and show him 20,000 strikers in that quarter alone."

It was reported at labor headquarters today that the business men's association of Kensington and West Philadelphia are planning a public demonstration of their sympathy with the strikers.

Actors' Local No. 6, which includes all the performers in the moving picture shows and vaudeville theatres, voted today to accept no Philadelphia engagements while the strike is on.

This action, it is said, will result in the closing of many of these places of amusement.

Director of Public Safety Clay issued a statement today of the extent of the sympathetic strike. The figures were obtained by the police and are declared to be authentic. The list of establishments unaffected by the walk-out names, with a total of 3,070 men on strike. To this is added a list of 11 concerns affected, the number of persons not being given. The number of establishments unaffected by the walk-out is 24, employing 38,938 persons. The list of unaffected concerns, with the number of employees not given, also contains 24 names. These figures, Mr. Clay declared, are obtained after a careful canvass. Upon these, he bases his estimate of less than 20,000 participants in the sympathetic strike.

Mr. Clay further says that many women nominally on sympathetic strike yesterday were really enjoying a little holiday and they will be found at work tomorrow morning. He instances the bricklayers, who, he says, were voted to go back to work.

Among the large employers of labor not affected by the strike are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 11,000 men; Midvale Steel Works, 10,000; I. Brill Car Company, 2,800; T. H. Stetson Hat Mfg. Company, 4,000; Disston's Saw Works, 3,500; Atlantic Refining Company, 3,000; Dobson's carpenter shop, 2,000; other large concerns of labor unaffected are the Bell Telephone Company; Philadelphia Electric Co.; Cramp's shipyard; Witbur Chocolate Co.; Fulwell Bros. & Co., and the Sausage Mill.

Among the concerns whose men walked out are Hardwick and Magee Textile Mills, 1,000; American Lace Co., 500; John Blood & Co., hosiery, 350; Dorman Bros., textile, 200.

**PLEASED WITH SITUATION.**

Assistant Superintendent of Police O'Leary, who has been practically in charge of the police since the strike, is pleased today with the situation. "This has been the quietest day since the strike began," he said. "The sympathetic strike was the best thing that could happen from a police point of view. The average working man, who at first assisted the striking car men, hesitated when the strikers reached his own home."

"The Philadelphia workingman is a law-abiding American citizen. In nearly every place he either owns his little home or has an equity in it. When it comes to such a man striking out of sympathy for a lot of unskilled laborers, he hesitates and the result is the quiet of yesterday."

The firm stand taken by Mayor Reburn in upholding the police has had much to do with keeping down the lawlessness. Orders have been obeyed implicitly and with alacrity. The rioting maintained throughout the city 27 flying squadrons, or emergency stations, with fifty or more policemen at each and sufficient automobiles to carry them to the scene of disorder in any part of the city or its 650 miles of trolley track in less than five minutes. Thus before a disturbance has time to grow to the proportions of a riot, we have the men on the scene to break it up.

The rapid action of the district attorney's office and the courts and the severe sentences imposed upon rioters aided materially in the preservation of order."

It was stated by a city official that the strike is adding \$30,000 a day to the expense of running the city. A representative of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company said that up to yesterday, the beginning of the third week of the strike, the total cost to the company had been between \$50,000 and \$80,000. Asked how long the company would stand the expense he said: "That is less than \$1,000,000. The company is ready and willing to spend several millions, if necessary, to win out in this dispute. It is a huge price to pay, but we have to pay it to retain the privilege of running the company and managing the property for the stockholders and the public."

Regarding the letters and telegrams commending its stand received from employers of labor in all parts of the country, made public by the Rapid Transit Company, W. D. Mahon, international president of the Car men's Union, made the following statement: "The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is making public through President Kruser, telegrams from associations of employers and employers all over the country approving the stand of the company against arbitration and offering assistance in its fight against organized labor, discloses

## Men at Work Clearing Track When Second Slide Comes

## Tremendous Mass of Snow Sweeps Every- thing Before It.

## Relief Train Hastens to Scene, but Outlook is Hopeless

## Enormous Snowfall and Early Spring Respon- sible for Disaster

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Messrs reports of an appalling disaster in British Columbia state that a tremendous mass of snow swept everything before it, a relief train hastened to the scene, but the outlook is hopeless.

The disaster is the worst ever recorded in the history of the province. Rogers Pass is the highest point of the Selkirk and Revelstoke Mountains.

While no information is available as to the actual number of persons who have been killed, a list has been issued showing that twelve foremen or members of a train crew, twelve workmen of a bridge gang and thirty-seven Japanese laborers, sixty-one men in all are missing. Some of them may yet be found alive, but there is not much hope of that, for they were buried under the tremendous mass of snow and debris that came down the mountain side out of the darkness and swept engines, plows and every living thing in its path down into the valleys.

MONTREAL, March 7.—At the general offices of the C. P. R. it here yesterday, the day receiving reports from the disaster, caused by the avalanche near Rogers Pass in the Rockies. The head of the railway was in continuing communication with their western officials. The reports of the dead vary considerably. There has been much loss to property.

While a third slide has been received. While no lives were lost, considerable damage resulted. The latest reports say that eleven bodies have been recovered.

## WIFE PUT IN CHAINS BY ENGLISH HUSBAND

## Woman Relates Almost Incredible Story— Tells of Chloroform, Darkened Room and Terrifying Ordeal

## MANY ASSAULTS Crowd of 25,000 Persons Gathers to Watch Demonstrations

LONDON, March 6.—Extraordinary as was the story told last night by a Paris chemist whose insane jealousy drove him to padlock his wife in chains in a darkened room, the statements made by the woman before the examining magistrate are more remarkable still.

When the police, who have known of the husband's ill-treatment for eighteen months, found the other day that the wife had not been out of the house for two months, they decided to forcibly enter the flat. They found the woman in a darkened room, fastened to her bed by two chains and nursing an infant three months old.

The woman, who was clothed in rags, blinked at the unaccustomed light of the candle, for the outer shutters of the windows had been kept fast shut. Two children, aged three and two, were sitting on the floor at their mother's feet.

The woman was wearing, under her rags, a corset-like garment of fine chain mail, and the husband, when taken before the investigating magistrate, said he adored his wife, and would have done anything to prevent any other man coming near her. She had no medical attention when her baby was born.

The husband, Jean Parat, is a well-to-do chemist of middle age, whose shop is in the Rue de Valenciennes, and his wife is aged about thirty-one.

"I knew Parat," the wife states, "when I was a student of chemistry at Neuilly, in 1899. I encouraged him to drink and gave him all the help I could; and when, in 1899, he obtained his diploma we were married."

**WIFE CHLOROFORMED.**

For a time the pair had a hard struggle to live, but they were happy; and it was not until 1903 that she began to complain of any change in her husband's feelings towards her. He became unreasonably jealous, and she had to leave the house. She went away to attend a wedding, and he worried me to promise that during his absence I would drink and would make the children drink corrosive sublimate. Then I shall be rid of you all," he explained, "and I can say that you did it in a fit of madness."

"He constantly declared that he was not the father of my children, and that he would kill them—and me with them."

## SHIPS TO BEAT GREAT BRITAIN

## German Chancellor Disposes of War Bogey

## Increase in Navy Is for Protection of Coasts

## Desire Is to Cultivate the Friendliest Rela- tions With England

BERLIN, March 5.—Replying to Count Oppendorff's criticism of the government's policy in the construction of war ships on loans and regarding the Krupp monopoly of armor plates, Admiral Von Tirpitz said that the system of loans for warship building would cease in 1916, after which year new ships would be built from the product of taxation. The minister declared that the construction of vessels would cost less every year.

"I have even not hesitated," declared Admiral Von Tirpitz, "to ask an American firm, the Midvale, which at that time made armor at a cheaper price for the American navy, so as to secure certain entry into the armor plate business that Germany obtained better armor plates than any other country. Altogether, he concluded, Germany could be satisfied with the results obtained from the money expended on the fleet for which these results were considered Germany's navy had not played a bad part.

Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg made a strikingly pacific speech on international relations during an unexpected intervention in the naval debate. Replying to the arguments of Herr Juchaczewski, the socialist, he stated that Germany's great fleet was not called for by commerce or the colonies and that England was justified in her policy of all sea powers. He stated that the Chancellor spoke shortly but vigorously, saying: "Our relations with England lie clear open before any eyes. It is not a matter of one man's opinion that a threat is intended against anybody. Finally it is our wish to cultivate unprejudiced and straightforward friendly relations with England. I do not see why the existing friendly relations should be disturbed between England and Germany with whom we are so closely connected both commercially and in our opinion. No nation on earth can divert or suppress free competition of other nations. We must all proceed on the same lines as England does. It is the only way in which I am convinced that the relations of confidence existing between Germany and England will develop favorably and that public opinion in both countries will be influenced in the same way."

## PHILADELPHIA GATHERS TO WATCH DEMONSTRATIONS

## Disorder in Philadelphia

## Philadelphia Gathers to Watch Demonstrations

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 6.—Disorder in many parts of the city marked the first day of Philadelphia's general strike by organized labor to back up the fact the trolley men are making against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Nearly every section of the city had its tale of cars attacked, men assaulted by strikers or sympathizers, or of clashes with police when the latter tried to disperse the crowds. The scene of the most general disturbances was from the heart of the turbulent Kensington district to the very centre of the city. The greatest trouble was experienced by the police at Independence Square, where despite the announcement by Mayor Reburn that no demonstration could be held on that historic ground, a crowd estimated at 25,000 gathered to participate in or watch the demonstration of organized labor.

Police men, mounted and on foot, there by the score with strict orders to keep the crowd moving. The city authorities have learned much during the last two weeks as to handling crowds and it was the belief that if the immense throngs could be kept on the move, trouble would be averted. This was accomplished and it is due to the patience and steadiness of the police that no serious outbreak occurred. A great crowd of strikers paraded through the square and were not molested by the police.

There was a wide difference of opinion today as to the extent of the strike, the extent being a half holiday and, in some industries, no work being done at all on the last day of the week, it was utterly impossible to get more than rough estimates of the number of men who quit work. The committee of the Central Labor Union which is conducting the strike, in a statement made tonight through the Rapid Transit Secretary, Chas. A. Hope, declared that a member of the committee, announced that reports show that 70,000 union men are out and that the walk-out has affected 30,000 men.

Secretary Hope declared that bakers, milk wagon drivers and grocery clerks were not called out and would not be. It was not the desire of organized labor, he said, to inconvenience the public to the extent of handicapping the delivery of the necessities of life.

Other labor leaders were found who said they figured that 55,000 men would be out by the order and that the number would be greatly increased by Monday.

The greatest number of sympathetic strikers were found among the textile workers and the building trades. The strikers claim that 60,000 strikers are out in these two divisions alone. The master builders at a meeting tonight admitted that their industry is seriously crippled.

No hand was raised today to stop the conflict which is rapidly paralyzing business. There was a rumor tonight that the labor leaders might go to President Taft and use his influence to bring about an end of the trouble or take some step along the lines adopted by President Roosevelt in the anthracite coal strike of 1902. Such an act, it is believed, would be welcomed by the people of the city.

No talk of arbitration or peace was heard during the day and it is evident that employers of large numbers of workmen are awaiting developments within the next few days before attempting any settlement of the general strike. The day did not alter the street car services itself. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company had about the same number of cars in operation as it had yesterday which, according to Secretary Hope, was a little more than on Thursday. The cars did not carry as many passengers as on other days.

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## PROOF THAT NO ONE CAN DOUBT That Dodd's Kidney Pills Al- ways Cure Rheumatism

## CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE GIVEN BY DURHAM BROWN, OF BRANTFORD, ONT.—HOW AND WHY THE CURE IS EFFECTED.

## BRANTFORD, Ont., March 4.— (Special)—That Rheumatism is caused by diseased Kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure both the sick Kidneys and the Rheumatism is again proved in the case of Mr. Durham Brown, of No. 2 Spring Street, this city.

"I was troubled with Backache and other well-known symptoms of Kidney Disease," Mr. Brown states, "and also suffered from Rheumatism in my right side and hip to the extent that I was always while at my work in agonizing pain. I was unable to walk and was obliged to use crutches. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement and after taking six boxes I found both my Kidney Disease and Rheumatism entirely cured."

Mr. Brown is only one of many cases in which it has been proved beyond doubt that the natural way to cure Rheumatism is to remove the cause. The cause of Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood which crystallizes at the muscles and joints. Well Kidneys rid the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make well Kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

the real issue in this contest.

The Rapid Transit Company, with its allied interests, has declared a sympathetic strike of capital against labor. That is what those telegrams mean. The Car Men's Union did not go on strike. Its members were locked out as a result of a well-laid plan to crush labor in this city.

"It is an industrial fight now. The workingman finds capital and corporate interests arrayed against him and the first battleground is a great struggle has been pitched in this city, where the interests think they are strongest and their opponents weakest. Those telegrams are a call to labor organized and unorganized, to stand together and fight for their preservation. The answer to the Rapid Transit Company's telegrams will come from organized labor of the country."

## CONDITIONS IN WESTERN COUNTRY ARE TERRIBLE

## In Spots the Railway Track is Under Fifty Feet of Rock, Trees and Snow—One Snow-Slide

## WELLINGTON, Wash., March 5.— Slow progress was made today by men excavating the death gorge where a great north trap was buried by an avalanche Tuesday and only a few bodies were brought out. The weather is such that it is impossible to dig and hundreds of men are working night and day toward Wellington from both ends to the Cascades. When the en- gines with chains, cables and derricks arrive the ruins will be explored rapidly.

Warm weather and rain should greatly reduce the quantity of snow in the mountain.

Looking down from Wellington into the gorge where the wrecked trains and sixty dead are buried nothing is discernible except broken trees, the pilot of an engine, portions of two electric motors and fragments of a rotary plow.

Conditions in the mountains are terrible. Several bridges are gone and in each place three-quarters of a mile of track is wiped out. In spots the track is under fifty feet of rock, trees and snow. A snow slide today at Garcia, 23 miles west of the summit, killed one and injured two men.

### ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *W. D. Carter*

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

### PROOF THAT NO ONE CAN DOUBT

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure Rheumatism

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE GIVEN BY DURHAM BROWN, OF BRANTFORD, ONT.—HOW AND WHY THE CURE IS EFFECTED.

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 4.—(Special)—That Rheumatism is caused by diseased Kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure both the sick Kidneys and the Rheumatism is again proved in the case of Mr. Durham Brown, of No. 2 Spring Street, this city.

"I was troubled with Backache and other well-known symptoms of Kidney Disease," Mr. Brown states, "and also suffered from Rheumatism in my right side and hip to the extent that I was always while at my work in agonizing pain. I was unable to walk and was obliged to use crutches. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement and after taking six boxes I found both my Kidney Disease and Rheumatism entirely cured."

Mr. Brown is only one of many cases in which it has been proved beyond doubt that the natural way to cure Rheumatism is to remove the cause. The cause of Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood which crystallizes at the muscles and joints. Well Kidneys rid the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make well Kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

### BANK OFFICIALS HURRY TO BORDER, ST. STEPHEN BANK REPORTED TO BE IN TROUBLE

Trouble which for some time had been understood to exist in the St. Stephen's Bank of St. Stephen is said to have come to a head yesterday and an investigation is expected. Last night a special train consisting of two cars and a locomotive left this city for St. Stephen having on board R. B. Kesson, general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, Dr. A. O. Baré, solicitor for the bank, and two clerks. The train was ordered to be made up between seven and eight o'clock in the evening and left at 9.30 p.m. The fact that a special train was chartered shows that the matter was very urgent.

For some time past it had been generally felt that the St. Stephen's Bank was in a questionable condition. This feeling was particularly strong in St. Stephen and the neighbouring towns where the majority of the stockholders and all of the depositors reside. The management is blamed for the present difficulty. If the affairs of the bank are so bad a condition that nothing can be done the people of St. Stephen, Milltown, and Calais will suffer serious loss.

In its early days this bank occupied a most important position in St. Stephen, and assisted greatly in the development of the town. Recently branches of larger banks have been established in St. Stephen with the re-

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

People were generally not willing to risk being injured and many would not ride because of principle. The company opened one new line in the southern part of the city after a few trips the were withdrawn because of the frequency with which they were assailed by stones and bricks. Half of the cars in operation during the day were withdrawn at nightfall.

### Wash Your Clothes In The Easy Way

Wash them in the "Puritan" way. No rubbing—no tired arms—no aching back—no scalded hands and face. Fletcher's "Puritan" with warm, soapy water—put in the soiled clothes—start the "Puritan" going—and in five minutes, the clothes are ready to hang.

That's the "Puritan" way—the easy way to wash clothes. Make it your way. Churn your Butter in the easy way with a "Favorite" Churn.

Write if you desire cannot supply the "Puritan" Washer and "Favorite" Churn. We will see that you are promptly supplied.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. JOHN'S, N.B.

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# HOPEFULNESS FOR THE FUTURE

## REARANCE

## LEVATION

...of enacting... Therefore the... the... of the... business of... I express... will always... business re... that you... be just... members of... He said in... need hardly... a great deal... for the... morning. The... to those... things combine... I need not... a seat on the... every... Judge... for the kind... by Mr. Mul... and I will en... Our friendly... and hand... will assist... on the admin... his land... were Dr. C... R. F. Quigley... W. A. Ewing... John... T. P. Re... A. Sinclair... R. Ritchie... cases and... the civil... appears for the... in Chambers... until tomorrow... look at Cham...

## TOWN

...time and again... of this whole... conceded. It... in quality of... a means of... eggs, in a con... of the... taken. It would... have occur... shipping, fresh... with regard to... very clearly de... leader in a... out of town... at the measure...

## HIS

...MUGHLAN... March 8.—The... aged fifty-seven... been in declin... months. Mr. Mc... of sterling qual... a constant and... and four sons, and... Mr. L. The sons... Mr. Albert, Thom... the daughter... of Ottawa, Mrs... and Kate and... also leaves a... McLaughlin, Al... others, Adelbert... lines, Hedley, of... of Arizona;... John M. Steeves... Laughlin, Albert... held on Tues... place at Gray's...

# MEMBER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND CRITICIZES THE BUDGET IN A FRIENDLY SPIRIT—PROVINCE DIDN'T RECEIVE ANY BENEFIT FROM THE CENTRAL RAILWAY INQUIRY

FREDERICTON, N. B., Mar. 8.—The house met at three o'clock. Reports of the various standing committees were presented.

Hon. Mr. Fleming presented the annual report of the Miramichi Natural History Society, also that of the N. B. Historical Society. Mr. Burchill introduced a bill relating to the Hartogus Boom Company. Mr. Hatheway introduced a bill to provide for a Bureau of Labor. Mr. Copp moved for a return of the expenditure of Ezra P. Hoar on the roads in Albert county. The papers were laid on the table. Mr. Upham gave notice of enquiry relating to C. H. Harrison and also as to school books in Messrs. Tompkins' store at Bath. Mr. Munn presented the petitions of the town of Woodstock in favor of a bill relating to that town. Also relating to a bill authorizing the town of Woodstock to borrow ten thousand dollars for permanent improvement of the streets. Also of A. W. Hay and others praying for a continuance of certain acts referring to the Medoukneeg Boom Company.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at St. John. Dr. Sormany presented the petition of N. A. Landry in favor of authorizing the municipality of Gloucester to grant \$28,000 in aid of the Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway Company. Also a second petition of N. A. Landry in favor of a bill authorizing the municipality of Gloucester to borrow \$8,000. Mr. Young introduced a bill to amend the act of Presbyterian Churches in New Brunswick so far as it relates to St. Paul's Church, Fredericton. Mr. MacLachlan presented the petition of J. G. Foster and others favoring a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society.

Mr. Pinder presented the petition of the New Brunswick Railway Company favoring the incorporation act. Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced bill to further amend the Schools Act by authorizing an increase in the assessment for school purposes at Fredericton from eight to twenty thousand dollars, and at Chatham from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and to provide for the establishment of a sinking fund by the town of Chatham. Mr. Pinder introduced a bill to incorporate the Southampton Railway Company. Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill to incorporate the Tobique Pulp and Paper Company.

Mr. Robinson for Mr. Lablouis introduced a bill relating to the town of Dalhousie. Hon. Mr. McLeod, a bill to incorporate the Fredericton Street Railway Co. Mr. Copp gave notice of questions relating to the Narrows bridge, Queens county. The order of the day being called, Hon. Mr. McLeod, resuming the budget debate, said that the criticism of the budget at the outset made a factitious comparison of Hon. Mr. Fleming as an opponent critic, giving a hard criticism, and now in describing the budget, being guilty of the same charges which he had made against a former administration.

Mr. Fleming's deliverance of the budget speech had been marked by the straight-forwardness of detail and that marked his criticism in the past, and he did not think that there was so much of a comparison being made of Mr. Fleming's position as there was of the position of the opposition leaders' recklessness in giving out interviews in respect to the St. John Police and his recent and half hearted criticism offered in the house of the government's administration. In one of his interviews last December the leader of the opposition had said that the revenue for 1907 was \$184,000 and that in 1909 it was \$300,000 more. The honorable gentleman had been correct or else he was deceived himself for trying to deceive the people who had a right to expect straight-forward statements from their public men. But perhaps it might be that the opposition leader did not remember that the province had not shown any from that amazing system which used to exist under the old administration.

The facts were that the probate fund, liquor license and provincial hospital funds used to be in special accounts, but they were now included in the consolidated revenue account, which was the one and only account in which provincial monies were kept. These three accounts amounted to \$38,000, which amount should have been credited to the revenue of 1907 and which was not done. It looked as if the leader of the opposition was still taken up in the old web and did not realize that there had been a dawn of businesslike handling of business affairs. The accounts were now kept in such a manner that the provincial secretary was to be congratulated on their having been issued such a clear statement of accounts as the auditor general was able to issue under the present system.

TRANSACTION CLEAR. The premium received on the London loan by the provincial secretary had been added to the revenue of the province, but on the opposite side of the account the expenses amounting to \$4,000 were set forth, thus making the transaction clear to any person who looked at the accounts. The old administration never knew what it was to receive a premium on a loan, but if they ever did receive one it certainly would not have been shown in the clear manner that the London loan account appeared.

# BLACK HUSSARS MARCHING THROUGH PHILADELPHIA



PROPERTY STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS SAY 'I WALK'

## OLD PASHA TRIES TO DODGE HIS TAXES

President of Turkish Senate Held Up as Object Lesson to Others

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—The authorities have lately been showing considerable energy in the collection of arrears of taxation, and particularly of the property tax. It is estimated that the arrears on account of this tax, in Constantinople alone, amount to over \$2,000,000. Said Pasha, a former grand vizier and at present president of the Senate, is a wealthy property owner and owes large arrears of taxation on his property. On the other hand, as an established government official, he has claims on the treasury for arrears of salary for an even greater amount. Probably with a view to serving as an object lesson to the world at large of the impartial methods of the new regime, Said Pasha has been singled out as one of the first victims to be proceeded against on account of his arrears of taxes. The old pasha had already informed the authorities of his willingness to settle his arrears with salary bills, and notwithstanding the difference of ten thousand dollars, which the report showed the over-expenditure to be, only three hundred dollars.

## MARRIAGE OF CZAR'S BROTHER IS ANNULLED

Holy Synod Declares Union of Grand Duke Michael is Void

MOSCOW, Mar. 8.—Now that the Holy Synod has declared the marriage of Grand Duke Michael and the twice-divorced Mme. Marmontoff null and void, all the facts connected with the romance of the czar's brother are becoming known. Grand Duke Michael's wife is beautiful, elegant of superior intelligence and splendidly educated. When very young she married Sergius Marmontoff, of this city. He is a famous millionaire, and takes a deep interest in art and music. He was who discovered the new world-famous singer, Chaliapin. Grand Duke Michael came here on a visit, met Mme. Marmontoff and fell madly in love with her. Her love for the grand duke growing, she told her husband all and asked to be released from him. He consented to a divorce. Then Mme. Marmontoff went to St. Petersburg, where she and Grand Duke Michael found many opportunities to meet. Scandal's tongue began to wag. Fearing the czar's wrath, Mme. Marmontoff's family urged her to marry again. Hearing this the grand duke said to his inamorata: "I will get you a husband." The grand duke went to a young officer of the regiment of cuirassiers of which he is colonel and suggested that the officer marry Mme. Marmontoff, and her name, but remain her husband in name only. The young officer was complaisant, married and was raised in rank in the army. The woman continued to receive the grand duke's attentions. Everybody in the imperial circle knew of it, but such detestable marriages are not uncommon where high dignitaries are concerned. Gossip grew so outspoken that even the husband resented it and divorced her. Thereupon the czar sent his brother to command a regiment at Orel. Virtually the grand duke was a prisoner, an exile from St. Petersburg at least. The woman came here to Moscow. Grand Duke Michael began to visit her and hurried here. After much difficulty he found a priest who was willing to marry him to the lovely double divorcee.

## CORSETS, PERFUMERY FOR RURAL MANIACS

Inmates of Wisconsin Asylum Are Protected With Costly Gloves and Shoes

DODGEVILLE, Wis., March 8.—Maybe a corset is the proper thing to provide an inmate in a rural Wisconsin insane asylum, but the country board of Iowa County is greatly aggrieved over the discovery that this and similar expenditures have been the rule for some years in the county asylum, which as the Special Investigating Committee reports, cost \$4,000 more than should have been the case in the last four years. There is no charge of improper use of money by the superintendent, E. J. Perkins. The investigating committee found these among the expenditures: Half-dozen corsets; perfume, three bottles, at \$1.75; perfumery, amount total, \$5.50; 1/4 dozen gloves, \$3; other items for gloves of higher quality, \$15 and \$24 per dozen; shoes at from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per pair. The report of the State Board of Control declares the inmates are in as good condition physically as in any asylum in the State.

## OFFICER ATTACKED BY ARRESTING PRIVATE

NEWPORT, R. I., Mar. 8.—When Patrolman John Gentile, of the Newport police force, attempted tonight to arrest Private John Hahnman of the 117th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, he was attacked by other soldiers from Fort Adams and by several seamen apprentices. After his night club had been taken from him in a scuffle, in which he was used roughly, Officer Gentile managed to pull his revolver. Firing four shots into the air he summoned a number of reserve patrolmen.

## ONE THIRD OF BODIES FOUND

The Majority of Rogers Pass Victims Carried Into Chasm 1500 Feet Below

TRACK CLEAR NOW

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 8.—The track was cleared and traffic resumed at midnight, while the rush work of rescue came to an end this evening at the avalanche disaster in Rogers Pass. It is one-third of the bodies of sixty-three killed have been recovered so far, and twelve of these are Japanese. Work will be kept up for several days along the edge of the slide near the chasm in an effort to find more bodies; tonight officials admitted that most of the missing must have been carried by the front of the avalanche into the chasm of Bear Creek, fifteen hundred feet below, at present inaccessible.

## BOSTON BOYS TO THE FORE

BOSTON, March 8.—Boston boys took three of the four bouts at the Army A. A. tonight. Jim Flynn of Boston boxed Morris Harris of Philadelphia eight rounds to a decision, while Honey Melody of Boston got a decision from Unk Russell of Philadelphia. Young Nixon of Cambridge, pummeled Ed Mackey of Cleveland, so badly in two rounds that the latter's second carried him from the ring. In the final bout Montana Jack Sullivan defeated Angus Morris of East Boston in eight rounds.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

conclusion, he said he offered his criticism of both sides of the house in the best of spirit to all. Mr. Lezer followed at length, and Mr. Jones moved the adjournment of the debate.

# Bermuda's Chief Port In Jeopardy

## Coral Ledge Choking Up the Harbor, Says Mr. Baizley

The residents of the beautiful Bermuda Islands are finding it necessary to get rid of some of the accumulation of the coral insect, which made one of America's finest winter resorts out of the "lat. lon." where the waves once washed. The bugs are still here, and are blocking up the entrance to Hamilton Harbor, the most important in the Bermudas. Pleading Contractor Baizley of Halifax has been in Bermuda for the past three weeks, at the request of the Hamilton people to survey a coral ledge which is choking up the harbour and making it difficult for the steamers to reach their berth. Those most inconvenienced are the boats of the Pickford and Black Line running to Bermuda from here and from Halifax. It is becoming increasingly more difficult and more dangerous for the steamers to make their docks. Mr. Baizley reached St. John yesterday by the steamer Dahome, and left for his home by last night's express. He reported to the town of Hamilton that the removal of the ledge was feasible, although the work would be expensive. It could be done without great inconvenience to navigation, and would immensely improve the value of the harbor. Contractors have not yet been called for, but it is probable that Mr. Baizley will take the job. Mr. Baizley comes back disgruntled at the fact that he has spent his life in the Maritime Provinces. He says now that Nova Scotia is no place for a man to live. The blooming islands, their drives, and the tourist hotels had him going some.

# RETAIL MEAT MEN TESTIFY FIND PLANT IN HEART OF HUB

## Probe Into Increased Cost of Living DEALERS PLACE BLAME

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 8.—Retail meat dealers today placed upon the farmers and packers, responsibility for the higher price of meat, in testimony given before the select senate committee which began its inquiry into the increased cost of living. Five retail men from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington were heard, and Walter Brown, a Washington dealer, who kills his own meat, was the only one who did not admit that the price of meat had gone up at least ten per cent during the past five years. Mr. Brown insisted the prices were practically the same then as now. All agreed, however, that competition among the retailers kept the price to the consumers as low as possible, consistent with the price charged by the wholesalers. Each witness vigorously denied the charge that the retailers were responsible for prevailing prices and none would admit that any agreement existed among them as to prices. While no one charged that the packers were all in a combination, all the witnesses declared that they assumed to be no competition among them for the trade and that their prices ranged about the same. The committee will meet again tomorrow. The wholesalers will next be heard and after that the packers.

# FORGER GETS EIGHT YEARS

Old Offender Sentenced at Annapolis

# LILLIS STILL IN HOSPITAL

Knife Used by Cudahy Rusty and Blood Poisoning is Feared

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Mar. 8.—A case of rather unusual interest was tried here today in the County Court judge's criminal court, when Austin McLaughlin was arraigned before Judge Pelton, charged with forgery and housebreaking. McLaughlin, who is an old offender, was charged with raising the amount of a promissory note made by his father, and also with breaking into the house of a farmer near Wilton. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary, four years on each charge. The two boys who last week broke into the Dominion Atlantic Railway station at Bridgetown and stole a quantity of merchandise, were also arraigned and will be sentenced tomorrow. The scheme for a steamship service between Annapolis, Port Wade and Boston during the coming summer has been abandoned, according to a wire received here this afternoon from the Eastern Steamship Company, Boston. Instead that company intend connecting with the Digby boat at St. John. News of the death of Mrs. Arthur Cashman, the wife of a prominent citizen of this place, was received by telegram from Halifax today. Mrs. Cashman, who had been ill for some weeks, was taken to the Victoria General Hospital for treatment last week and hopes were entertained for her recovery. Mrs. Cashman, who was about thirty years of age, had a large circle of friends in Annapolis, by whom the news of her death has been received with genuine regret.

# STEAMER SERVICE OFF

The Proposed Line Between Boston and Annapolis Abandoned

# BUYING AND OWNING.

Lafian—You are rich enough to buy an automobile. Why don't you do it? Grofat—Because I'm not rich enough to own one.

**Do You Want to Know**  
1001 curious (mostly untold) facts about HUMAN NATURE? Read Dr. Foster's "Wonders of Human Nature," the most interesting and valuable book ever published. It is full of facts necessary to every man and woman. Contains more advice than your doctor would give you for \$10. In 2 volumes, containing 200 pages and 40 illustrations, for 30 cents. Send for it to-day. It's a thought-awaker. PRICE 10c BY MAIL. N. W. HILL BOOK CO., 129 E. 28th St., N.Y. City

**Straight Talk On Danger of Colds**  
Let your cold run headway and you can't keep it from running into catarrh. Catarrh never stays in the nose, it travels down into the lungs, then it's too late! Drive colds and catarrh right out of your system while you have the chance. Easily done by inhaling Catarrhazone, which instantly reaches the true source of the trouble, gets right where the living germs of catarrh are working.

**Catarrhazone**  
A Convenient Inhaler Treatment is the Proper Remedy to Cure

You see, Catarrhazone is simply healing balsams and rich, pure essences, and is able to patch up the sore spots and remove that tender sensitive feeling from the nose and throat. Hawking and spitting coarse, because the discharge is cured. The mucus is cleared, headache is relieved, breath is purified. Every trace of catarrh, bronchial and throat weakness is permanently cured. Shun medicines that contain harmful drugs—use a safe remedy that is prescribed by doctors, that is used in hospitals, that is endorsed by thousands. Catarrhazone has cured. For winter, use Catarrhazone's soothing half ointment. Two months' treatment, large size, price \$1, and guaranteed. Small size, 50c., all reliable dealers, or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations for "Catarrhazone."

MONTREAL, March 8.—An unusual incident happened today when two Montreal policemen, Constables Glass and Stuart, were found on the street driving in uniform and were arrested and taken to their station in the patrol wagon. This is the first time that any such thing has occurred on the Montreal force and Chief Campeau summarily dismissed the men from the force.

# EMERSON'S NAVAL BILL

## Not Exactly to His Liking But He Prefers It To All the Policies Set Forth By Leaders of the Opposition

OTTAWA, Mar. 9.—After a debate which has lasted since Feb. 3rd, and which has produced over one hundred hours of speech-making by some eighty members of whom a little over half were members of the Opposition and the other half of the Government, the second reading of the long-expected bill on the subject of the history of Parliament, the naval bill providing for the establishment of a Canadian navy, involving an expenditure of eleven million dollars, was given its second reading in the Commons shortly after midnight tonight.

Mr. Monk's amendment providing for a plebiscite on the subject of the bill was defeated by a vote of 75 to 13, and Borden's amendment was turned down by a vote of 123 to 14.

On the latter vote opposition members, namely, Messrs. Blomfield, Nairn, Carr, Lortie, Paquet and Forget voted with the Government. The second reading of the bill was about to be taken Mr. Northrup asked the premier to consent to adjournment. Sir Wilfrid said that if the opposition did not think they could do themselves justice tonight he had no objection to having the vote deferred until tomorrow. The house then adjourned.

Owing to the late reception which was being held in the Commons building by the wives of cabinet ministers most of the ladies in the galleries were in evening dress and many of the members were also in evening clothes. Just before the amendments were put by Speaker Marcell the members joined in singing "God Save the King" and "O Canada." Dr. Clark of Red Deer called for three cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and they were given with a vim by his supporters. The opposition ranks replied with a salvo for Mr. Borden.

Mr. Emerson heard

OTTAWA, March 9.—Hon. H. B. Emerson in resuming the debate on the question which has been before the Commons for the past six weeks. Disagreeing entirely with the two main opposition proposals of Messrs. Monk and Borden he declared that the same time he was not in full accord with the Government's policy of building at once upon a naval construction programme involving an ever-increasing expenditure of money for the purpose of pressing transportation needs and other requirements of internal national development. In principle Mr. Emerson condemned the Government's policy as being along permanent and autonomous lines and as being infinitely preferable to the opposition policy of either a reduction or direct contribution, both of which were contrary to national respect and sentiment. He favored rather a policy of going slow in the matter of building ships until a Canadian naval force had been trained on ships borrowed or purchased for that purpose from Great Britain. This he believed was a necessary and logical step towards the establishment of a navy. He also suggested that instead of the contributing Dreadnaughts to the Imperial Navy on a long-term basis, Canada should provide for the acquisition of a permanent fund to be held in the Bank of England subject to the call of Britain when a real crisis came.

MORE EFFECTIVE.

He believed would be more effective help than any temporary contribution of ships and would be a tangible and effective force making for the security of British possessions. He was objecting to some of the details of the Government bill on the grounds he declared that since it was much more in harmony with his own views than the suggestions of the opposition he would vote for the bill.

At the outset Mr. Emerson noted that for the past 35 years he had been a loyal Liberal and that he had done service as long as he could remember and had always been the answer failing other argument of those who opposed the Liberal strategy for the enlargement of the people's rights. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was, as loyal to the Imperial idea and as staunchly Canadian as any member of the house, and the charges of inconsistency on the one hand or of dilatory on the other could be swept aside as unworthy of long or serious consideration.

As to the do-nothing policy advocated by Mr. Monk, Mr. Emerson meekly disposed of it by declaring that it did justice neither to the Canadian self respect nor to the Imperial call of Canada.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION.

As to the direct contribution proposals of the Borden wing of the opposi-

tion he declared that such a policy did nothing to permanently solve the problem of Canada's share in the burden of Imperial defence. It was against all the fundamental principles of responsible government and it was opposed to Mr. Borden's early training as a student of the teachings of the principles taught by Joseph Howe.

For its justification it depended upon the reality of the imminence of the German peril. But the German peril, like many other war scares in the past, had been fostered for political purposes and the utterances of British and German statesmen best qualified to speak, demonstrated that such a crisis existed only in the mind of the scare mongers. If a real emergency existed he had no doubt that Canada would give both money and men in defense of the Empire.

Mr. Emerson gave an explicit answer to the alleged interview in which he had characterized the proposed Canadian navy as a tin-pot navy. He dwelt at some length on the practical needs of the country in the way of developing transportation facilities, the construction of new railways and canals, the encouragement of immigration and the development of all the latest resources of the country. These were wants which must be met and which were paramount considerations in the expenditure of public money, but the launching of a naval construction programme involved a much larger expenditure than most people realize. It meant fortified sea points, naval yards, dry docks, and a large staff of naval officers and all the paraphernalia of the military side of Canadian defence. Instead of all this he urged that the proper policy was first to train men on training ships acquired for that purpose along the same lines as was now being done in Newfoundland. When the time came for the establishment of a Canadian navy it could be then manned and officered by Canadian men. Meanwhile any Imperial emergency could be provided for by the setting of a fund of several millions which would steadily accumulate and which, if necessary, could be placed at the disposal of Great Britain under stress of war. The absence of a fund he believed was money and a Canadian fund which might amount to about thirty to fifty millions in the hands of the British Government would be a very real help to the mother country.

On the issue now before the house said Mr. Emerson, he was sure that the Lord Dufferin's bill was not due to him alone. But under the circumstances he could only advise the company the bill which he favored most. Consequently he would support the Government's bill as being in principle along the lines of what he advocated.

NOVA SCOTIA CRAMPS DUE HERE TOMORROW

Crescents to Play All St. John

HOPE FOR ICE

Game is Scheduled For Friday Evening at the Queen's Rink

If the weather men seem fit to hand out some good cold atmosphere to-day and to-morrow, St. John Hockey fans will have an opportunity of witnessing probably the best hockey match of the season, the contestants being the Halifax Crescents, one of the fastest amateur teams in Nova Scotia, and the clever All St. John bunch. The game is scheduled for Friday evening at the Queen's Rink and should be one of the best of the season as the teams are about evenly matched. The Crescents have played some of the best teams in the Nova Scotia League and have come out on top more often than not. They recently met and defeated the Amherst Ramblers who were downed by the local puck chasers a few weeks ago, and they have also trimmed the Yarmouth team which met a like fate in St. John.

No change will be made in the local team as will be seen by the following lineup—

All St. John	Goal	Crescents
Cribbs	Point	Hessian
Tully	Point	Phillips
Phillips	Coverpoint	Purcell
Clawson	Centre	Hunter
Parker	Right Wing	Grant
Paterson	Left Wing	Richardson
McQuarrie	Rover	McGrath

The local septette held a practice after the Robesay-Amherst game last evening but owing to the poor ice it was not very good.

Among those who turned out last evening was Ken Inches, who showed the boys that he could still teach them when about wielding the crooked stick.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

March 9.—Coastwise—Sts. Connors Bros. 48, Warnock, Chance Harbor, Granville, 48, Collins, Annapolis, and old.

March 4—St. Cape Breton, 1,100, McDonald, from Louisbourg, R. P. and W. F. Starr, coal, and old.

Coastwise—St. Westport III, 48, Coggin, from Westport, and old.

March 6—St. Empress of Britain, 8, 026, Murray, Liverpool via Halifax, C. P. 2, mds and pass.

St. Pomeranian, 1,700, Henderson, from London and Havre, Wm Thomson and Co., mds and pass.

March 7—St. Snesstad (Nor.), 1,438, Anderson, Halifax, Wm Thomson and Co., bal.

St. Louisbourg, 1,181, Masters, Louisbourg, R. P. and W. F. Starr, coal, and old.

St. A. F. Lucas (Am.), 2,253, Fenton, New York, Imperial Oil Co., 600,000 gallons oil.

St. Trojan, 2,550, Nicholson, Newport News, J. H. Scammell and Co., bal.

St. Borna, 2,074, Dalton, Halifax, J. H. Scammell and Co., part cargo.

Coastwise—St. Aurora, 183, Ingersoll, Campbell, scha, Volande, 71, Durant, Parrsboro; Walter C. 13, Beland, Brunswick, and old.

Mar. 8—St. Dahome, 1,551, Gorst, from Demerara, the Islands, etc., Wm Thomson and Co., mds, pass and general cargo.

St. Borna, 2,074, Dalton, from Mexico via Newport News and Halifax, J. H. Scammell and Co., general.

March 8—St. Athena, 5,323, McNeill, from Glasgow, R. Reford Co., pass and mds.

St. Calvin Austin, 2,833, Allan, from Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee, pass and mds.

March 9—St. Cape Breton, 1,100, McDonald, from Louisbourg, R. P. and W. F. Starr, coal, and old.

Coastwise—Sts. Little Annie, Richardson, Lords Cove; Oriola, Simpson, Musquash.

Cleared.

March 3—St. Cassandra, Mitchell, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.

March 4—St. Isiah K. Stetson, Hamilton, for City Island f o. Stetson, Cutler and Co.

Sch. Tay, Scott, for Boston, A. Cushing and Co.

March 5—Sch. Eva C. Haws, for Stamford, Conn, Stetson, Cutler and Co.

Mar. 5—St. Capt. A. F. Lucas, Fenton, for New York, Imperial Oil Co.

Sch. Able C. Stubbs, McLean, for City Island, f o. Stetson, Cutler and Co.

March 9—St. Dahome, Gorst, Halifax and West Indies, etc., Wm Thomson and Co.

St. Snesstad (Nor.), Andersen, Havana, Wm Thomson and Co.

Coastwise—Sch. Walter Miller, Smith, St. Martins.

March 3—Str. Monte Temple, for London and Antwerp via Halifax.

St. Calvin Austin, Allan, Boston via Maine ports, W. G. Lee.

March 4—St. Corcoran, Gambell, for Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson and Co.

Sch. Harry Miller, 246, Barton, for New York, A. Cushing and Co., laths.

Sch. Jessie Lena, 27, Maxwell, for Vineyard Haven for orders, Alex Watson.

Sch. Able and Eva Hooper, Christopher, or Beaver Harbor, to load pulpwood for Salem, Mass.

March 9—Sch. Lizzie H. Patrick, Weymouth.

St. Pomeranian, Henderson, London and Havre, via Halifax, Wm Thomson and Co.

Domestic Ports.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 3—Arrived: Str. Snesstad (Nor.), Puerto Padre, Cuba.

HALIFAX, N.S., Mar. 4—Arr. Sts. Boston (Nor.), from Jamaica; Empress of Ireland (Br.), from Liverpool; and Trinidad; sch. James William (Br.), from New York.

Sailed, Str. Rappahannock, for London.

MANCHESTER, March 8—Arrived: Str. Manchester Importer, St. John, N.B.

BELEAST, March 3—Arrived: Str. Bengore Head, St. John.

LONDON, Mar. 8—Sd, str. Montezuma, for Halifax and St. John.

DUBLIN, Mar. 4—Arr. str. Dunmore Head, from St. John, N.B.

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 4—Arr. str. Empress of Ireland, from St. John and Halifax; sch. James William, from Liverpool.

PASTNET, March 4—Passed, str. Empress of Ireland, from St. John for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Arrived: Str. Crampian, St. John, N.B., and Halifax.

GLASGOW, March 7—Arrived: Str. Selacia, St. John, N.B., and Halifax.

LONDON, March 6—Sailed: Str. Ulinda, St. John, N.B.

MALIN HEAD, Mar. 7.—Passed, str. Manchester Importer, from St. John, N.B., for Manchester.

Sailed: Str. Guthell (Ger.), Havana. Schrs. Pendleton's Satisfaction, Florence; Elm City, Baltimore.

Sailed from Roads: Sch. Willie H. Child, Apalachicola.

CITY ISLAND, N.Y., Mar. 8.—Bound east, str. Rosalind, from New York for Halifax and St. John, N.B.

ROCKLAND, Me., Mar. 8—Arr. schs. Jordan L. Mott, from New York; Chas. H. Klinek, from Rockport; Boston Evolution, from St. John, N.B. for Boston.

WILMINGTON, Mar. 7—Arr. str. Himer, Bennett, from Norfolk for Baltimore and La Plata.

CHARLOTTE, Mar. 6—Sd, str. Treble, Crossley, for Savannah.

CITY ISLAND, N.Y., Mar. 8.—Bound south: Strs. Diana, Windsor, N.S.; H. M. Whitney, Boston; Brig. Curacao, Miragoane, via Stamford.

Sickness is usually caused by the accumulation of waste matter and impurities within the body.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

enable the bowels, the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin to throw off these impurities. Thus they prevent or cure disease.

25c. a box.

Shipping Notes.

St. Dahome, Capt. Gorst, sailed from Boston yesterday morning for St. John with mds, passengers and general cargo.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Russian steamer Korea, buffeted by storms on the Atlantic and pounded into helplessness by heavy seas, was abandoned by her crew on March 1 and left to her fate. She was sinking fast when her men abandoned her. The Korea's crew of 48 men were taken off by the Anchor Line steamer Caledonia and are on their way here.

A full cargo of sugar from Cuba reached Halifax on Thursday in the Norwegian steamer Snesstad. She has on board over 4,000 tons in bags. This Cuban sugar is being imported into Canada under the tariff duties which permit Canadian refiners to import 20 per cent of their requirements at the same duty levied on British West Indian sugar under the preferential rates.

Halifax Echo: The sugar crop in the British West Indies this season is unusually good. The P. and B. liner Boston, now due here from Jamaica, has 10,000 bags of sugar and large consignments are coming up on boats. From Barbados for —, has put to Barbados today.

Bark Amy Louie, from Pernambuco to the Windward Islands service. Several special steamers will be chartered later by Pickford & Black to bring up cargoes.

Sch. Geo. E. Prescott, recently towed into Gloucester wharf, has a house and a hole in her side. The remaining mast was removed yesterday. About 60,000 feet of lumber in her has been sold.

BREITFORT, N. C., March 2.—Stranded str. Arroyo suffered severely in the gale of 27th and 28th inst. Her hull parted at the after part of No. 2 hold and also about the engine room bulkhead. The vessel now rapidly breaking up and settling in the sand. The beach for over a mile is strewn with the wreckage.

Str. Arapahoe, from New York for Jacksonville, reports by wireless March 11, 11 a. m., about 235 miles S. of Scotland lightship, passed through large quantities of lumber, apparently a vessel's deckload, and only a short time in the water.

LONDON, March 2.—Bark Minnie, Nov. 15, for St. John, N. B., is practically given up as lost.

The following charters have been announced: Sch. Chas. A. Appleton, 1224, pulp, at or about 10s. 6d., March; Nor. steamer June, 1544 tons, St. John, N. B., to W. Britain or E. Ireland, deals, at or about 2s. 6d., March-April; bark Alexander Black, 875 tons, Mobile to Cienfuegos, lumber, \$3.75; schs. Evgagne, 761 tons, same; Edna V. Pickles, 400 tons, Sattila to Havana, lumber; bark Bernard Marie, 1200 tons, Sattila to S. America, lumber; sch. Lizzie H. Patrick, Weymouth to Cienfuegos, lumber.

# THE LEK MOUND COPP CRITICIZES

## Money Wasted on the Roads and Bridges For Political Purposes, Declares the Member For Westmorland

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 9.—Hon. Dr. Landry presented the first report of the superintendent of immigration for 1909.

Mr. Jones on order of day being called, continued the budget debate. He desired to congratulate the Government and auditor general on the report of public accounts which was exceedingly clear and showed in such a simple manner the exact position of the Government's accounts as to the first or sixth grade would have no difficulty in understanding it. He was astonished at the leader of the third party in the house when he realized in what he called a mischievous way, a business man he had taken the trouble to investigate the accounts he would have found the information which he claimed was lacking in them. For instance, the receipts for game licenses appeared in the auditor general's report as \$33,116.11, and in the report of the Crown Land office the same item is \$35,824.41. Any one that standing the matter any longer would see that difference was explained through the auditor's report ending with the fiscal year in October, while the Crown Land office reports did not close until the end of November or a month later, by which time considerably more money was received.

He wished also to refer to a few matters belonging to his country. The present commissioner of agriculture had established in county in the past year no less than twenty-seven new agricultural societies and he had done nothing else but that which he would be entitled to praise.

Continuing, Mr. Jones defended the Government's agricultural policy in detail and gave high praise to the chief Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Kings county. He said, everybody spoke highly of the highway act and there was only one exception and that was in a parish where the councillors had been partisan and had done their best to create dissension. During the past year, according to the auditor general's report, one hundred and fifty-two bridges in Kings county had been built and repaired. The Kings county had an unusually large number of bridges to maintain because the old Government had to build a bridge on private or public road which the friends wanted to keep.

Since the close of the fiscal year forty more bridges had been repaired, making a total of about two hundred.

The Perry Point bridge, regarding which an enquiry had been made in the House, contains forty spans of 62 feet each and was the longest bridge in the province. Twenty-four of the spans of the last year's freshet and the province engineer, who soon afterwards made an inspection, said that he could not guarantee that work on this bridge would have started last year, but funds were scarce and the bridge would have cost fifty times more than to open it when necessary to allow boats to get through.

From the speech from the throne and the statements made by the premier it was evident that a bill was to be brought down which would have the effect of bringing about a no distant date the building of a railway along what the building of a railway along what was known as the Millers Valley, one of the best farming communities in the province, would be brought about. It had been the dream of years that they that valley for a railway.

On the record of the present government following their first appeal to the opposition, Mr. Jones said, the people of the county of Kings now or one or two years hence.

Mr. Copp said that notwithstanding the abuse of the opposition had reduced the province to the opposite side of the house, it was one of the greatest sales of the country to have opened up and which they had done.

The province's heaven born finance minister had said with pride that there was an increase to the public debt. He deserved praise to the old administration for adding \$120,000 annually to the revenue in Dominion subsidies. The leader of the opposition used to say that \$369,000 was too much to spend in one year and that something should be set aside for the sinking fund, but he now spent all that and more, and then got over-expenditures approved by his Treasury Board. In 1908 the government spent \$1,068,728 and last year when the public debt charge had increased it to \$1,255,331, and added to this was over one hundred thousand dollars in over-expenditures secured through the Treasury Board, and this was the government who preached economy when in opposition and now practiced extravagance. For 1910 they proposed to spend \$1,227,079.

Although the opposition criticized over-expenditure they did not object to an increase in the public debt. It was necessary to provide some needed public works. Reference had been made to territorial revenue. If it was true, as stated by the member from Northumberland that cutting of lumber was going on faster than growth warranted the time had come when it should be provided for. The Auditor Act was not much of an advance over previous conditions. The same man was still auditor under the old government. It was necessary that the Auditor Act give the auditor general power to prohibit over-expenditure when three members of the government could over-ride the auditor's decision. Under the old system when the government needed money they passed an order in council authorizing it being raised. The present government said they were going to stop all that and what the appropriation had been spent no more money was to be found. Now they simply go to the Treasury Board if auditor tells them they spent all their money and that board compels auditor to sign check for amount demanded.

Resuming after recess, Mr. Copp continued his criticism of the provincial finances, taking up expenditures in detail and proving the Government's extravagance. The public works department came under particular attack in account of the money wasted on roads and bridges for political purposes. He was informed that a gentleman who handled the patronage in Albert county had told the electors in Covendale at the time of the last federal election that if they did not vote for the Conservative candidate they would never have another dollar spent on their roads thereafter. In Albert county one man was given carte blanche to go out and build bridges and his bill for a few months' services was \$1,400.

Mr. Copp was followed by Mr. Dickson of Albert.

Walking

BREEZY BUDGET IN WORLD OF SPORT

Moore Will Meet Walsh

Walsh

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Battling Nelson and Matty Baldwin

Baldwin to Meet in New Orleans

Despatch, 1909, by the New York Times.

"HAVE you ever heard of 'Where?' 'Yes.' 'Where?' 'I saw him this morning.' 'How were you able to find him?' 'I have his picture.' 'Do you wish to ask yourself that you have?' 'No.'"

The foregoing covers the port of Seattle by a diminutive Japanese had just completed a 4,000-mile journey, accompanied from her and across the Pacific master.

She had never seen by any, knew nothing of his name with his people in laws of that country, being legally united in photograph she carried, more firmly cement the ing to American usage sailing-officials, who stance in her case, must into the United States.

To watch this tiny without a friend or a plank of the great ocean the waiting room; already own race, whose migration in many instances rounded her own case; which she met every entire absence of doubt of the examining officer her future husband for the confidence which she must have had in many to arouse, in the matter difficult to describe.

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Frohman Closes Option

WILL LIKE IT

Leading American Manager Gets Older French Plays

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"Yes, me boy, experience is a great teacher!"

"Umph! I'm not so sure about that. 'Fifty of chaps commit blamy!"

WEEK MAN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, weak back, falling memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excess or dissipation, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that will gladly send free in a plain, sealed envelope to any man who writes to Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3222 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.



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# WHERE THEY PROMISE TO LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY A PHOTOGRAPH

Some Amazing Revelations Concerning the Picture Marriages of the Japanese, in Which the Bride Is Legally Bound to a Picture and Takes Her Chance of Meeting the Original.



She Looked Into the Face of Her Future Husband for the First Time



Walking Down the Gangplank



The Arrival of the Bride



After Three Months' Residence in the United States

Copyright, 1909, by the New York Herald Co. All Rights Reserved.

**H**AVE you ever seen your intended husband?"  
 "Yes."  
 "Where?"  
 "I saw him in the hall as I came into this room."  
 "How were you able to recognize him among so many?"  
 "I have his picture."  
 "Do you wish to ask him any questions to satisfy yourself that you have made no mistake?"  
 "No."

The foregoing conversation recently took place at the port of Seattle between a government official and a diminutive Japanese girl eighteen years old, who had just completed a 4,500 mile journey, entirely unaccompanied, from her home in the interior of Japan and across the Pacific to meet her future lord and master.

She had never seen her future husband before that day, knew nothing of his history, had had no acquaintance with his people in Japan. Under the marriage laws of that country, however, she had already been legally united in marriage to the man whose photograph she carried, and as to whether she would more firmly cement the compact by marriage according to American usages now depended upon the examining officials, who, after weighing every circumstance in her case, must pass upon her admissibility into the United States.

To watch this tiny representative of womanhood, without a friend or adviser, walk down the gangplank of the great ocean liner and take her place in the waiting room, already crowded with girls of her own race, whose migration to the United States was in many instances in circumstances such as surrounded her own case; to observe the composure with which she met every requirement of the law, and the entire absence of doubt or fear when in the presence of the examining officers she looked into the face of her future husband for the first time, not only bespeaks the confidence which this little daughter of Nippon must have had in mankind in general but also evoked to arouse in the native American breast emotions difficult to describe.

Can we imagine any American girl of the same age, in like circumstances, starting on a similar journey with a corresponding object in view?

Six months previous the bridegroom, a prosperous merchant in Lower California, had notified his father in Japan that he wished to take unto himself a wife. According to Japanese custom it then devolved upon the father to look about for a suitable consort for his son. The son in explaining how he obtained his wife offered the following:  
 "You see, my father's brother knew a man who knew this girl's father, and so they made the necessary arrangements. Then my father sent me this photograph of my fiancée, which I have shown here, after which it was necessary for me to have my friends in California call upon the Japanese Consul General at San Francisco to ask that he make such representations to his home government as would secure for my fiancée the passport which she would be obliged to have before she could depart from her own country. When the passport was issued then all that remained to be done was the sending of money with which to pay her passage. This I did, and you see she is here."

### They Then Join Hands.

The decision of the examining officers being favorable, the services of the Buddhist priest were invoked, and as the contracting parties joined hands for the first time in their lives, in conformity with the laws of the State of Washington was consummated the so-called "Japanese picture marriage."

It should be understood, however, that the legality of the above marriage was in nowise influenced by the photographs, either as regards the civil ceremony

of Japan or the ceremony dictated by the laws of Washington. Under the Civil Code of Japan the sole requirements in the consummation of marriage are these:

- First—The attainment of legal age by the contracting parties.
- Second—The consent of parents or guardians up to the age of twenty-five for the women and thirty years for the men.
- Third—The formal filing of a notification of marriage with the proper district registrar.

Females of the age of fifteen years, and males of the age of seventeen years, are eligible for marriage under Japanese law, and the legal consummation of such a marriage does not necessarily contemplate a social or religious function of any kind. Moreover, Japanese law does not require the presence of a witness to be united, even though not separated by an ocean's expanse.

With those controlled by our own American custom it is hard to conceive of a marriage contract not the result of an understanding or agreement between the principals in such union, which rule obtains as to marriage in Japan. The fact is that the family, and not the individual, is the unit under Japanese law, and each family has its legal representative—the "koshu"—who conducts all negotiations pertaining to marriages, as it is also his duty to see to it that upon completion of such a contract the same is duly regis-

tered under the family seal. The Japanese girl thus wedded becomes an integral part of the family of the husband, and when the little bride mentioned at the commencement of this article was asked who would care for her in the event of the death of her husband, or his failure to live up to the marriage contract she quickly responded:—"His father and brothers would have to keep me."

In the light of the foregoing it is not surprising that participants in "Japanese picture marriages" do not take any too kindly to the rule requiring marriage having legal force and sanction in our own country. As the principals in the aforementioned marriage at Seattle were above the average of their class their obedience to American marriage requirements was apparently cheerful, yet the reader should not imagine that our marriage customs are held in similar regard by the majority of participants in the "picture marriages." Notwithstanding the young men and girls who are wedded by this plan may never have seen each other before, their belief in the efficacy of their own marriage ritual is indeed, and though yielding to the demand of government officers that marriage according to the American custom be entered into before entry to the United States is authorized, the latter ceremony is regarded largely as a joke and in nowise binding upon the interested parties. Certain persons of undisputed intellectual strength who have investigated the above proposition in both Japan and

the United States have not hesitated to declare that:—"To question the validity of such a marriage by requiring a second marriage according to our law and custom is wholly without warrant in equity or law, impeaches the integrity of the Japanese government and is little short of an insult to a friendly nation—that the Christian marriage vows are not binding upon the consciences of the non-Christian Japanese, and it is little short of a farce to require them."

### As to the Legal Side.

A generally accepted principle of international law is the dictum that a marriage contract legalized by the laws of the country where the ceremony is performed should be similarly treated by all other countries when to so regard such a contract is not detrimental to public policy.

Contraverting the opinion quoted, an abundance of opinion has been offered in support of the claim that marriage according to American custom of parties to these "picture marriages" is demanded not only for its moral value, but for many other reasons. Even though the Japanese marriage laws may not require the physical presence of the contracting parties at the place where such contract it made effective, yet it seems reasonable to suppose when the Japanese government enacted its marriage laws that the physical presence of both interested parties within the jurisdiction of Japan, when the ceremony was completed, was contemplated, and not that one of such parties should be a permanent resident of California, subject to all its laws, the other being so domiciled as to render obedience to Japanese law obligatory.

It is pointed out that the marriage laws of all great governments other than Japan provide for the bodily presence of both contracting parties when marriage is celebrated, hence the contention that to allow the consummation of "picture marriages" without enforcement of marriage sanctioned by our own law and custom is positively detrimental to a public policy to which our people have steadfastly adhered since the founding of the government.

The Japanese male who obtains his wife through the "picture marriage" system in nearly every instance has been a permanent resident of the United States for a term of years, has been amenable to all our laws and a recipient of many benefits accruing therefrom. He intends to continue residence in the United States after marriage, and does it not therefore seem perfectly proper and altogether reasonable to insist that when the marriage compact is effected the ceremony should by all means conform to the laws of the State wherein the marriage takes place?

Research fails to develop that the subjects of any government on earth other than that of Japan expect our government to recognize as binding any marriage not consummated while both participants are physically present, either in the country of adoption or in some other country. It cannot be gainsaid when any subject of a foreign government, exclusive of the Japanese, who has had a residence in the United States wishes to take in marriage a woman then residing abroad and to continue residence here thereafter that such subject either proceeds to his native land, celebrates his marriage agreement under the laws of his own government, or as an alternative sends for his prospective spouse and immediately upon arrival accepts her in marriage in accordance with the laws of our own country. To insist that Japanese principals in "picture marriages" do likewise conveys absolutely no intention or desire on the part of our government to show discourtesy to the friendly government of Japan.

### Polygamy Obnoxious.

As a matter of fact, there are other countries whose marriage laws go unrecognized by our government, reference being had to those governments which stamp with approval obnoxious polygamous marriages. Not only are polygamous marriages contracted under the laws of other countries taboo by Uncle Sam, but the statute explicitly states that "polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy," shall be denied admission to the United States. The latter government believes that polygamous marriages are detrimental to public policy, and regardless of what other countries may favor such contracts they will not be recognized here; but at the same time our government in the enforcement of its laws does not intend the slightest discourtesy to any friendly nation whose laws or beliefs make polygamous marriages possible.

In addition to the reasons cited why parties to the "picture marriages" should be required to conform to our own marriage custom there remains the decided necessity for such action as will, under the mandates of our own laws, definitely determine who is to be responsible for the moral safekeeping of the young Japanese girls brought into the United States by the system herein outlined. In all probability the census about to be taken will show the Japanese population of the United States to be in the neighborhood of 150,000, the males representing about seventy-five per cent of the total number.

The Japanese Consul General at San Francisco has said that he and the Japanese government desired, in the interests of morality, to have as many of the Japanese in this country married as possible. Will it conserve our own public policy to have any portion of the Japanese males now in the United States import their wives under the "picture marriage" plan, ignoring all reference to the marriage laws of this country?

Our people in general have little or no knowledge of the cunning displayed in the matter of supplying victims for the many houses of infamy to be found in thickly settled districts in every city of any size on the Pacific slope. One authority on the subject of Oriental immigration indulges in the following:—"The Oriental in this country has no family life. In 1885 the municipality of San Francisco made an investigation in Chinatown of that city. The report says:—There were found living in families, women, 57; children, 59; herded together with apparent indiscriminate parental relations and no family classification, women, 761; children, 576; professional women and children living together, women, 567; children, 87."

"At this time 50,000 Chinese lived in this district called Chinatown, and there were in all that number less than three score wives, with less than three score children."

Here chastity is unknown, and women are mainly slaves sold to infamy and trained to vice. "These conditions still continue, and the Japanese are but little better than the Chinese. Their housing conditions are a little better, but the relations of sexes are fully as bad. The census of 1900 showed on the mainland of the United States a total of 24,326 Japanese, of which only 985 were females. It is safe to say that far more than a majority of these females were prostitutes. After 1900 a larger number of Japanese women were imported for immoral purposes, so that about one-third of the arrivals were women."

"The activity of the federal government in 1907 brought about a change, for during that year, while the number of Japanese males arriving was 27,240, the number of females was only 2,988." "Concomitant of the foregoing is the fact that it would not be difficult for government officials to show that even after marriage as required by our custom Japanese girls brought to the United States under the "picture marriage" arrangement have only been imported to add to the already immense number of the sex and race who follow lives of degradation in the Pacific coast cities."

### Must Be Safeguarded.

No foreign government disposed to fair dealing could possibly take exceptions to the maintenance by our government of a public policy calculated to eradicate such conditions as are described, and any intelligent person who will give the subject reasonable consideration must necessarily reach the conclusion that it devolves upon the federal authorities to surround Japanese "picture marriages" with every possible safeguard in order that society may be protected, and that unscrupulous males who fatten from the earnings of shame may not enrich themselves through the importation of innocent Japanese girls. The Executive Order of President Roosevelt dated March 14, 1907, reads as follows:—

"Whereas, upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I am satisfied that passports issued by the government of Japan to citizens of that country or of Korea and who are laborers, skilled or unskilled, to go to Mexico, to Canada, and to Hawaii, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders thereof to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, I hereby order that such citizens of Japan and Korea, to wit, Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, and come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States."

The reader will readily recall the agitation in the Pacific coast cities during 1907, particularly in San Francisco, over the proposal to segregate Oriental children for school purposes, which resulted in the establishment of separate schools, but in fully understanding with the Japanese government the restriction of Japanese immigration of the laboring class to this country, the above executive order forbidding the admission to continental United States of Japanese or Korean laborers holding passports to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii. It was hoped that by restricting Japanese immigration to this country not only would labor conditions in the sections where the agitation was most pronounced be benefited, but that the necessity for separate schools would be obviated. The influx of Japanese women under the "picture marriage" plan (and they are coming in large numbers) will certainly render schools of some necessity, and a further problem will be up for settlement when we reflect that the Japanese multiply rapidly and that the progeny resulting from "picture marriages" will be citizens of the United States by birth and entitled to every right and privilege contemplated in such title.

By the "community of nations" not infrequently alluded to by the courts when dealing with international problems, under ordinary circumstances, when both of the contracting parties are physically within the jurisdiction of the laws under which a marriage is consummated in a foreign country, our government should, and does, accord such unions full recognition, excepting where polygamy is involved, full recognition being extended to all Japanese marriages where the ceremony has been performed while both parties were within the purview of Japanese statutes.

But our government has its own public policy to maintain, and, prompted by the demands of such policy, uniformly insists that participants in "picture marriages" shall be united by a ceremony conforming to American usage, and the wisdom of employing such other safeguards to insure the genuineness of these marriages is now under consideration. It is firmly believed before surrender of a Japanese bride into the care of her alleged husband, who in nearly every case has had a residence of some years in the United States, that a thorough investigation should be enforced by the government in order that there may be absolutely no uncertainty as to the trustworthiness of the bridegroom. Once admitted to the United States, identification of Japanese girls without the use of a photograph is an impossibility, and in addition to the other precautions it is deemed essential that the Japanese government be requested to cause some official endorsement to be made on the photograph of the bride, said photograph to be filed with the government's officers when the holder is admitted to this country, for by this means only can it be determined whether the Japanese females now landing in the United States in increasing numbers under the "picture marriage" system are coming to an existence of chastity or vice.

# LAUGHTERED for WOMAN'S VANITY



Brooding Egret—The dorsal train of nuptial plumes is hanging over the tail feathers.

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**A**IGRETTES, those filmy white plumes so prized by women of fashion as hat adornments, have been accorded considerable publicity recently through the arguments advanced by wholesale milliners and the Audubon societies as to whether two consignments, smuggled into New York from Brazil, ought, under the laws, to be sold at auction or destroyed. Uncle Sam, as referee in the debate, has decreed that these particular aigrettes shall be sold, and Marshal William H. Taft is to preside at that function some time this fall, when society women will have a chance to bid against Fifth Avenue milliners for about \$1,000 worth.

These plumes have occasioned far more attention than their weight and bulk would seem to justify, for they are the lightest of lightweights. Yet, like all feathers for the millinery trade, they are bought at wholesale by weight, and New York dealers who purchase plumage at the bi-monthly auctions pay as high as \$35 an ounce for them. And this isn't so much when you consider that it takes about two hundred of the feathers to weigh an ounce.

By the time the retail milliners get them the profits of several middlemen have been tacked on and duties assessed—and under the new tariff there is a respectable addition to the rates—and the aigrettes finally placed on milady's hat usually bring whatever the seller deems and the lady's husband or father is persuaded to pay.

From the swamps along the tributaries of the Amazon to the Fifth Avenue window is something of a journey, but nearly every aigrette you see nowadays has travelled at least that far. The business of hunting for aigrettes, so far as North America is concerned, is no longer a profitable occupation. It was once immensely profitable—and a plume hunter who had shot the birds in all parts of the United States once boasted that he repeatedly gathered \$450 worth of the plumes in one day, and that if he didn't gather \$120 worth before nine o'clock in the morning he would deem that particular rookery not worth while and more elsewhere.

**Passing of the Snowy Heron.**  
New the snowy heron (*egretta candidissima*) and the American egret (*ardea egretta*, or herodias egretta) are practically extinct along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and also along the Pacific in Oregon, where twenty years ago thousands of the beautiful birds flourished.

There was a time—say up to about thirty years

## FAKE EVIDENCE TO ORDER.

**W**ITHIN a few days a very conspicuous divorce case has furnished an excellent example of the wealth of evidence which may be collected for such trials. The layman in such matters doubtless often wonders at the number of witnesses which spring up on every hand, especially when persons of great wealth or social position are involved.

"The manufacture of fake evidence has come to be an art in New York," remarked a prominent criminal lawyer the other day. "An unscrupulous lawyer can buy witnesses by the dozen from scores of different occupations who will testify anything you please, and do it at a surprisingly reasonable figure. I do not mean to say that lawyers are at once besieged with offers by these accommodating witnesses."

"The witness supply is especially large, as might be expected, in the Tenderloin. If a bell boy is needed to identify the defendant, an elevator man to swear that the victim was out of bounds, a maid or a cabby to give the most damaging evidence from personal observation, they may be found here by the score. It is surprising how familiar a large class of such people have become with legal usage, and how skillful in manufacturing just such fake testimony. They come to us absolutely unsought with schemes of testimony worthy of a very clever lawyer."

## HOUSEHOLD CHORES.

"**Y**OU needn't wait for me," explained the head of the household, "I have a dinner engagement, an important business affair, and no doubt I shall be kept quite late."

At breakfast next morning an ominous silence had fallen upon all. The head of the household had no appetite and was evidently far from feeling well. After a painful silence the husband, without meeting his wife's eye, essayed to start conversation.

"It's funny about that clock," he said. "It's stopped, and I'm sure I wound it last night."  
"You are mistaken," said his wife icily. "You wound up Willie's music box instead and it played 'Home, Sweet Home.' All daylight, the clock in the hall has also stopped, but I find that you screwed your corkscrew into the barometer."

**World-Wide Hunt for the Beautiful White Aigrettes That Deck Milady's Hat and the Stories of Ruthless Killings That Fail to Touch the Heart**

REMARKABLE PHOTOS  
PICTURING  
THE TRAGEDY



The Cost of a Plume—The picture tells its own tale.

ago—when the snowy heron frequented swamps and marshy lands in New York State. Never too plentiful, their numbers decreased year after year as the value of the plumage was appreciated, and finally, though too late, the game laws were made to include a provision that the plumage of the white heron should not be sold or had in possession for sale in this State.

This law, undoubtedly framed for domestic birds, was brought up recently by the National Association of Audubon Societies as a legal bar to the sale of imported plumage, but the milliners' contention is that it applies only to the native birds. Efforts to have the last Legislature pass a measure which provided that the "feathers or plumage commonly known as aigrettes, or the feathers of plumage of any species of the heron family, whether obtained within or without the State, shall not be bought, sold, offered or exposed for sale at any time" failed by a narrow margin.

As recently as twenty years ago snowy herons were found near Stone Harbor, near Cape May, N. J., but the Jersey coast is now bare. Recent investigations of the Audubon societies disclosed one rookery, containing a few snowy herons, near Beaufort, N. C., three rookeries, containing five different species of herons, not a great many miles from Charleston, S. C., and one rookery in Florida. There are no rookeries, so far as the Audubon societies are aware, in Georgia.

## Populous Rookery.

In the large South Carolina rookery one hundred snowy herons have been counted. Several hundred gray Louisiana herons, several hundred of the small green herons, about one hundred blue herons and about fifty of the black crowned herons. The last named variety is regarded as a great delicacy by the poor whites and negroes, who manage to make many a meal off the birds, which must be shot surreptitiously, as they are protected by the game laws of South Carolina and infractions are vigorously prosecuted.

In an effort to preserve a few specimens the Louisiana Audubon Society is watching over a rookery on Dutchman's Island, so named after William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, where six or eight pairs of snowy herons are constantly guarded by a warden. The island is in the Gulf and is within the Breton Island Reservation. The society hopes to largely increase the colony.

Naturalists say there is no real reason why the snowy heron and American egret should not be common if accorded protection in all the coast States south of 41 degrees north latitude on the Atlantic coast and south of 45 degrees on the Pacific coast. After this breeding season stragglers have been known to wander as far north as Nova Scotia and Ontario. The birds insist upon solitude, and their colonies



Brood of young egrets that are starving owing to destruction of parents by plume hunters. They are imploring passing egrets that are carrying food to their young to feed them as well.  
PHOTOS BY A. H. E. MATTINGLEY



Awaiting the End—Too weak to stand, or cry for food. Death will be a happy release.

are usually well away from towns and railroads. The wholesale plumage dealers use this argument as the reason for the birds' scarcity, asserting that the hundreds of civilization in Florida, for instance, have driven the birds to South America. The birds select bay bushes or spartanberry bushes in marshy ground for their nests, which they build of rough twigs, at from two to twelve feet above the marsh. They lay from three to five eggs.

The snowy heron is a smaller bird than the American egret, and its plumes, shorter and recurved, are more valuable. The heron's length, from the tip of its black and yellow bill to the end of the tail, is from twenty to twenty-seven inches, whereas the egret is from thirty-seven to forty-one inches. These dimensions are exclusive of the aigrettes, which in the case of the egret are straight and extend from their base at the top of the bird's back just below the neck to far out over the tail.

The aigrettes appear at mating time on the male and female adult birds alike. The millinery men say the feathers are gathered off the ground by South American or Australian hunters where they have fallen in moulting and that the birds are left alive to grow more feathers. The followers of Audubon declare that the plumes lost by the birds are practically valueless, as by the time the birds are ready to part with them they have become frayed and stained. Hence the hunters slay the adult birds when the feathers are at their best, and as this is in the breeding season, the young herons and egrets are left in the nests to starve or drown in the marshes.

Each of the snowy herons and egrets in its prime bears about fifty of the lacelike feathers, and this Societies protested, arguing that this would be "against the public interest." The Treasury Department later decreed that the plumes should be destroyed, whereupon the Feather Importers' Association of New York protested, arguing that a dangerous precedent would be set, involving all imported plumage, and citing a ruling made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1903 that no law restricted importation of aigrettes and another by John C. Munroe, Attorney General of New York, to the effect that he knew of no law prohibiting the sale of imported aigrettes in this State. Mr. Munroe undoubtedly construed the existing statute as applying only to the domestic birds. In the Treasury Department's latest decision it is merely stated that the plumage can be sold, as there have been no prosecutions under the State law for several years.

**Don't Regret the Agitation.**  
Although the Audubon Societies have not been victorious, they do not regret the agitation. "The general trend is forward, and public sentiment against the indiscriminate slaughter of these birds is increasing," says B. S. Bowditch, who acts in the dual capacity of Special Inspector of Wild Birds and Animals for the Department of Agriculture and Chief Clerk of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

"Woman's vanity is at the root of it all. You can touch a woman's heart on anything that doesn't concern personal adornment, but when you ask her to sacrifice fashion you are asking about the greatest sacrifice that can be asked of her."  
The Audubon Societies' records teem with accounts of the ruthless slaughter by plume hunters. A. H. E. Mattingley, of Melbourne, who visited a rookery in New South Wales to obtain a picture of an egret, or "white crane," as the birds are styled there, feeding its young, draws in this picture, and presents photographs to prove his statements.



Fatherless and Motherless—No one to feed them. Growing weaker—One already dead, from starvation and exposure.

third of the rookery, perhaps more—the birds having been shot off their nests containing young. What a holocaust! Plundered for their plumes! What a monument of human callousness! Two hundred young left to die of starvation! Seventy at least of the nestlings had fallen into the water below and been miserably drowned.

Similar accounts are given by William L. Finley, who is the Northwestern field agent of the societies, of ravages by hunters near Lake Malheur, Oregon. And Professor T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the North Carolina Audubon Society, gives this account: "I had expected to see some of the beautiful herons about their nests or standing on the trees near by, but not a living one could be found, while here and there in the mud lay the lifeless forms of eight birds. They had been shot down and the skin bearing the plumes stripped from their backs. In four nests young orphan birds were clamoring piteously for food. The next spring I visited this site, but found only the old nests falling into decay. When man comes, slaughter and extermination, Nature does not restore."

## SONGS.

BY JOHN ERNEST WARREN.

**O** ME happy day my heart went to you, dearest!  
One golden day your heart became my own.  
To me you were the dearest and the nearest;  
O, tell me, dearest, whether has love flown?  
Love is not dead, dear heart, nor is it dying;  
It's sleeping where the morning glories blow;  
It will find us, sometime, somewhere, dearest, sighing—  
O, love will come again to us, I know.

**L**AST year the skies were bluer,  
The fields were greener, dear,  
The river's song was truer  
Last year.  
Last year my heart was lighter,  
And life was brighter, dear,  
Because my soul was whiter  
Last year.

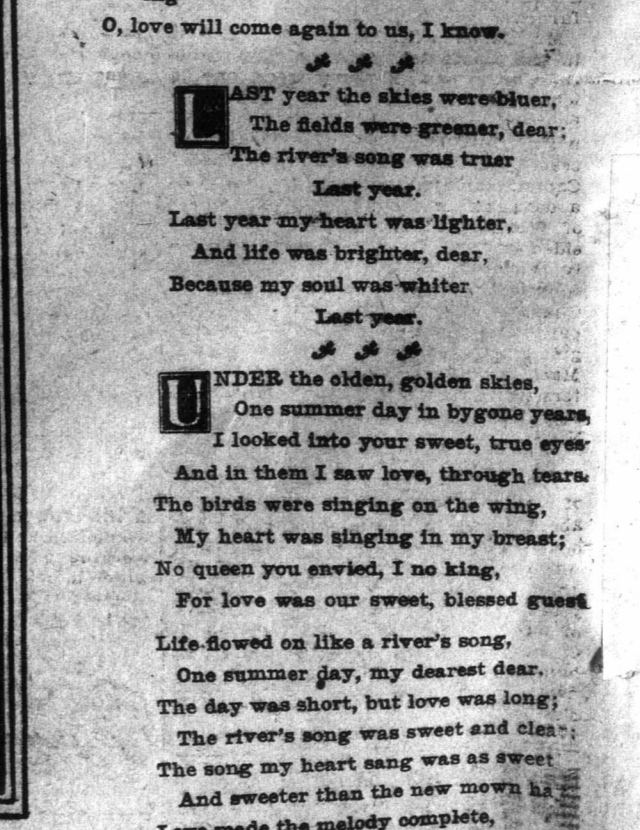
**U**NDER the olden, golden skies,  
One summer day in bygone years,  
I looked into your sweet, true eyes,  
And in them I saw love, through tears.  
The birds were singing on the wing,  
My heart was singing in my breast;  
No queen you envied, I no king,  
For love was our sweet, blessed guest.  
Life flowed on like a river's song,  
One summer day, my dearest dear,  
The day was short, but love was long;  
The river's song was sweet and clear,  
The song my heart sang was as sweet  
And sweeter than the new mown hay,  
Love made the melody complete,  
One summer day, one summer day.



Snowy heron, bird that furnishes the aigrettes—Nearly extinct in this country.



The Real Aigrette. (From Snowy Heron.)



The Snowy Heron.

## ST. JOHN TRAVEL DROWNED ON

I. R. McLaren Goes  
the Ice at Mu  
River

## DRUG SALES

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.**  
Last night L. R. McLaren, traveller for The Canadian Company, Ltd., and Angus Murray River, were drowned Murray River about half the village of the same name, accompanied by McLaren, left Murray River at ten o'clock to drive to Murray River. That was for heard of them till ten o'clock, when some one bore's head in a hole in the river, the empty sleigh the dead body of the horse caps and McLaren's valise on the spot and the body was recovered by grapples. McLaren's body is not yet found. McLaren is a widower, married with a grown-up son. The second double drove in three weeks, the other McIntyre and her hired man in Charlottetown harbor.

The late Mr. McLaren Moncton, where his wife and children reside. He was about 55 years of age and lived with The Canadian Drug since December, 1907. He travelled chiefly in the Maritime Provinces. He was in the city on his way to Prince Edward Island. The deceased is survived by a large number of relatives. His widow and family sympathies will be extended to the bereaved widow and family.

## THREE SUDDEN DEATHS IN HARTLAND.

G. W. Hatfield, Mr. Mrs. Joseph Ride  
Victims Heart

**HARTLAND, N. B.,** Monday morning G. W. Hatfield, of Middle Simonds, dropped suddenly or he had been 50 years of age and leaves a wife and six sons, one of whom manages the business at head of the produce firm of Hatfield & Co.  
Mrs. Bell, aged 66, Mrs. John T. G. Carr, Hartland, died last night. The cause of death was a stroke of the heart. Mrs. Bell, aged 66, Mrs. John T. G. Carr, Hartland, died yesterday. She also was 66 years of age.

## DEATHLY GRAMP STOMACH WAS

A BAD CASE THAT  
GRAMPS AND STOMACH  
DIEDS ARE CURED  
NERVINE.

"The distress I suffered that summer was so severe meant death," writes P. O. of G. W. Hill P. O. "I was with plan and a hundred members having Nerville and took half a teaspoon of water. In five minutes and my stomach deranged entirely."

For cramps, flatulence, disorders of the stomach Nerville knows no equal. bottles used every year in the market, that's proof merit. Large bottles, price 25c. All dealers of ozone Company, Kingston.

## GIDEON T. CARTER

**AMHERST, N. S.,** Mass. incident occurred at Point B., yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock. G. T. Carter, aged about 60, Joint DeBute's most prominent farmer, was instantly killed. Mr. Carter with his son in the woods less than their home sawing down which fell, and striking G. T. Carter, striking the back and killing him. G. T. Carter was a son of the late Patrick DeBute. His wife who survives a daughter of the late G. T. Carter, residing in Point DeBute is esteemed. Besides Mr. Carter, following children, Charles, with the Rhode Island, and Howard with the engineering company, R. Mass., and Harry at home. Mrs. John Blackie N. B.

The death of Mary H. of the late Patrick H. about 8 o'clock last evening, 102 Winter street, was one of the oldest John, coming here from years ago. She was 80 years of age. A brother, William C. R., and a daughter, Mrs. H., survive. The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## PILES

See testimonials in your neighbors about it. You get your money back if not cured. Dealers of EDMANSON, BARRON & CO. DR. CHASE'S OIL



**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**Chlorodyne**  
 The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE  
 The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
 ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Acute or Chronic  
 DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.  
 RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE,  
 Containing Medical Testimony occupies each Bottle.  
 Sold in Bottles by  
 all Chemists,  
 Prices in England,  
 7/6, 5/6, 4/6.  
 London, S.E.  
 Wholesale Agents, LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

## INTERESTING BUDGET FROM THE TOWN ACROSS THE BAY

### Work of Enlarging and Improving One of Digby's Big Summer Hotels is Nearing Completion

(From The Sun's Own Reporter.)  
 DGBY, N. S. Mar. 9.—The work of enlarging and improving "The Pines" Hotel has been going on for several weeks under the direction of the contractor, Alexander A. Woodworth, who is under agreement to have this well known summer hotel ready for guests by the 24th of May. A large force of carpenters are engaged, many of them being brought from outside on account of the home-contingent having their hands full in filling other local demands. The improvements include another story which will make the building four stories in all, give an additional sleeping accommodation of twenty rooms, besides ten new private baths. The dining room has already been enlarged and is one hundred and thirty feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, with a seating capacity for two hundred guests at a single meal. Part of the spacious verandah on the west side has been converted into a "sun" and general waiting room combined. The new kitchen is fifty feet wide, thirty-five feet long and is at the rear of the building. Between the kitchen and dining room are the pantry room and serving room by thirty-eight feet and has all the latest machinery installed.

### LIQUOR & TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,  
 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.  
 References to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:  
 Sir W. Meredith, Chief Justice, Ontario.  
 Hon. Geo. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.  
 Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.  
 Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the cure of liquor and tobacco habits are highly effective, no publicity, no loss of time from business, no expense, no pain, no danger.  
 Consultation or correspondence invited.

### DIVORCEE SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Mrs. Helen Walter, Plaintiff  
 Was Freed From Husband

NEW YORK, March 9.—A suit for \$50,000 for breach of promise brought by Mrs. Helen M. Walter, who obtained a divorce from Henry Young Walter, of Philadelphia, in 1906, against Theodore S. Ryerson, a stock broker, went to trial to-day before Supreme Court Justice Dugan.  
 Mrs. Walters declared on the witness stand that she still loves Ryerson, and would rather have him as a husband than have his money. She said she told him months ago that if he were postponing marriage for lack of money her mother would support them for a time.  
 Counsel for Ryerson said he didn't care to cross-examine the plaintiff, and following the adjournment of court there was a long conference of counsel. However, the case goes on to-morrow afternoon.  
 Ryerson met Mrs. Walter in Atlantic City early in 1908, and by May 31 their acquaintance had progressed to the point where Mrs. Walter says the young broker sent her this letter:  
 "My Own Dear Sweetheart: I love you with all my heart, and want you to marry me at once. Please do not spoil my bubble, will you, dear? I'll do my best to make you happy. Try me."

### EQUERRY TO KING EDWARD ENGAGED

Count Gleichen to Marry the Hon. Sylvia Edwardes

LONDON, March 8.—The engagement is announced of Count Albert Edward Wilfrid Gleichen, extra equerry to the King, and the Hon. Sylvia Edwardes, maid of honor to Queen Alexandra. Count Gleichen is not only a favorite of the King but is a relative as well. He was born in London 37 years ago.

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 Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. ST. JOHN, N.B.  
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## ST. JOHN WILL BE RIGHT IN THE SWIM THIS YEAR

### Fairs and Exhibitions the Vogue—Some of the Important Events of this Kind in Canada, in America Generally and World-Wide

The great wave of prosperity sweeping the continent no doubt has been a great influence in propagating the long chain of fairs and exhibitions booked for the ensuing months of 1910. St. John, therefore, seems to be right in style with its big Dominion exhibition, and American and Upper Canadian entertainment periodicals have our show in their lists of dates along with the many others. Among the important exhibitions to be held during the year are:  
 Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B., Sept. 5th to 15th.  
 Toronto Exhibition, from Aug. 27th to Sept. 12th.  
 Halifax Exhibition, starting September 22nd.  
 Sherbrooke Fair, Aug. 27th to 3rd Sept.  
 Industrial Exposition in Detroit in June.  
 National Exposition at Guadalajara, Mexico.  
 Ohio Valley Exposition, Aug. 29 to Oct. 1st.  
 Exposition of American Industries in June, at Baltimore.  
 North Pacific Fair Association in various western cities.  
 Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., now on.  
 Big Fair at Washington, D. C., in July.  
 Louisiana State Fair, Nov. 2 to 11.  
 There will, of course, be numerous exhibitions on a smaller scale and county fairs in region. Food and commercial events will be held in the larger cities each week. In the foreign countries this year promises to be a notable one also in the line of exhibitions, as the following indicate:  
 London, England.—Anglo-Japanese Exposition, Shepherds Bush, May to October.  
 Berlin, Germany.—American Exposition, April, May and June, 1910.  
 Wuchung, China.—Chinese Exhibition, Wuchung in Hupch. Dates not given.  
 Nanking, China.—Industrial and Commercial Exposition, May, 1910.  
 Brussels, Belgium.—Brussels International University Exposition, 1910.  
 Budapest, Hungary.—International Horticultural Exposition, May, 1910.  
 Mexico.—First Centennial of the Independence of Mexico, May 1-26, 1910.  
 Santiago, Chile.—Exposition of American Products, Spring of 1910.  
 Buenos Ayres, Argentina Republic.—Railway Exposition, May to November, 1910.  
 Hamburg, Germany.—German National Agricultural Fair, June 15-30, 1910.  
 Bergen, Norway.—Touring and Travel, Sport, Domestic Industry Exposition, June 1 to September 15, 1910.

## SOLOS DID HATPN "GO?" DESPITE FAN GIRL'S PLEA

### Judiciary Committee in Chicago Recommends Restriction—Told That Men "Mustn't Dictate," Alderman Asks About Drinks

CHICAGO, March 9.—Long hatpins as worn by the women of Chicago may go. The Judiciary Committee decided late to-night to direct the Corporation Council to prepare an ordinance restricting the length of hatpins to one-half inch beyond the crown of the hat. The committee also recommended the passage of a bill which, if the ordinance becomes a law.  
 The hatpin bill will long be remembered for its bitterness. The committee room was crowded, and the women, led by Miss Nan Davis, were represented by counsel.  
 Bauler in speaking for his ordinance said: "The regulation of the long hatpin nuisance has become imperative. I do not believe there was ever a time in history when women have shown as much eccentricity over their personal adornment as at present. We have had the tight skirt, starch gown, the marcel wave, and now come the hatpins which, in the yard-wide head piece with their remarkable accessories. In addition to ribbons, laces, wires, flowers, vegetable, animal, and mineral matter, hats are armed with the deadly 'snickerpaw.'"  
 "If women care to wear carrots and get for their heads this is a sad reminder of the days when they used to wear swords when they were snickerpawed." "Bravo!" from the men; hisses from the women.  
 "One man who was nearly drowned in a City Hall elevator by the sweep of a hatpin like a scimitar worn by one of the City Hall belles. In the street, a young man is in danger of losing their eyes by sitting beside some lovely devotee of that fashion. To turn your head and risk the loss of an eye is too much. We must stand together for self-protection. The hatpin may be the only weapon woman has to ward off attack, but let her wear it sheathed in her belt. Hidden in a mass of plumed hair it comes under the designation of concealed weapons."  
 "The public demands protection and even if it do incur the enmity of every woman in Chicago I intend to stand or fall in this fight against the long hat-pin." (Loud cheers from the men, and again hisses from the women.)  
 Miss Davis, who represents several women's clubs, through her attorney, then asked permission to address the committee to protest against the ordinance. "We wish to protest against this or any other attempt to regulate women's attire," said Attorney Hinkley, "and so do all other women in Chicago." He then introduced Mrs. Davis, who was greeted with tremendous applause from about twenty-five or thirty women present at the meeting.  
 Miss Davis said: "It is folly to try to regulate the wearing of hatpins by women. The pins are good weapons of defense and should not be taken from us. Many a woman has been deterred from assaulting a woman because she was afraid of her deadly hatpin." "Many a holdup man has been put to flight by this same weapon. If the men of Chicago want to take the hatpins away from us, let them make the streets safe. No man has a right to tell me how I shall dress and what I shall wear. I intend to violate this ordinance if it becomes a law." (Long and continued cheers from a woman.)  
 "You must not dictate to us women," exclaimed Miss Davis.  
 "Well, you women want to regulate what we men drink, don't you?" interposed Alderman Cermak.  
 At the conclusion of Miss Davis's speech the committee by unanimous vote decided to have the ordinance drawn and recommended for passage.

### IT SEEMED LIKE THROWING MONEY AWAY

Until I Tried Gin Pills.

Mr. P. Fitzgerald was completely disheartened. He had suffered so long with his kidneys, and spent so much money on doctors, without relief, that he had made up his mind he could not be cured.  
 Then, he chanced to read about the wonderful cures by Gin Pills, the great Kidney Remedy, and sent for a sample. The pills did him so much good that he immediately bought two full size boxes. And these two boxes of Gin Pills made him feel like another man.  
 But let Mr. Fitzgerald tell his own story of a really remarkable cure.  
 Provincial Asylum, Orillia.  
 "I have much pleasure in stating that the people, which you sent me, led me to buy two boxes of Gin Pills from a local druggist. They are the best remedy for Urinary Trouble that I have ever tried. I must say that before using Gin Pills I had undergone a long and expensive course of treatment by eminent specialists of Chicago. They did me no good—it seemed like throwing money away.  
 I still keep a box of Gin Pills on hand and take one occasionally. I am pleased to recommend them and bear testimony to their efficiency."  
 P. FITZGERALD.  
 After reading such a letter as this, you simply can't doubt the value of Gin Pills in cases of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. If you are a sufferer, write the National Drug & Chemical Co., Dept. B. N., Toronto, for a free sample of Gin Pills and try them on your expense. After you have seen for yourself just what Gin Pills will do, buy the full sized box at your dealer's, and remember that Gin Pills are sold with a positive guarantee of a cure money refunded.

**WANDERERS WIN**  
 MONTREAL, March 9.—The Wanderers, 11, Canadians 6. This means that the Wanderers are the National Hockey League's pennant winners, having lost only one game during the season.

## MR. CROCKET PROBING SOME DREDGING WORK

### He Thinks Inspectors Go More Pay Than They Earned

OTTAWA, March 9.—Charges for dredging inspection were looked into before the public accounts committee this morning by Mr. Crocket, who endeavored to show that the McClellin, or J. Smith and Medley Dykeman had charged services as dredging inspectors at Masquipp Lake on days when they did not report. Dredging was carried on from June 1st to October 23, which gave 118 dredging days. The inspectors received for 202 days at \$3 a day. Smith was paid for 114, McClellin 78 and Dykeman for 10 days. Chief Engineer Lafleur was examined and showed that there had been double time work that the bridge was operating at night. McClellin and Smith for some weeks inspected fourteen to fifteen hours a day for a week and then took a week off, alternating with each other. Mr. Crocket would not admit that the double shifts covered the case, but held there had in payments been overlapping. The statements of Smith, McClellin and Dykeman were endorsed by Chief Engineer Shewan.

## Baby Eczema Skin Irritations

Splendid Results obtained by Using DR CHASE'S OINTMENT the greatest of healers  
 Unlucky mothers are forsaking pre-logging and unsanitary powders for the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment and there is no treatment so effective for chafed and irritated skin, scald head and eczema.  
 This ointment makes the skin soft and smooth and ensures healthful natural action of the pores of the skin. A trial of Dr. Chase's Ointment is usually enough to convince anyone that there is nothing like it as a beautifier of the skin and as a means of overcoming chafed and annoying itching skin diseases.  
 It is so pure and clean, so delightfully soothing and healing and so pleasant to use that it finds a permanent place in every home where its merits become known. 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipe.

## HARTZES OF PITTSBURG TO BECOME RECONCILED

### Postponement of Wife's Suit For Separation Starts Rumors

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The suit for legal separation instituted by Mrs. Mary Scott Hartze against her husband, Augustus Hartze, the wealthy paper manufacturer, did not open here as promised. Instead, a continuance of one month was granted. It is understood by both sides that negotiations for settlement are under way, and the affair will probably never be permitted to come to trial. At the moment this morning Mr. Hartze withdrew his demand for a trial by jury.  
 The request for a settlement out of court came from Mrs. Hartze's side of the case. For months she has been urging that she be not dragged again into the limelight. Mr. Hartze has been in the care of his two children besides, and Mrs. Hartze has been quoted as saying that a continuation of this arrangement was all she desired. There has been a rumor that the couple so long and bitterly estranged, may soon be reconciled; that each has expressed a desire for this, for their children's sake.  
 Asked in the court house today if it were not true that he and his wife had agreed to forget their differences and that there would be no more divorce court notoriety, Mr. Hartze said:  
 "Perhaps so; one can never tell. Anyway, we have a postponement."  
 The court did not even appear at the court house. When called up at her father's home late and reminded that this was her divorce court morning she said:  
 "Gracious me! That's true, isn't it? I had forgotten all about that."  
 "Then you had intended to push the case and the rumour of settlement between yourself and husband is seemingly true?" was suggested.  
 "How can I be telling if I said anything, wouldn't I?" said Mrs. Hartze. "I guess every one will be satisfied and happy bye and bye."

## CHANGE THE VIBRATION

It Makes for Health  
 A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape Nuts and cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum. His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.  
 A change of this kind puts aside food of low nutritive value and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.  
 A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural phosphate of potash grown in the grain from which it is made. This is the element which transforms albumen in the body into the soft gray substance which fills brain and nerve centres.  
 A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will give one a degree of nervous strength well worth the dentist's attention. Look in plugs for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." There's a Reason.

In connection with the escape of the Cohen family from the detention hospital on the West Side as reported in The Sun yesterday, the statement that the escape was effected while Mrs. Cohen was under the guardianship of Interpreter Corber proves incorrect. Mr. Corber states that he was authorized by the immigration agent to take Mrs. Cohen to a dentist for treatment, that she was accompanied by her daughter, and that afterwards he brought her back to the detention hospital and placed her in charge of his officials there. The escape was effected, he claims, after his responsibility came to an end.

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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## THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.

"Epps's" means Excellence  
 A delicious food and drink in one.  
 A cup of "Epps's" at breakfast warms and sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect. Comforting

## WANT VOTES FOR WOMEN

### New York Legislature Bordered by Huge Delegations

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The annual legislative hearing on the proposal to eliminate the word "male" from that section of the constitution governing the right to vote took place today. The various woman suffrage organizations sent their best speakers to advocate the passage of the Hill-Tomba concurrent resolution to amend the state constitution so as to let women vote. The New York state association opposed to woman suffrage sent the National League for the Civic Education of Women sent just as large a corps of speakers to argue against the proposition. For four 90 minutes the room the judiciary committee of the senate and assembly heard these arguments in the assembly chamber.  
 Dr. Mary Walker furnished the one break on the orderly progress of the hearing. That famous exploiter of women's rights to men's apparel was ready to speak on either side, for although she is an ardent advocate of the ballot for women, she believes that the constitution already gives them this right and that no legislation is necessary.  
 "Notwithstanding only those on the programme were recognized by the committee, Dr. Walker rose in her seat just before the hearing closed and demanded recognition, without waiting for permission, and launched into an exposition of her views. Chairman Phillips of the assembly committee interrupted her after a couple of minutes with the suggestion that she "submit a brief." When she refused to accept this suggestion the chairman brought down his gavel and Dr. Walker finally yielded to his authority.  
 Daniel George and William Clark, the two deserters from the West India steamer Dahome, were allowed their freedom by Magistrate Ritchie in the police court this afternoon, on condition that they would return to the Dahome which sails this afternoon.  
 John A. Harvey, who is charged with following and assaulting a Scotch girl named Maggie Gray, was brought before the court and further remanded.

## WEAK MAN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, weak back, falling memory, deficient manhood, brought on by excess or dissipation, may obtain a free copy of a plain, readable, and reliable receipt, in a plain seal envelope, to any man who will write for it. Dr. R. Robinson, 327 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

## WHOLESALE LIQUORS

WM. L. WILLIAMS, Successor to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William St., Established 1870. Write for family price list. 38-11-1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED? Our "Money-making Tips" will assist you. It's free. A. MALONE, 33 Pembroke St., Toronto. 12-11-11  
 PURE BRED POULTRY—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS. We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season. ENVIVAR POULTRY FARMS, Lansing, P. O. Ont.  
 FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET  
 Charles Crouthers' farm, 125 acres, Walker Settlement, Cardville, K. C. Buildings out of repair.  
 Jas. D. McEwin farm, 125 acres, near the above.  
 W. McCoursey farm, 200 acres, Ward's Creek, 8 miles from Sussex station, good buildings.  
 McLaughlin farm, 100 acres, one mile south of the above, buildings good.  
 Williams farm, 150 acres, East Scotch Settlement, Brownville station, Central Road. Land excellent, buildings not much account.  
 JAMES E. WHITE  
 FARM FOR SALE  
 A splendid dairy and sheep farm, situated at Egin, Albert County, N.B., comprising 420 acres, 20 acres of good interspersed, about 80 acres cleared, good orchard on the place. House is large and well finished outside on in cost \$2,000. Barns for 25 cattle and six horses. Cuts about 85 tons hay. Price \$2,000, for quick sale. For further particulars write or see.  
 CHAS. L. BLANKNEY, Egin, N. B.