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PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY HEARS WARM SPEECHES

Rev. C. W. Gordon Dwells on Increase of Intemperance in the West

Declares it the Church's Duty to Take a Hand in the Evils That Prevail in Commercial and Public Life—A Hamilton Layman Strikes Out from the Shoulder and Says Graft is Rampant in Canada—Other Matters Dealt With.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, June 6.—At the Presbyterian General Assembly today, Dr. R. Douglas Fraser, of Toronto, was appointed to the joint clerkship rendered vacant by the election of Dr. Campbell to the moderatorship.

Dr. Falconer read the report of the emergency committee, dealing with the resignation of Mr. Warden, treasurer of the western section of the church, owing to his disagreeing with changes that had been made in his office. Although he had been asked to reconsider his decision, he had requested to be relieved of his post. Dr. Somerville had been appointed as temporary treasurer till this assembly met.

The committee's action was approved. The Rev. Henry Gracy, of Genoaque, proposed, and the Rev. W. J. Dey, of Simcoe (Ont.), seconded the adoption of the report of the committee of bills and overtures.

On the matter of the reception of ministers, an overture was received from Knox church, Calgary, suggesting that the mission committee shall have assembly powers to receive ministers.

This was supported by Rev. A. M. Gordon, of MacLeod, and Dr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, but opposed by Principal Forst, who characterized the proposal as dangerous.

The moderator ruled this out of order, and the question was referred to a committee, on motion of W. J. Paul, of Almonte (Ont.). Knox church, Hamilton, sent an overture asking that a committee to strike standing committees be appointed a year ahead.

church be ever on the alert to check such a tendency. G. M. McDonald, K. C., of Kingston, made a strong speech. "I object," he said, "to temperance being put first in this question. Canada today is not suffering from intemperance the one-hundredth part of a degree to what she is suffering from graft. Every man in business knows that and if this General Assembly has anything to say of moral reform let it deal with the first thing first. Our forefathers in Scotland were honest men, even if they took more whiskey than we do. We are not an honest people in Canada today. Don't you know it? Go to Ottawa and find out. Go to the election courts and find out. Look at the report of the insurance commission. Yet this high court of the Presbyterian church in Canada when it proposes a committee on moral reform puts temperance to the front. I protest against this. I am a temperance man. I have worked for temperance and I will work again, but I most emphatically declare that the thing we are principally suffering from in Canada today is not intemperance at all it is graft.

After further discussion it was decided to refer the question to a committee for report.

Home Missions Report. Tonight the assembly devoted itself to home mission work. The report on the eastern section was presented by Rev. D. McDermid, of Moncton (N. B.). Mr. McDermid, in giving a brief digest of the report, said that it showed eighteen ordained missionaries with sixty-six preaching stations with an average of forty-four of whom thirty-five were assistants and nine were settled pastors. These supplied 113 preaching stations with an average attendance of 6,485, including 1,228 families including 1,743 communicants, of whom 139 had been added during the past year.

Mr. McDermid pleaded for efforts to increase the number of candidates to the ministry, arguing that surely there would be room in the growing country for a greater growth of men anxious to work for righteousness. He pointed out that pay for the catechists had been increased to \$1.20 a week instead of \$1, in each case with board, and it was hoped that ere long to further increase this to \$3.

Rev. Dr. Tutts, of St. John's (N. S.), seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and strongly urged the importance of the work which he pointed out kept 2,000 families, comprising 10,000 people in touch with religious work.

SON OF WM. MCKENZIE DIES SUDDENLY Was Treasurer of Canadian Northern Railway and Only Twenty-nine Years Old. (Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, June 6.—Alex W. McKenzie, second son of William McKenzie, of the Canadian Northern, died suddenly at Glenora City tonight from heart failure, following an operation for appendicitis. Deceased was treasurer of the Canadian Northern Railway, and secretary of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company. He was 29 years of age. He leaves a family of two children. He was a well known athletic sportsman and horse owner and member of several Toronto clubs.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT IRELAND



King Edward VII.

London, June 6.—Coming on the heels of the widely published stories of disaffection in certain districts of Ireland, alleged to be more serious than in any period for the past twenty years, and provoking debates in both houses of parliament, the sudden official announcement was made last night that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Ireland early in July.

The news has caused great surprise. Their majesties will cross in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and remain several days. Their sojourn will be marked by full state pomp and ceremony. It is significant that the king's visit to Ireland are invariably made during the times of alleged disaffection. He is, however, always received with the greatest enthusiasm.

BOND DIFFERS WITH CHAMBERLAIN Cannot Endorse His Wish for Newfoundland to Join Canada. Declares at London Banquet That It is Neither Desirable Nor Practical—Warns British Government Against Continuing Its Policy in Regard to Ancient Colony. (Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, June 6.—A London Canadian agent says: Sir Robert Bond was entertained at dinner by the West Indian Club, Joseph Chamberlain being apologizing for his non-attendance. He said he had watched with interest the progress which had been made by Newfoundland under Sir Robert Bond's wise administration, and hoped that Britain's ancient colony was fairly launched on a career of prosperity. He trusted the recent difference about the fisheries would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the settlement might be a prelude to that union with the great dominion to the west which he believed to be ultimately most conducive to the permanent interests of Newfoundland.

Responding to the toast of his health, Sir Robert Bond said that while he was not prepared to challenge the correctness of Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the permanent welfare of Newfoundland depended upon the blending of that colony's interest with those of Canada, he would be constrained to say that such a union in itself was not desirable, nor within the region of practical politics.

At the conclusion of the banquet, ex-Premier Pugsley entertained the members of the legislature supporting the government and head officials of the several departments at a farewell dinner at the Queen hotel. It was a most successful function, and everything passed off pleasantly. There were more than fifty guests, and not a vacant seat. The table was arranged in the form of a T, and was beautifully decorated with smiles, carnations and apple blossoms.

Queen Alexandra to Accompany Him

Announcement of Royal Trip in July Causes Great Surprise in View of the Irish Troubles.

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MRS. HOWARD GOULD SAYS HUSBAND IS A VERY BAD MAN

Makes Serious Charges Against Him in Separation Suit.

New York, June 6.—The case of Mrs. Howard Gould, who has instituted suit for a separation from her husband, Howard Gould, was given its first public airing in court today. The occasion was the hearing of arguments on motion of counsel for Mr. Gould to strike out certain allegations in Mrs. Gould's complaint. Arguments of considerable length were made both for and against the motion, and at their conclusion the attorneys were given until Monday to file briefs in the case. The grounds on which Mr. Gould is suing her husband as shown by parts of the complaint read by counsel for Mr. Gould, are: First, abandonment of Mrs. Gould by her husband; second, the allegation that the habits and conduct of Mr. Gould are such that it is improper for his wife to live with him; third, that since September last he has neglected his wife and refused to provide for her, except that he paid for her support at a New York hotel since that time, and fourth, that Gould has treated his wife with extreme cruelty, employed spies to harass her, caused her malting to be tampered with, maintained ill-civil relations with women of bad character, and that he employed an ex-convict and several New York detectives to secure private evidence against Mrs. Gould.

Defiance Nicoll, who argued the case for Mr. Gould, said that every allegation against Mr. Gould will be denied when the answer to the suit is filed. He maintained that the charges to which he objected as scandalous did not tend to support the allegation of cruelty, and that other charges which he maintained had been introduced the court has struck them out.

In replying to Mr. Nicoll's argument, Clarence Sherman, counsel for Mrs. Gould, said that if the defense would ask for a bill of particulars, specific charges would be made of so serious a character that he would not presume to mention them in court in the course of his argument.

BOSTON AERONAUT'S SENSATIONAL TRIP NEARLY HIS FINISH Boston, Mass., June 6.—The breaking down of his motor, which allowed the airship to be navigating to be blown out to sea, came near resulting in a fatality for Lincoln Beachy, of Revere Beach today. Beachy had made a sensational journey from Revere Beach to Boston, sailing high over Boston's tallest structures, the Ames building, and passing over the steeple of the Park street church, and the State House dome, finally landing on Boston common, where thousands of people were attracted by the unusual appearance.

ORCHARD ADDS MORE MURDERS TO HIS LIST

Eighteen Victims Were Slain in His Carnival of Blood

Says Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone Planned the Terrible Work and Repaid Him With Cash and Praise—How Steunenberg Was Sent to Eternity—On Cross-examination He Admitted Deserting Wife and Child in Ontario, Fleeing With Another Woman and Committing Bigamy.

Boise, Idaho, June 6.—Harry Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes today when, continuing his case against William D. Haywood, he made a detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution for the mortal offense. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, was plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt, in which Jack Sumpkins had participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to eighteen, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder former Governor Peabody, Judge Goodard, Judge Gabbert, General Sherman Bell, Dave Moffatt and Frank Herne.

Then under cross-examination, Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his young child and wife in Ontario, going to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek.

Through the shocking details of murder plots, stories of secret bomb-making and tales of man-hunts with sawed-off shotguns and infernal machines as weapons, the witness went on in the same quiet, off-hand manner that marked his demeanor yesterday. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful stories of the long hunt for Steunenberg narrowed down to the last day and he told of the race from the hotel to the home to beat the victim with the "death-trap" and the meeting in the evening gloom as the victim walked unconsciously to his doom.

Wined at Telling Family's Names. Through it all he winced but once, and that was when the defense made him name his six sisters and his one brother and give their residences in Ontario and New York.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and temporarily shrouded the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. Except for this the state managed to get in its story intact.

shoot Frank Hearn, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and Dave Moffatt, president of the First National Bank, who were behind the fight against the federation. He and Adams had no chance to kill these men.

"We were also to get after Judge Goodard who, Haywood said, was instrumental in defeating the eight-hour bill, which had been declared unconstitutional," Orchard continued.

"At the fall elections, Peabody was succeeded by Governor MacDonald. Peabody went to live at Canon City, Colorado. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were to keep after Peabody. It was arranged that I should become a life insurance collector."

Orchard declared he got recommendations for that position with one of the big agencies in Denver from Mr. Hawkins, an attorney, and partner of E. F. Richardson, one of the attorneys now representing Haywood, and F. J. Sullivan, president of the state federation of labor.

Orchard said he decided to prepare a bomb to pocket beneath Peabody's bedroom window at Canon City. The state here produced in evidence the lead casing of the bomb. It was the size of a two gallon can. Orchard identified it. He said he had shown the casing to Pettibone in Denver and loaded it in the basement of Pettibone's store, the latter assisting him. Thirty pounds of giant powder were used.

Orchard declared that Pettibone gave him \$129 before he went to Canon City with the bomb, but that an explanation he had jokingly made in response to a question from a traveling companion who had heard a clock ticking in the grip with the bomb caused Pettibone to suggest that the attempt be deferred.

Killed Wrong Man. As Pettibone wanted something pulled off before the convention to show for the money spent, he and Orchard made a bomb for Judge Gabbert and placed it in a vacant lot which the judge daily crossed. A wire was left outside of the bomb, to which a pocket-book was to be attached, so that anyone picking up the purse would upset the sulphuric acid inside the bomb. "We tried one day to fasten the purse, but Judge Gabbert came too fast, and we had to let it alone," said Orchard.

"Pettibone had to go next day to Salt Lake to attend the convention of the federation. He was afraid to touch the old bomb, so I prepared a new one. As Judge Gabbert started out the next morning, I rode ahead of him on a bicycle and fastened the pocket-book to the wire. I rode away, heard an explosion an hour afterwards. A man named Wally was killed. Judge Gabbert had passed without noticing the pocket-book.

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LORD RIPON STILL HOPEFUL OF IRISH HOME RULE

London, July 7.—"The foremost Liberal principle of the government in the administration of Irish affairs is that they should be conducted in accordance with Irish ideas," said the Marquis of Ripon, lord privy seal and Liberal leader in the house of lords, speaking tonight before the Eighty Club at the Hotel Cecil. He referred to the withdrawal of Mr. Birrell's Irish council bill and declared it was quite natural that the Nationalists should have rejected the measure when they honestly believed it would have been an obstacle to their ultimate goal—home rule.

Premier Robinson's Policy.

The health of the King was proposed by the chairman and drank with musical honors. Hon. Dr. Pugsley also proposed the health of Premier Robinson. He made a witty speech and expressed the opinion that Mr. Robinson would fill the position more successfully than he (Pugsley) could ever have done. He said that the premiership of New Brunswick was no mean post, and it was the proudest circumstance over which he had no circumstances necessary for him to tender his resignation and his action in recommending Mr. Robinson his successor had met with the hearty approval of the people of the province.

WARLIKE TONE OF JAPANESE PAPER

Tokio, June 7.—The Hochi, which is supporting Count Okuma in his position on the American question, this morning says: "The San Francisco outrages are worse than the murder of a missionary in China. Deceased was treasurer of the occupation of Kiaochow. Who would blame an appeal to the last measure if an impotency to protect treaty rights is proved."

"We hope, however, that Ambassador Aoki will be firm enough to make the Washington government to quickly take measures to mete out justice to the Japanese."

AMERICAN MACKEREL FLEET CATCH OFF NOVA SCOTIA NIL

Halifax, N. S., June 6.—(Special)—A wireless telegram from Prospect, near the mouth of Halifax harbor, says: It begins to look now as if the American mackerel fleet would have a very small catch this year. So far no fish have been taken, and the season is nearly two weeks behind. A strong southeast wind has driven some thirty fishing vessels into here for shelter and many others are in different parts along the coast. The cruiser Canada, which has been watching the Americans to prevent them trespassing within territorial waters, is also lying here.

Senator Knox Endorsed for Presidency.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 6.—United States Senator Knox was formally endorsed for the presidency by the Republican state convention, held here today for the nomination of a candidate for state treasurer. The Knox endorsement was embodied in the platform, which also endorsed the policies and administration of President Roosevelt.

Bisley Team Now Complete.

Ottawa, June 6.—(Special)—After many refusals the Bisley team is at last complete, the final place being filled by Corp. R. L. Snowball, Forty-third Regiment, Ottawa. Should another vacancy arise in the ranks of the Fifty-sixth, it is the next waiting man.

Coal Wagons Saved Governor's Life.

The passage of two coal wagons at the Governor's walking over the spot prevented Adams and Orchard from pulling the wire, and the bomb was thrown into the river. Attempts to shoot Peabody likewise failed. Orchard said Haywood also wanted him to go to work on Judge Gabbert, of the supreme court of Colorado.



# The Romance of the THAMES

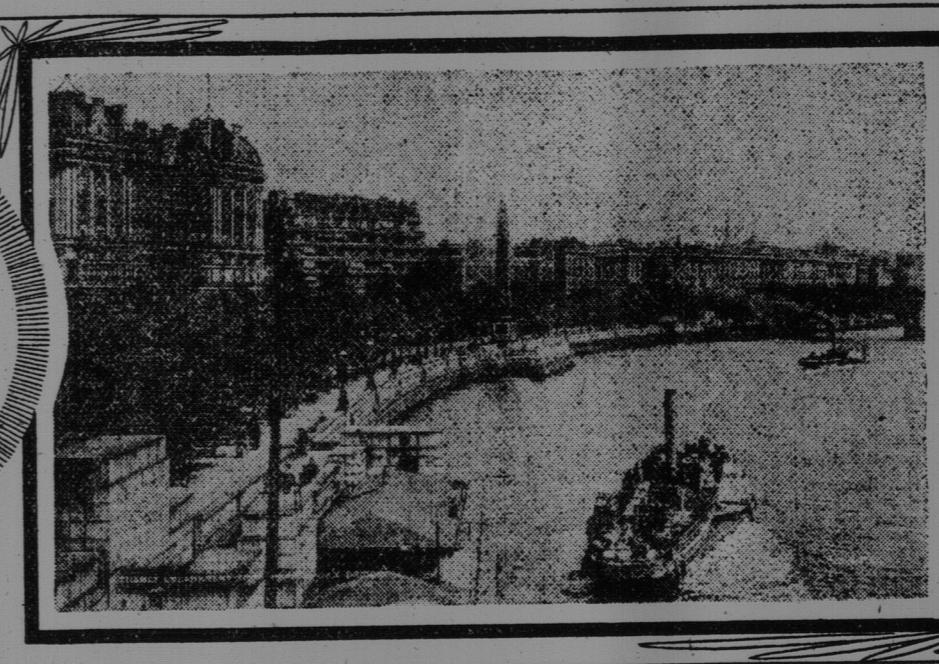
BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU



THE OLD ALBERT BRIDGE CHELSEA



AYH



THE THAMES EMBANKMENT



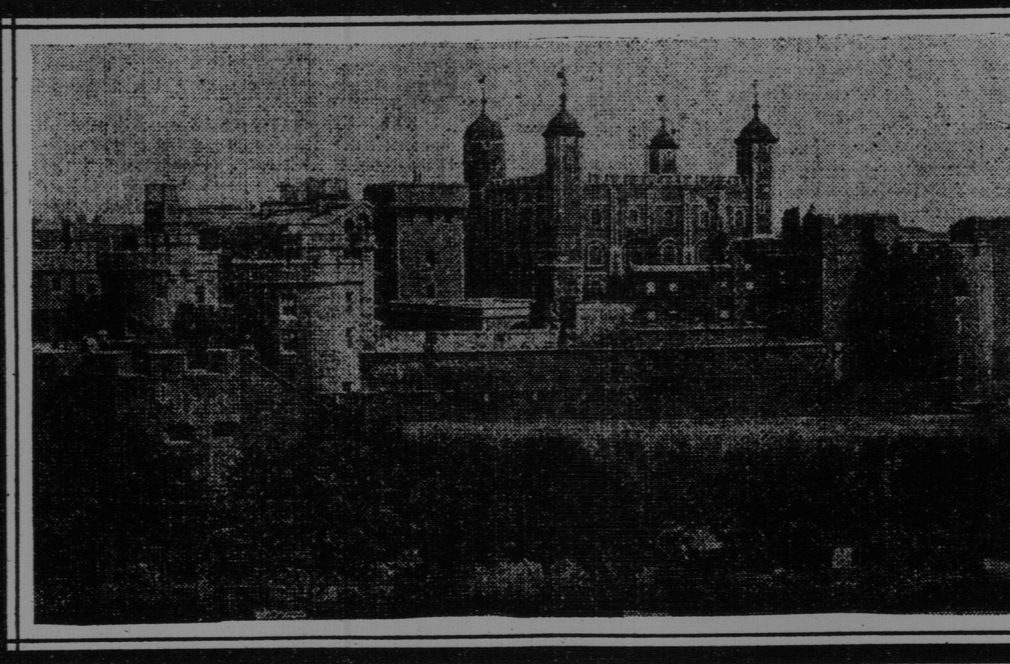
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT



LAMBETH PALACE



THE OLD LONDON BRIDGE



THE TOWER OF LONDON

Before the earliest page of England's history had been written on by the legions of Caesar, some tribes had raised a rude stockade upon the eminence known as Tower Hill, and had confined the sluggish waters of the Thames between two walls, resembling the vast marshland over which they had spread. These walls, which ran from London to the estuary, were the beginning of London's life, bound up so closely with that of her historic stream.

Today the Thames is almost deserted above London Bridge, and for the steam boats of the County Council. In former years, however, many a gay water pageant enlivened the river. The coronations, state entries, the lord mayor's annual procession, all were by water, while the streets (Eastcheap, Cheapside) were nothing but cheques, or markets, which contained booths, workshops and houses. State prisoners were conducted by water to the Tower. Elizabeth was so taken during her sister's reign and fifty years later her body was thus conveyed from Richmond to Whitehall. King Charles went in the royal barge to threaten his parliament, whose five recalcitrant members also escaped by this high waterway. The life of London centered in the Thames, which, cutting the city equally into a north and a southern portion, was the grand artery of traffic and locomotion.

Before the nobles built their stately palaces along the Thames during the 13th century the site of Charing Cross was occupied by a colony of fishermen, who after removal to Lambeth, where they survived until well into the eighteenth century. The fisheries of the Thames were famous; they only ceased in the sewage and paddle wheel period of the early industrial epoch, and the purification of the waters has already brought the smelt up to London Bridge again. Salmon were so plentiful that apprentices stipulated in their contracts that they should not be fed upon salmon more than three weekly. Says Strype:

"What should I speak of the fat and sweet salmon dainties taken in this stream, and that in such quantities after the time of the smelt is past as no river in Europe is able to exceed. But what store also of harkies, chevins, perchies, breams, eels, daces, gudgeons, smelts, shrimps, etc., are commonly to be had therein. I refer him to them that know by experience better than I by reason of their daily trade in the same. And all of the body it seemeth from time to time to be as it were defrauded in sundry ways of this board of commodities by the insatiable avarice of fishermen, yet this famous river complaineth commonly of no want; but the more it granteth at one time the more it yieldeth at another."

During the Lent season the butchers' stalls were completely closed, so that the fisheries acquired a great importance. In 1197 Richard I gave a charter to the city authorizing the removal by the mayor of weirs. In return for this 1,500 marks were paid. In 1220 Master John de Fishmongere and others produced before the mayor and aldermen sixteen nets, known as kelds, which had been taken in the Thames. It was proved that they were of such small mesh that they destroyed the small fishes and the salmon fry. They were burned, and the owner received a warning. In 1336 an edict was promulgated that no man should fish with nets of any but the size ordered at the Guildhall. Yet fishing with nets of small mesh had been a common practice, for in 1343 Thomas Fishery issued the following ordinance:

All the nets that be of largeness of a synche throughout as wele Peters as all Peter fishers to fische throughout the year. Out taken that they move fishes with atrye nettes for smelt, betwene the day of Candel masse and the daye

of our lady in leute and no further, upon peyne of forfeiture of his nettes and his synche atte the first trespass, and at the seconde trespas his body to prisone. Also that no samon be taken betwene the Nativite of our lady and the day of Seynte Martyn, and in no more engadment of samon any tyme of the year. Also that none lampruss no lamprays be taken betwene the half month of April and August."

Hantzer describes the river as "abounding in swans, swimming in flocks; the sight of them and their noise is vastly agreeable." The swans, which still exist upon the upper reaches, belong to the sovereign, the Vintners' Company, the Dyers' Company and Eton College. On the Monday after St. Peter's Day, June 29, the swans are "chopped"; that is to say, marked with a knife on the upper mandible.

The bridges were mostly built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Pilgrims could ford the river at Westminster. At the end of Horseferry Road, where Lambeth Bridge now stands, was a ferry, capable of conveying a coach and six horses, belonging by patent to the Archbishop of Canterbury. By this ferry James II. fled from his capital before the approach of William A London Bridge was built at a very early date. The first wooden structure was replaced by one of stone during the years 1178-1200, and a toll was erected to defray the expenses. The houses on the bridge, shown in the illustration, were taken down in 1761. Many disasters have occurred to London Bridge, as recorded in the old children's song. In 1212 there was an outbreak of fire at the Church of St. Mary Overies; the people ran on to the bridge to witness the spectacle, and by some chance the flames, ships and boats were put out to the rescue, but owing to the multitudes that crowded into them they exploded, the number of deaths amounting to three thousand. The bridge was destroyed in the great fire 1666. Originally it was used only for the transportation of goods and troops of the populace crossing the Thames by boat. On the south gate were placed the heads of traitors, which were left in situ until the reign of Edward III. Wallace, Jack Cade, Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More are among those whose features were in this way exposed to the sight of the populace. On the bridge were waterworks and corn mills, as well as a cage for women who had committed offences against ecclesiastical discipline.

The Thames watermen were celebrated for their songs, their wits and their profanity and abuse of their own and another's passengers. John Norden states that in 1591 no fewer than 40,000 people were maintained by the river service. During the sixteenth century two thousand wherries supported three thousand watermen, besides those maintained by tilt or covered boats, tide-boats and barges. In 1822 there were still nine thousand watermen. Now there are not five hundred on the whole of the lower river. The omnibus and penny steamboat drove them out of existence. No boats ply at the stairs, which are fast falling into decay, and the Thames, as a highway, is practically unutilized, even the much-maligned County Council stevedores who start down stream, and the famous holiday resort for Londoners, the palace of the Bishops of London at Fulham, and Chelsea, from whose old Albert Bridge, Turner painted his sunset. Then comes the Embankment, perhaps the most magnificent thoroughfare in London and

the most historical. Close behind Cleopatra's needle, which is shown in the illustration, is the Adelphi, where once the prince bishops of Durham and, after Sir Walter Raleigh, resided. Then comes the gigantic pile of the Cecil Hotel, once Salisbury House. The Savoy Hotel, adjacent to it, now the headquarters of the American tourist invasion, was a mighty palace held by John of Gaunt. Here dwelled in captivity King John of France, captured by the Black Prince upon the field of Crecy. The palace was sacked by Wat Tyler's men, and afterwards rebuilt as prison and hospital.

Somerset, Arundel and Essex House are gone, though streets leading from the Strand to the Embankment still commemorate them, but the Temple stands in its extensive grounds. The Temple, now the abode of barristers, was once occupied by Roman villas. The Black Friars, whose name is given to the bridge, and the White Friars, or Carmelites, settled near the Temple, below which was the famous Alsatia, a sanctuary where all the worst outlaws and desperados of London lived in security until the time of Cromwell.

Below London Bridge we find ourselves by an immediate transition, in the Fort of London, on either side as far as the eye can see lie ships, moored against wharfs, covered with swarming figures, busily unloading them. Cranes, which amount to \$50,000,000 a year, a sum equivalent to half the amount paid at all the ports of the United Kingdom. Brands, tobaccos and pirated copyrights are the chief objects of search. At each of the docks is stationed a permanent customs staff of from forty to eighty men, and not a box or bale may land until the master's declaration and entry, showing the duties payable on dutiable goods, is in the hands of the customs officials. Beneath, above and around the docks are bonded warehouses, guarded night and day under lock and key. St. Katherine's Docks can hold 1,000 tons, the London Docks, 250,000, and the Royal Albert Docks near Woolwich, where all the tobacco imported into London is stored, a still larger quantity. Confiscated tobacco now goes to the army and insane asylums; but formerly all captured contraband was

burned at the London Docks in a huge furnace, where as much as a bushel of paste diamonds, 600 lams, 4,000 pirated novels, 2,000 pairs of gloves, 2,000 pounds of tobacco and 50 boxes of cigars have been consumed in a single morning.

There are three principal docks in East London—the London and St. Katherine's, the West and East India and the Millwall. St. Katherine's Docks were once the "fair gardens" founded by Matilda, the wife of Stephen of England, and continued so for nearly seven hundred years. The London and St. Katherine's Docks were built during the first decade of the nineteenth century. That was in the days of small competition and large, easy profits. Toward the middle of the century the owners of riverside property first began to awaken to a realization of the value of their possessions. Then new wharves were built continuously and competition commenced. At that period corn and timber porters and stevedores earned from ten to fifteen dollars a week, but the slow increase in the value of goods was counterbalanced by declining profits and the shrinking values, while trade fell off owing to the opening of continental routes, and it soon became necessary to cut down the pay sheets. By the year 1872 wages had gone so low that the casuals of the docks struck for ten cents an hour in place of half a crown a day—and gained it. Notwithstanding this success, the conditions of dock labor are now more miserable than in any other line of industry. Dock labor is the employment offered by the import trade, the export being under the direction of a body of skilled laborers known as stevedores, independent of the dock companies, with whom the shipowners contract directly. As soon as the ship has entered in the charge of the transport gang, who place her in her proper berth for discharging, the ship gang and their men swarm on to the deck and into the hold, unloading goods. As these are passed out the warehousing gang tip them on to trucks or run them into the warehouses, or on to the platforms of the cranes. The dock companies not only store goods, but prepare them for sale. Cooper's are to be seen mending casks and plugging them, after the contents have been tested by government officials. Run is vaulted,



OLD ALBERT BRIDGE CHELSEA

## EPIDEMIC DISEASES OF PLANTS THAT COST MILLIONS

Of course, botanists and the scientists trained in the government service for watching the agricultural interest of the country are thoroughly aware that plants of all kinds are susceptible to disease of the most contagious kinds. In fact, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage has been done in the past 20 years by plant diseases which either eat up the grain or the fruit or the vegetable or else attack the plant itself and either kill it utterly or make it unfit for nourishing its output. The American gooseberry mildew is a dread disease which has been rampant in this country for a number of years. It has cost the output of gooseberries down to a most noticeable extent and has just been reported as having found its way into England, from which it will no doubt soon penetrate into Europe.

There are some plant diseases which are almost exactly similar to the terrible scourges which have afflicted the human race. There is a plant disease which acts like cancer and another terrible scourge which affects lilies by fastening itself on the green heart of the plant and which, both in its origin, structure, symptoms and its advanced course is classed as a true phthisis, or consumption. Interchange of commodities between all lands is now so easy and so rapid that nations are coming to realize that plant diseases are passing along with fearful rapidity during ordinary commercial intercourse.

The hollyhock flower offers a typical case of such plant diseases. They are now very scarce all over the world as compared with the former production which this beautiful plant was found. This scarcity and expensiveness is due to a strange and deadly plant disease which very much resembles the "stinking smut" which attacks wheat and which is supposed to have originated in Chili about 10 years ago. At first it attracted comparatively little attention, but presently it broke out in an extremely virulent and epidemic form in Australia, where it destroyed almost the entire species of hollyhocks. It next reached Europe, showing up in France. Today it is a world-wide epidemic of fatal consequences, making the cultivation of the once familiar hollyhock plant a work of great difficulty and an absolute impossibility in the worst infested countries.

Tomatoes, that common vegetable, are now suffering from the attack of a deadly enemy in a sort of sleeping sickness. This disease, of course, does not put the tomato to sleep in the common meaning of that term, but its germs attack the stems of the tomato plant and it presently topples over on its side completely dead, and the appearance of acres of tomatoes lying on their sides brought about the appellation "sleeping disease" for this scourge of the tomato. This disease of the tomato is thought to have originated in Algeria, and thence went to France, afterward to Germany. It has not yet reached the United States, and the government is taking great precautions to keep out a disease which would destroy a familiar vegetable and ruin the business of many cultivators and packers.

The deadly black rot which kills the cabbage plant first appeared in this country 14 years ago, and was kept isolated here for about four years. It then got into a cabbage field of the French province of Brittany, where it swept over hundreds of thousands of acres of cabbage plants and ruined thousands of peasant farmers. It has just recently been found in England, which may soon expect a terrible attack. The government is taking great precautions to keep out a disease which would destroy a familiar vegetable and ruin the business of many cultivators and packers.

A disease which cost the world millions of dollars is the coffee-bush blight, which should be described as a vegetable cancer. This scourge was first found in a single plot of coffee trees on one unimportant plantation in the Mandelaine district in Ceylon. It was recognized as a new plant disease, but nothing was done to prevent its spread. In a few years it had leaped to India, China, German East Africa and other coffee-growing countries, and has done at least \$50,000,000 worth of damage to coffee-growers all over the world.

December mildew (sprung from plants in Japan) soon came to the United States, and is now in England. It is doing incalculable damage to farmers. The complaint which ruins cherry trees called the "witches-besom" has now begun to fasten on plum trees as well. This originated in Austria. Then came the deadly "black knot," which originated in this country, and attacks both cherry and plum trees. The lilies suffer from what is called plant tuberculosis, or consumption. Clover rot has destroyed millions of tons of fine hay and has swept like cholera over vast areas of Europe. It is just beginning to make itself felt in America. Raspberry root rot has destroyed much in Victoria, and may be expected here any season.

Since these diseases eat up millions of dollars worth of valuable food supplies for the human race governments have come to realize that such diseases, and the man of learning is beginning to make ready for the fray. There is much experimenting and preparatory work to be done, but the botanists are confident that in time the plant diseases will be checked, if not entirely eradicated. The trouble lies in the fact that many portions of the world are still so poorly civilized that opportunity for plant diseases to spread and develop are numerous. Quarantining against plant diseases may come later, and experts may put the ban of isolation on plant products grown in countries where no precautions are taken against the spread of plant diseases. If any progress can be made an enormous loss to agricultural interests can undoubtedly be checked.

Milner's Liniment Cures Dandruff.



ORCHARD, "HIRE-BOSS ASSASSIN," TELLS A TERRIBLE TALE

Confesses on Witness Stand to a Score of Murders

Declares He Was Paid by the "Inner Circle" of Western Federation of Miners to Assassinate Officials and Men Who Were Obnoxious to Them--Blew Up Depot, Killing Many--Attempted Governor Peabody's Life.

Boise, Idaho, June 4.—Through James H. Hawley, senior of the group of prosecutors, the state of Idaho today made the opening statement against William D. Orchard, whom it charges with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and with the perpetration of a score of other crimes.

The opening statement was a sweeping arraignment of the leaders of the Federation of Miners, who were charged with plotting wholesale murder and hiring assassins all in a giant conspiracy of vengeance upon those who obstructed their way, to destroy opposition by terrorism, to control the political destinies of the community covered by their organization, and to perpetrate their own powers within the organization.

It charged a widespread conspiracy dating fifteen years ago down to the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and whose members were, by bullet and bomb, number scores.

Hawley declared that wherever in the mining section of the coast states the federation had been in control there had been left a trail of blood to mark its operations.

Orchard said he had been in the mining section of the coast states the federation had been in control there had been left a trail of blood to mark its operations.

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Harry Orchard, the "Hired Assassin"

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DOING WELL ON THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

Senator King and George McAvity Back After Inspection

Senator King and George McAvity, the commissioners for the N. B. Coal & Railway Company's railway at Chipman, arrived in the city Wednesday after an inspection of the road.

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MANY DEGREES CONFERRED AT ACADIA UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

Wolville, N. S., June 4.—Bathed in sunshine, redolent with the fragrance of apple blossoms, today has been ideal anniversary weather.

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A LIVING GHOST!

That is what her friends said about her

Read how Mrs. James Steele, Waterville, Que., was cured by the use of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

she writes: "For about four months I was nervous all the time, and became so nervous I was unable to walk across the street without getting dizzy. My friends told me I looked like a living ghost and advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I got two boxes and within two weeks I had improved wonderfully and after finishing the fourth box I was completely cured. They are the best pills I ever used and I can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills act directly on the diseased heart and nerves, and restore them to healthy action. They have no equal for reviving and strengthening the heart, and acting as a food for the blood, improving its quality, making it rich and red.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GREAT INCREASE IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

Dominion Census Shows Gain of About \$250,000,000 in Past Five Years--New Brunswick at About a Standstill

Ottawa, June 5.—(Special)—A bulletin was issued today by the census department showing the value of manufactures of the dominion as shown by government censuses of 1901 and 1906. During the five years the value of manufactures in Canada has about doubled.

Province 1901 1906 Canada (not complete) \$48,903,275 \$112,664,835

Province 1901 1906 New Brunswick... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

Province 1901 1906 Ontario... \$21,822,481 \$25,421,239

Province 1901 1906 Quebec... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

Province 1901 1906 Manitoba... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

Province 1901 1906 Saskatchewan... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

Province 1901 1906 Alberta... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

Province 1901 1906 British Columbia... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

Province 1901 1906 Yukon... \$12,822,481 \$15,421,239

INTERMEDIATE TARIFF NEVER INTENDED FOR AMERICANS

So Declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Imperial Conference

Montreal, June 5.—A Canadian Associated Press London cable says: The blue book containing the report of the imperial conference, which comprises 622 pages, was issued today.

According to the report there was no ground for the sensational description of the scene in which Premier Laurier, in making his speech on the Newfoundland fisheries question, was reported to have declared that the treatment of Newfoundland had been a gross humiliation and that the conference in high degree Sir Robert Borden's speech was of a most temperate and logical character, ending thus:

"It has been suggested that the matters in dispute might properly be submitted to arbitration. I cannot see what there is in the whole of the matter which would lead me to propose arbitration. I am content that its terms are clear, that the privileges granted to the inhabitants of the United States thereunder are not set forth in language that is ambiguous. If on the other hand, it is intended to submit the colonial statutes to arbitration, then I respectfully contend that it would be derogatory to the crown, and in direct contravention to the constitutional right of self-governing colonies to submit their statutes to the arbitration of any foreign power, or any person or body of men."

After a short adjournment the conference, after a discussion in private, agreed that Premier Borden's statement should be recorded.

Occasionally one or other of the delegates made a home thrust at another. Thus, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been speaking eloquently against the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle, when Lloyd George remarked: "We fought it very hard when we were in opposition."

Laurier retorted: "Fight it hard then, now that you are in the government."

It appears that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the mouthpiece of the opposition to Premier Borden's proposal for full publicity. Sir Wilfrid stating that everything recorded here and at the end of the conference were published with the resolution he thought the object desired would be satisfactorily served. Premier Borden's proposal announced that he was in a hopeless minority and withdrew the resolution. Sir Wilfrid then approved Premier Borden's suggestion that a daily press was a satisfactory compromise.

It was Sir Wilfrid also who emphasized the right of ministers, other than premiers, to participate in the proceedings. Premier Borden's speech takes up a large proportion of the debate on the preference question.

Interesting extracts from the first brief speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was described by Lloyd George as the "father of preference," are as follows: "This is a matter altogether in the hands of the British people. I would have no hesitation at all in resending any attempt made to force upon our Canadian people anything which the Canadian

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT CAUSES BIG DROP IN COTTON

New York, June 4.—A drop of 82 cents a bale in the price of cotton as quoted on the New York Cotton Exchange followed the announcement of the government crop report showing the estimated condition of the crop to be better than 70 per cent.

Weakness of the market before the publication of the government report had already sent the price down about \$1 a bale so that, at the low point, quotations represented a decline of more than \$2 a bale from closing prices of last night.

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"THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED" Made of High Carbon Wire--well proved to you. COILED-not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays flat. Painted WHITE or heavy black. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg



WANTED. Agents-Rov. W. S. Harris' New Book... Recovering the whole field of the irremissible struggle now going on between the growing greed of Trust and Monopoly and the increasing discontent of the laboring classes...

MARRIAGES. DERRAH-SCOTT-At the home of the bride's parents, Glasville (N. B.), June 3rd, by Rev. J. H. Anderson, Chalmers A. Derrah to Caroline Scott.

WANTED-A second class female teacher... next term, for district 8, parishes Perth and Drummond, one capable of teaching miller, one capable of teaching dressmaking, one capable of teaching bookbinding...

DEATHS. DUNCAN-Suddenly, in this city, on June 3rd, Miss Mary Ann Duncan, aged 70 years, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

WANTED-Reliable man to represent leading life insurance company as general agent... good contract to the right man. Also wanted man for general agent in good territory in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia...

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, June 4. Stmr Governor Cobb, 166 Pikes, from Boston and Maine ports, via New York, 25 days.

WANTED-Reliable and energetic man to sell for CANADA... Largest list of baby carriages, strollers, and other articles for home use. Liberal terms. Write for particulars.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, June 2-Roaring Bull dredge whiting buoy, marked R. B., and reported not to be in position at 10:30 a.m. on June 2nd.

ONLY TEN CENTS. To quickly introduce a new and improved... to quickly introduce a new and improved... to quickly introduce a new and improved...

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN FOR LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY... Agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position.

FOR SALE. UCTION-Fine farm, Golden Grove, 40 acres, with excellent buildings... The interest covered by mortgage to Charles B. Brown, by deed, dated May 15, 1907, is in the above property, at Murray's Corner, June 2nd, 1907, Robert C. Chubb, Solicitor, St. John (N. B.).

CANADIAN PORTS. Quebec, June 2-SM, stmr Pomeranian, Havre and London; Canada, Liverpool, Quebec, London; Ontario, Liverpool, Quebec, London; Ontario, Liverpool, Quebec, London.

EQUITY SALE. There will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House (so-called), corner of Prince William street and Princess street, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1907, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a writ of Habeas Corpus, the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, in a certain cause therein depending wherein...

BRITISH PORTS. Barbados, May 15-Ard, schr Evelyn, Harwood, Pernambuco; 24th, schr Winifred, Ernst, Mahone Bay; 25th, schr Greaves, Boston, St. John.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY or Country Property at low rates of interest. E. H. Peckett, 137-139, 22-137-139, 22-137-139, 22-137-139.

FREE! THE TITLE JEWEL. Will you pay for our little title jewel? For our little title jewel? For our little title jewel? For our little title jewel?

Why a White Light Is the Most Natural. The objection has been made against acetylene that because it resembles sunlight so closely, it is injurious to the eyes. It is claimed by those objectors that it is impossible for the sun under the direct rays of the sun to be so bright as acetylene.

REPORTS AND DISASTERS. City Island, June 2-Schr Emily P. Northam, Edgett, Moncton for New York, with a westerly gale, lost 50,000 lbs from the deckload.

THE SHAWINGAN CARBIDE CO. Limited. Montreal. This carbide light resembles sunlight in every particular. It is so bright as to be almost unbearable to the eyes. It is so bright as to be almost unbearable to the eyes.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, June 2-Roaring Bull dredge whiting buoy, marked R. B., and reported not to be in position at 10:30 a.m. on June 2nd.

VALLEY ROUTE. Messrs. Stewart and Ruel of the Canadian Northern Most Favorably Impressed by Their Observations.

GRAINS, ETC. Flour, domestic, 11.25; 11.50; 11.75; 12.00; 12.25; 12.50; 12.75; 13.00; 13.25; 13.50; 13.75; 14.00; 14.25; 14.50; 14.75; 15.00; 15.25; 15.50; 15.75; 16.00; 16.25; 16.50; 16.75; 17.00; 17.25; 17.50; 17.75; 18.00; 18.25; 18.50; 18.75; 19.00; 19.25; 19.50; 19.75; 20.00; 20.25; 20.50; 20.75; 21.00; 21.25; 21.50; 21.75; 22.00; 22.25; 22.50; 22.75; 23.00; 23.25; 23.50; 23.75; 24.00; 24.25; 24.50; 24.75; 25.00; 25.25; 25.50; 25.75; 26.00; 26.25; 26.50; 26.75; 27.00; 27.25; 27.50; 27.75; 28.00; 28.25; 28.50; 28.75; 29.00; 29.25; 29.50; 29.75; 30.00; 30.25; 30.50; 30.75; 31.00; 31.25; 31.50; 31.75; 32.00; 32.25; 32.50; 32.75; 33.00; 33.25; 33.50; 33.75; 34.00; 34.25; 34.50; 34.75; 35.00; 35.25; 35.50; 35.75; 36.00; 36.25; 36.50; 36.75; 37.00; 37.25; 37.50; 37.75; 38.00; 38.25; 38.50; 38.75; 39.00; 39.25; 39.50; 39.75; 40.00; 40.25; 40.50; 40.75; 41.00; 41.25; 41.50; 41.75; 42.00; 42.25; 42.50; 42.75; 43.00; 43.25; 43.50; 43.75; 44.00; 44.25; 44.50; 44.75; 45.00; 45.25; 45.50; 45.75; 46.00; 46.25; 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