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ST. JOHN N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907.

NO. 73

WILD SCRAMBLE TO BUY WHEAT

Sensational Advance on Chicago Board of Trade

Brokers had Orders to Purchase Millions of Bushels at Opening, and Prices Soared Above the Dollar Mark—Has Advanced About Fifteen Cents a Bushel in a Week and Likely to Go Higher.

Chicago, May 13—In the most sensational opening in the history of the Chicago board of trade, wheat today shot past the dollar mark. Heavy realizing sales pushed the price backward somewhat, but at the close the market was strong and according to the majority of speculators on the board, the demand upon which the late advance has been made is still unsatisfied. The late advance today for wheat was four cents for the July and September options and 4 1/8 cents for the December option.

From the low point of Monday of last week July wheat has advanced 13 3/4. September has gone up 15 3/4. In the December option the high price today was 16 3/4 above the low price of last Monday.

It was a certainty that a strong bulge would take place in the wheat market at the opening. Country orders had poured in, seemingly in an endless stream, and in obedience to them brokers stood ready to buy millions of bushels at the market price. Shorts were in a highly nervous condition and were ready to cover. The result was that as soon as the gong sounded there was a terrific roar of voices, all anxious to buy, and nobody offering to sell. The trade was too big and too broad to be followed with any certainty, and brokers filled orders frequently several cents away from the point at which they had hoped to buy. The confusion was so great that for a few minutes but little actual business was transacted, the brokers fighting and struggling in efforts to get hold of wheat from anybody at any price.

The rush of buying orders seemed to come from almost every town in the United States, which was indicated by telegraph wires that came from Winnipeg and from Louisiana and from points

on the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard. The professional trader went to work in opinion that the opening was a little too vigorous and that the chance to seize profits on lines of long wheat carried over Sunday was tempting. As soon, therefore, as trade poured in and the market again soared. Again the long wheat came out and brought a reduction, and again the country buyers forced prices up. The situation was too strong for men or clique of men to stem. The country at large seemed determined to buy at whatever price it could be had.

There were no claims in any direction that the market was being manipulated. The general opinion seemed to be that the advance was based upon natural conditions which are certain to curtail first large crops of the world's coming crop of wheat. Advances from all parts of the west and northwest confirmed previous reports of damage by weather and by insects. In addition telegrams from the Canadian Northwest declared that there was still no possibility of seeding in that district and that every day of delay meant the loss of thousands of acres that might otherwise have been sown in wheat.

Big Advance in New York. New York, May 13—The public ran away with the wheat here this morning and scored one of the biggest advances since the government report last Friday. Live sales New York jumped four cents a bushel from the regular close of Saturday, making ten cents a bushel advance since the government report last Friday. Live sales New York jumped four cents a bushel from the regular close of Saturday, making ten cents a bushel advance since the government report last Friday. Live sales New York jumped four cents a bushel from the regular close of Saturday, making ten cents a bushel advance since the government report last Friday.

have to be an official notification by the men that a rearrangement of the wage schedule was desired. The federation claims that this notification has not been sent this year and therefore the strike is a violation of the binding agreement of 1903.

It was stated to night that criminal action would be taken against the longshoremen today for a violation of the new law enacted at the last session of parliament and known as the Lemieux act. This makes it a criminal offense for any parties to go on strike without first invoking the arbitration or conciliation board, one member of which will be appointed by the contending parties and if these men cannot agree on a third conciliator the same shall be appointed by the minister of labor. If these arrests take place it will be the first occasion since the enactment of the new law that a third conciliator has been named.

There are now sixteen ocean vessels in port and today this number will be increased by two. Last night there was very little work going on and what there was being performed by the stewards and crews of the various boats which were quite happy to earn their thirty-five cents an hour, in addition to their regular pay as members of the crew.

HALIFAX WOMAN DIES OF BURNS Mrs. H. H. Smith Victim of Overturned Lamp—Death of Joshua Priest.

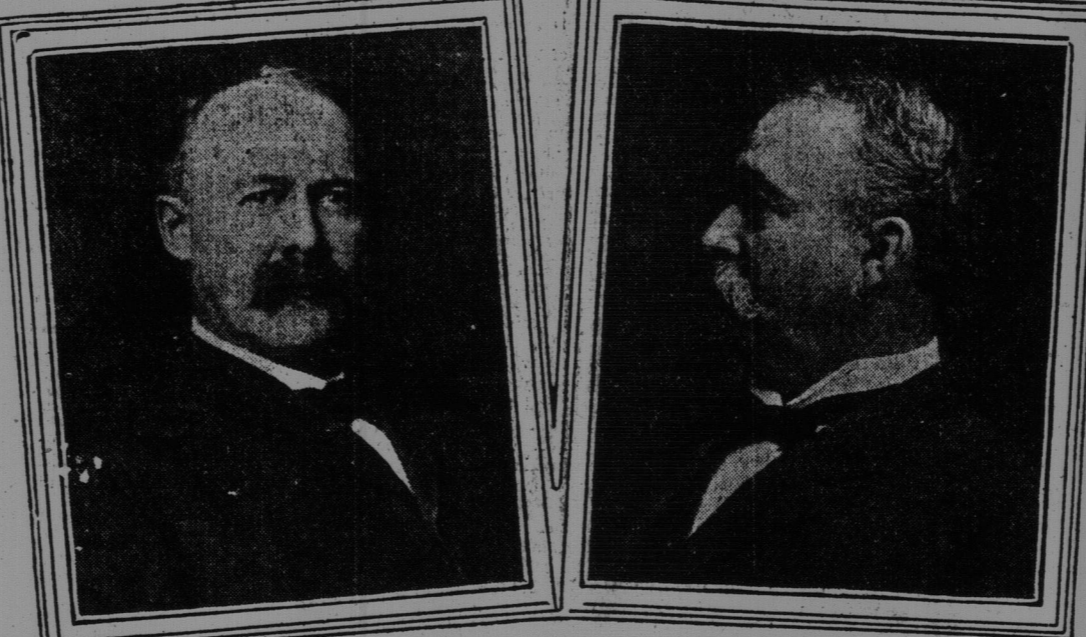
Halifax, N. S., May 13—Joshua S. Priest, formerly proprietor of the Revere Hotel, died this afternoon. Mr. Priest came to Halifax at the time of the fire in the Drummond mine and has been here ever since.

Mrs. Smith, wife of H. H. Smith, the prominent fish merchant, died this afternoon, as a result of burns caused by an overturned lamp, three weeks ago. She was a Miss Lynch of Newfoundland.

Justice Russell, will lecture before the Canadian Club next Thursday. His subject will be The Foolishness of Preaching.

\$20,000 Fire at Sydney Mines. Halifax, N. S., May 13—(Special)—The two-story building owned by George Muloney, in Sydney Mines, was destroyed by fire tonight. The total loss is estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The lower floor was occupied by A. House, baker, and George Muloney, boots and shoes. Practically nothing was saved from either floor. Muloney was moving into his store. His entire stock was new, being only recently purchased. The fire is believed to have originated in the bakery.

SLOW PROGRESS SECURING JURY IN THE HAYWOOD MURDER TRIAL



FREMONT WOOD, JUDGE WHO WILL PRESIDE AT TRIALS OF HAYWOOD AND ASSOCIATES. JAMES H. HAWLEY, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE STATE.

Boise, Idaho, May 13—Only a fragment of today was given over to actual work in the trial of William G. Haywood for complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, and the one step forward was the qualification of a single talsman, who seems marked for pre-emptory challenge later. The rest of the time went to the talsmen of the special venire and the reasons that made it impossible for them to serve the state at this time.

Judge Wood called the case at 2 o'clock and at once gave attention to the 100 men summoned by Sheriff Hodgins in the special venire issued on Thursday last. The court asked those who had special excuses to offer to come forward, and up surged thirty-five men. They swarmed around the clerk's desk and choked up the approach to the bench.

Seven of them were sick and five others had sick wives. Some presented crisp certificates from doctors, others offered quaking bodies as visual evidence, and the rest pleaded earnestly. Then there were ditch riders, who must ride hard and constantly these days in this land of irrigation, where water is a community concern.

Next there was a batch of federal grand jurors, who are under call to meet on June 15, a date that will surely conflict with this trial, and after them trooped a little column of officers, great and small. Then there were administrators of estates, with heirs who may suffer by their enforced absence, and two bankers, who must watch and count the coin in national banks. In all they ranged from gray haired old chaps, quivering under their years, to husky youngsters in early citizenship and in appearance from the weather-marked farmer to the well dressed, comfortable bourgeois.

With tact and patience, Judge Wood heard them through and the thirty-five tales were not all told until 3:20 by the clock. Twenty-four of the pleaders were excused, and the other eleven returned to the panel, either temporarily or permanently.

To the court room this afternoon came Julian Stuenkel, son of the murdered former governor, a tall, sturdy youth, striking like his father in face and figure. For two hours he sat with the members of the Boise bar, ten feet from the chair of the prisoner, William D. Haywood. He spoke to no one and remained a quiet, unobtrusive spectator. He is here under subpoena as a witness, and it is expected that he will be among the first called.

There are now twelve men occupying the jury box and jury house. Of the number four have been examined and temporarily passed by both sides, and eight remain to be questioned by the defense.

HON. A. S. WHITE DENIES REPORTS Has No Wish to Re-enter Politics and Become Attorney General

Fredericton, May 13—Thomas Clair, M. P., of Clair Station, Madawaska, was among the arrivals in the city this evening. Interviewed by The Telegraph correspondent in regard to the lumber drives on the upper St. John river, he confirmed the reports that they were making rather slow progress. He went on to say that the water had fallen seven feet at Clair during the past week. The weather had been very cold. There is still about a foot of snow in the woods of the upper St. John, and Mr. Clair thinks that if the weather moderates, even should there be no rain, the drives would be got out. Under present conditions, however, he thinks the lumbermen are having a pretty hard time of it.

Hon. A. S. White, ex-minister of railways; Hon. A. S. White, and A. B. Copp, Liberal organizer, were among the arrivals in the city this evening. They met J. H. Barry, K. C., at the Queen hotel, and had a consultation with him with regard to the Gleaner libel suit. Asked by The Telegraph correspondent if the report was true that he intended to withdraw his civil suit and substitute a criminal action against J. H. Crockett, manager of the Gleaner, Mr. Emmerson declined to make any statement. He said that the object of his visit here was merely to have a consultation with his solicitor in regard to the case.

Hon. A. S. White was asked if there was any truth in the report that he was likely to succeed Hon. Dr. Pugsley as attorney-general and seek election in Kings. He replied that some of his friends were anxious for him to re-enter politics, but he was not inclined that way. "I hold the office of attorney-general once," said he, "and gave it up, and I am not seeking it again."

Government Meeting Tonight. The monthly meeting of the local government will be held here tomorrow evening. Rumors of reconstruction are in the air, but it is hardly likely that there will be any change at the present time.

Bark Osberga REACHES BOSTON BADLY BATTERED Boston, May 13—Shorn of her top hamper and with her crew practically exhausted from hard work and meagre provisions the British bark Osberga, of Maitland (N. S.), Capt. Hatfield, arrived in the harbor tonight from Turk's Island, after a tempestuous passage of fifty-nine days. The usual passage by vessels of the Osberga type is from twenty to twenty-five days. Almost from the time that the bark left Turk's Island until she finally reached the Nantucket lightship she was subjected to a continuous series of gales which wrenched all her upper spars and set her but few sails with which to reach port.

Pay \$150,000 for Race Track. Toronto, Ont., May 13—(Special)—The Ontario Jockey Club has decided to purchase Woodbine race track from the heirs of the late Joseph Duggan for \$150,000. The property is about sixty acres and in the hands of the club has been improved and reclaimed so as to be double in value. It had been largely mired.

British Ministry HEARD CANADA'S SIDE OF AMERICAN DISPUTES Sir Wilfrid Laurier Had Long Conference Last Week

Winston Churchill Tells Why Britain Is Against Preference to the Colonies—Premier Bond Hopeful to Adjust Newfoundland's Troubles.

Montreal, May 13—A press cable says: Hon. Alfred Deakin at tomorrow's sitting of the colonial conference will propose that there should be a reconstruction of the colonial officers to provide for periodic interchange of officials between Downing street and various parts of the empire. It has been decided to publish in extenso the proceedings of the colonial conference, the publication to be at an early date but the speeches will require some revision before publication.

Winston Churchill replying to a question said the colonial premier made clear to the government that their policy was to protect their position from British and foreign competition they could not in any way reciprocate the free and unrestricted right imposed upon them by this country. On the other hand his Majesty's government were not prepared to place a tax on foreign imports for the purpose of conferring further advantages on the self-governing colonies.

The delayed conference of Sir Edward Grey and Lord Elgin respectively secretaries for foreign affairs and for the colonies with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, on the questions pending between the United States and Canada on which Secretary of State Root is anxious to reach an understanding took place at the foreign office last Thursday. The discussion was rather prolonged. Premier Laurier fully set forth the views of himself and his government at the conference and it is expected that as soon as these and the comments of the foreign and colonial secretaries reach Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, the way will be clear for a continuation of the negotiations at Washington.

Sir Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland, also has been discussing the imperial fisheries question with the imperial ministry and today in an interview expressed confidence that before he leaves England an understanding will be reached as to the attitude the foreign office will adopt in future on these questions with Washington.

BOLD SCHEME TO LOOT BANK

"Steal a Million and They Will Be Glad to Settle," Advised Lawyer

Douglass, Loan Clerk of a New York Trust Company, Confesses to District Attorney of Conspiracy to Make a Big Haul, and the Man That Told Him to Make a Big Haul Was to Dicker for Immunity—Bold Plan to Kill Czar Failed.

(From Our Own Correspondent) New York, May 13—The details of the robbery of the Trust Company of America, which have been kept secret until now, were learned today, as the coming trial of Oliver M. Dennett, the broker, relieves the necessity of guarding them so closely. It is a story calculated to make the bones of the late lamented Dick Turpin, considered a fairly good man in his line, rattle with envy.

Never was there a more daring attempt at a "hold-up" for a big stake than in the stealing of \$200,000 worth of bonds and securities from the trust company. It was planned that the clerk, William O. Douglass, should steal \$100,000 worth of negotiable paper, and that \$200,000 should be demanded for its return, with the guarantee that everything be kept secret and no one punished.

The scheme in all its details was unfolded by Douglass, the clerk, in a confession made to Oakleigh Thorne, president of the trust company. Two other persons are involved by Douglass in his confession—Dennett and a lawyer, who seems finally to have become the chief conspirator, if the story told by Douglass is true. Douglass has sworn to his statement in the district-attorney's office, and will repeat the story on the witness stand if Dennett decides to go to trial.

Lawyer to Get Third of Loot. In his confession to Mr. Thorne, Douglass stated that the lawyer advised that while they were at it Douglass might just as well make a good job of it and steal so much that the trust company would fear to have the matter become public. Then, Douglass said, the lawyer proposed to conduct the subsequent negotiations, taking as his share a third of the loot that remained to the conspirators.

Dennett is under indictment on three charges of grand larceny as a result of his connection with the stealings of Douglass. He has already pleaded not guilty, and has until Wednesday in which to decide whether he shall continue that plea or plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. His trial is expected to begin on Thursday. Douglass will be the principal witness against him.

"Steal a Million," Says Lawyer. As to the advice given by the lawyer, all Douglass knows is what Dennett told him. As Douglass understands it, the lawyer advised that the only way to avoid prosecution and make anything out of the matter as it stood, was for Douglass to "go out at good"—steal \$1,000,000 worth of bonds and securities and turn them over to Dennett, who in turn was to place them in the hands of the lawyer.

Then, Douglass understands, the lawyer said: "I will see President Thorne. I will tell him of the loss he has sustained, which will be news to him. I will point out that he cannot afford any publicity in the matter, as it comes at a bad time for him, just when his company is merging with the Colonial Trust Company." (Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

HORRIBLE DEED OF ONTARIO FARMER

Killed Wife and Two Little Ones With a Hammer, Then Suicided LEAVES NOTE BEHIND

After Committing the Terrible Crime, William Waldie Penned a Few Lines Declaring He Was a Maniac and Couldn't Bear to Leave His Family For the World to Scoff At.

Kingston, Ont., May 13—A terrible murder and suicide occurred close to Ganouke early this morning. William Waldie, a respected resident, aged thirty-eight years, killed his wife and two children with a hammer, and then cut his throat. His hired man found the dead bodies. A note was left by Waldie stating that he had meant at first to kill only himself. This is a copy:

"Up stairs will be found the work of a mental and physical wreck, a maniac for the last two years, unknown to anybody but myself, I suspect. When God I had never been born. I have killed the dearest woman and her unborn baby and two sweetest of children. I had intended to kill only myself, but I could not at last leave them to the scoff of the world. I have been hoodwinked by those who should have been my friends and can see no future, as I am mentally unable to manage myself or to accomplish my work."

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE SEEMS ALMOST ASSURED

Report That Laurier Will Lay Before British Government a Scheme for 25-Knot Steamers Between Canada and England, and Lessen Present Time to Australia Several Days.

(Special to The Telegraph) Ottawa, May 13—Although nothing official is obtainable at the trade and commerce department, the prospects of a fast Atlantic service are brighter today than they have been for some years. With Sir Wilfrid Laurier working in behalf of it with the British government, and Sir Richard Bedford Borden, premier, at this end there ought to be some definite information on the subject at an early day.

A fast Atlantic service, the parties who have got the contract for the Australian mail service by the Suez Canal do not appear to fulfil the terms with the Australian government, and mails could be brought by the new fast line on the Atlantic and Pacific across Canada with a 24-knot service in 27 days in all or five days better than the time now made with the Australian mail by the Suez route. The present Canada-Australia steam service is very indifferent, there being no improvements since its inauguration. The journey from London to China by the Canadian route can be shortened by two days notwithstanding that the distance is longer than by the Suez route. From the American routes with reasonable assistance from the British government, and Canada willing, as she undoubtedly is, a fast Atlantic and fast Pacific service may be realized in the near future.

Laurier's Proposal. Montreal, May 13—(Special)—A special cable to the Montreal Star says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier will tomorrow lay before the imperial conference with every prospect of its acceptance in principle before the present week is out a scheme of empire transport which has been authoritatively called the biggest proposal submitted to any British government for over 100 years. Sir Wilfrid refuses to discuss the question at the present stage but I am able to give the following outlines: The proposal is for the immediate creation of an empire mail service of the highest speed and efficiency, to Canada and via Canada to New Zealand and Australia on the one hand, and China and Japan on the other, the Canadian service to consist of three 25-knot steamers, capable of

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY.

Rothesay, May 8-Mr. Amasa Stanton and family, having sold their home here...

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson spent Saturday afternoon at their summer residence, "Rothesay."

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and wife are spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell.

Mr. George Ketchum was guest of Dr. Fairweather and family over Sunday...

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graham, their niece and granddaughter left Rothesay on Friday for their future home in St. John.

Mr. S. S. Hall and family moved out from the city today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Simon Armstrong spent Friday at the Ellinor Home Farm, Newburgville.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Roberts, Mrs. Walter Roberts and children have returned to "Phillipus."

Mrs. B. P. Foster and family are in Rothesay for a few weeks before going to their camp for the summer months.

Mr. Robert Gillmore, who has been absent Saturday afternoon at the Kenney House, Miss Flewelling, who has been a guest at the home of her brother, Mr. W. E. Flewelling, returned home to Clifton on Monday.

Mrs. George Donald has gone to Kingston (N. B.) to remain until the closing of the Consolidated school, where her son, Mr. Douglas Donald, is a student.

Dr. D. A. Pugsley has been spending a few days in Bathurst.

Mrs. J. H. A. Fairweather has returned from visiting her mother, Mrs. E. H. H. Rivers, Fredericton.

Mrs. Malcolm Mackay and sons spent Saturday at their summer home here. They were accompanied by Mrs. Skinner and children.

Mr. Guy C. Dunn, district engineer of the transcontinental railway, is moving to Rothesay and will occupy the house lately vacated by Mr. Fred Ansley and family.

Mr. Ralph Fowler arrived from New York on Monday and will be joined later by his father and sisters.

Mrs. Ferguson is spending a few weeks with her parents, Captain and Mrs. Ross, at Riverside.

Mrs. and Miss Vassie and Mr. W. E. Foster spent last Saturday afternoon at their suburban cottages.

much pleased on Tuesday to hear he had been appointed venerable archdeacon by the bishop.

Miss Frances Todd has returned from Boston, where she has spent several weeks.

It will be interesting to their many friends to know that Mrs. J. Francis Hayward with her children, Miss Theodora Hayward and Mr. Julian Hayward, who have spent the winter traveling in Italy, have arrived at their home in Poulkapog (Mass.).

Mrs. William Talbot and Miss Alice Talbot, who have been traveling in Italy, are now in Milltown.

St. Stephen, May 13-Word has been received here that Bert Williams, of Brockton (Mass.), a Masonic funeral will be held at his late residence this afternoon. He leaves a widow and one son.

The prospects now are that the water system will be in active operation in two or three weeks.

Milltown has decided to give the new compulsory school law a trial, beginning with next school term.

The New Brunswick and P. E. Island Methodist conference will be held here this year. Its twenty-fourth session will open on Thursday, June 20th, and the ministerial session will open two days earlier, on Tuesday, 18th.

Conductor Bert Dow, of the C. P. R., is having his house on Union street, raised, a new wall put under it and is making other improvements which will greatly add to its appearance.

The telephone company of Calais, is erecting poles in this town for the line.

HAMPTON

Hampton, Kings county, May 8-The Rev. George Howard, a former pastor of the Hampton Village Baptist church, has purchased a residence here and his furniture was brought from Pettoicodiac on Saturday morning by the early train to take up his work as resident engineer of a ten mile section on the construction of the transcontinental railway, the section being between Grand Falls and Edmundston. He will be accompanied as far as Fredericton by his mother and his brother, Mrs. Crookshank and Mr. Harold expect to spend a week in Fredericton before returning to Rothesay.

Rothesay, May 11-The repairs to the railway station are under way at last and a start has been made upon the new baggage room. Walter Wright, who has the contract, has quite a crew of men at work hauling stone for the foundation.

There are not many new buildings of any kind proposed in the village, but a good deal of renovating, new verandahs, additions and improvements to the summer residences. Re-shingling of roofs, building garages for automobiles and other buildings, are now in progress.

There is not much distinction between the skilled and unskilled labor. Men work the nine hour day but good carpenters get nine dollars a week and a good worker on the road or gardening gets from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day.

Several new houses have been completed at Bathurst and others are being built. The lots have been cleared up and all the signs point to more building.

The big field which years ago was the place where the autumn manoeuvres of the 8th Hussars were held, now owned by James E. Robertson has been divided into building lots and is being sold in small lots.

F. E. Sayre is putting his handsome summer place in order and making ready to place two automobiles, which will take the place of his usual mode of transport. Malcolm Mackay has had a large garage built and Gordon Taylor a smaller one upon the cottage grounds.

The much talked of picnic and dance at Bathurst had a very successful evening and will be repeated in the near future.

Virgnet Clark, of Hotel Grand, surprised his friends by returning home Saturday after an absence of some time, ready to go whether he will return or not.

Miss Maud Saunders arrived home from St. John yesterday.

St. Stephen, May 8-Mrs. Gilbert W. Ganong most pleasantly entertained a group of friends with bridge on Friday evening at her residence.

Mrs. George Wilson's party last Thursday afternoon was one of great pleasure to all her guests. The prizes were won by Mr. Benjamin J. Curran, Mrs. Harrison Hunt, Mrs. Gilbert W. Ganong and Miss Roberta Murchie. A dainty supper was served at 7 o'clock.

Prof. Frank H. Taylor, of Wolfville (N. S.), has been in town visiting his mother, Madame Haley.

Mr. L. Wadsworth Harris is visiting friends in New York city and enjoying the pleasures of society among the "four hundred" of that city.

Mrs. D. A. Melvin is in Philadelphia (Pa.) visiting her niece, Mrs. Charles Blakeslee. Mrs. Blakeslee, of St. John, accompanied Mrs. Melvin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark, Weldon street, Mrs. G. R. Joughins has returned from a lengthy visit in Montreal.

Miss Winifred Amber, of Colorado, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Ryan, of American street.

Miss Margaret Wallace has gone to Truro to visit her friends, spent Monday in town.

Keith is visiting in Sussex, the guest of her son, Mr. Arthur Keith.

Miss Winifred Amber is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. Fairweather, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. E. Hurley, of Halifax, arrived home on Monday, after a pleasant trip occupying two months. They visited relatives in Nova Scotia, returning by Chicago, New York and London.

A most enjoyable dance was given on Monday evening by number of young ladies of the city in the rooms of the Apollo (the Club) building, which was held at midnight and dancing kept up until the early hours of the morning. The chaperones were Mrs. James Taylor, Mrs. E. Hurley, Mrs. J. A. Flett and Mrs. Frank Thompson.

Senator and Mrs. Poirer, of Shediac, spent Wednesday in the city.

Miss Jessie is recovering from her recent severe illness.

Mrs. J. P. Hayden, of Reston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith.

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at the house was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Allon, assisted by the Rev. Wellington Camp, of St. John, after which the remains were taken to the cemetery.

Mr. B. H. Nobles and sons have been spending a few days in Sussex on route to St. John, where they will make their home.

Mr. Frank Slipp, of Salisbury, spent Sunday in town.

Major Elliot, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, returned to Sussex on Sunday.

Miss Ethel Davis is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Taylor, of Halifax, on Sunday.

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late W. S. Starratt and recently purchased by Albert Newcomb, and is moving in this week.

C. Wright returned yesterday from a visit to relatives in Dorchester.

Hopewell Hill, May 13-Dr. Adams, principal of the school here, was called to his home at Bathurst on Saturday owing to a serious illness of his brother.

William Gibson, of Lower Cape, son of Thos. Dixon, who has been very ill for several weeks, is improving some.

The three masted schooner Hartney W. has arrived here to load plaster for Boston, for the New England Adamant Company.

Joseph Hawkes, the young son of Geo. Hawkes of Lower Cape, had two fingers on one hand, and one on the other, badly lacerated by a saw on Saturday morning. His mother, Mrs. Hawkes, was very anxious that the child should be well.

Both grammar and primary schools have been closed for a week by the local board of health owing to a case of diphtheria having developed in the family of Mr. Joseph Hawkes, principal of the grammar school. It is expected that there will not be any other cases as prompt and effective measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. Ebbett and wife are in the village, having accompanied the doctor's parents from Houlton (Me.).

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Corey returned to St. John today, having been in the village since Tuesday, when they came on to see the funeral of their little son, Gordon Corey, who died on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the effects of a case of diphtheria.

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GAGETOWN

Gagetown, May 9-Johnston Cooper and wife are making a short visit with Mr. Cooper's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooper. J. Cooper, who is a divinity student at Toronto, read the lesson in St. John's church on Sunday.

Both grammar and primary schools have been closed for a week by the local board of health owing to a case of diphtheria having developed in the family of Mr. Joseph Hawkes, principal of the grammar school. It is expected that there will not be any other cases as prompt and effective measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. Ebbett and wife are in the village, having accompanied the doctor's parents from Houlton (Me.).

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PETITCODIAC.

Petitcodiac, May 9-Mr. B. M. Nicholson, who will finish his course at the Y. M. C. A. training school, Springfield (Mass.) in June, was in the village last week. Mr. Nicholson had just come from Yarmouth (N. S.), where he has lately accepted the secretarial position at the Y. M. C. A. and will assume his duties in July.

Mr. Arthur Moore, who recently resigned his position as station agent at Albert, will spend a month with his father, Mr. A. Moore, before leaving for the west.

Mrs. J. R. Moore, of Penobscot, spent a few days of late week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Colpitts, of Forest Glen, left Friday on a trip to Boston, New York and Niagara.

Mr. Wm. Harding and young daughter, Mrs. Wm. Harding, who are spending a few weeks at the rectory, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. McLatchy, of Moncton, was in the village Monday.

Miss Scott, who has been in training at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford (Mass.) for the last week, arrived last week and intends spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stockton left Tuesday for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Simpson spent Tuesday at Point du Chene.

Rev. W. B. Armstrong returned Thursday after spending several days in St. John.

ST. MARTIN'S

St. Martin's, May 11-After a protracted illness of spinal meningitis, Eleanor Cochran, aged 12, died on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cochran, who has been in the employ of the C. P. R. during the winter. Her funeral was held on Sunday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stockton left Tuesday for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Simpson spent Tuesday at Point du Chene.

Rev. W. B. Armstrong returned Thursday after spending several days in St. John.

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took place at the residence of the bride's parents Wednesday afternoon. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. T. Dimock in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties.

Mrs. D. C. Allen entertains her friends at what this evening at her residence, Crescent avenue.

Miss Alice Smith is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. T. L. Covey of Halifax, was the guest of Mrs. J. Tweed for a few days this week. A party of six from Amherst were the guests of Mr. J. R. Douglas at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Saturday on their way to Cobalt to inspect some properties in that town.

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tubercular peritonitis. Just a week ago Dr. Griffin, assisted by Drs. Sprague and Grant, performed an operation, but little hopes were entertained for her recovery.

A gold medal for grade VIII has been presented by Mr. Frank Sullivan for the school examinations in July.

Mrs. John Bryan died at St. Leonard's on Wednesday morning after a brief illness.

Lumbermen state that there is several feet of snow yet in the woods, a few days rain or sunshine will cause a rapid rise in the water in the streams.

Postmaster J. Kelly, who has been seriously ill for the past week, is still unable to attend to his duties.

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SHOULD OPEN BRANCH HOUSES IN WEST

W. S. Fisher's Conclusions After Tour and Study of Business Conditions.

After a two months' absence W. S. Fisher returned to the city Monday, after a tour to Southern California, returning through Canada by way of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Fisher said on leaving St. John he crossed the continent from New Orleans and spent some weeks in Los Angeles, a city which was growing at a tremendous rate, having now a population of 250,000.

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WILLING TO POSTPONE NEW POSTAL RATES

Postmaster General Says Old Conditions Suited Them and They Were in No Hurry to Change.

Washington, May 13.—Replying to published reports in Canada that the Canadian authorities had been willing from the first to postpone the coming into effect of the new postal convention, relative to the second class matter, but in the United States would not consent, Postmaster General Meyer tonight issued an official statement expressing his surprise and pointing out that the government had urged the postponement of all action. The statement follows:

On the 8th inst., the amendment to the postal convention between the United States and Canada, relative to second class matter, which was negotiated April 1, became operative. Judging by reports in Canadian newspapers, the amendment is not relished by Canadian publishers.

When these reports were brought to the attention of the postmaster-general, he expressed great surprise at their content, and declared that he could not believe that they had been authorized by the Canadian post office officials. He said that the move for the change embodied in the amendment had not originated in the United States, but in Canada, that our government had accepted the conditions of the new amendment reluctantly, simply on the ground that they were better than the alternative of going to the postal union rates and conditions. He added that this government urged the postponement of all action and the maintenance of the status quo.

Postmaster-General Meyer said further: "While it is true that the old conditions were not ideal, it would have been pleased to postpone the operation of the amendment until Jan. 1 next, or until the United States authorities would not consent."

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POLICE FIND STOLEN STOVE

William Mahoney is Arrested on Suspicion of April 30 Theft

HAD BEEN SOLD TO CITY ROAD MAN FOR \$18

Man Arrested on Suspicion Worked in Warehouse Near McClary Company's from Which Range Was Taken at Moving Time.

On the morning of May 1, Telegraph readers were somewhat startled to read of four robberies which had been committed in the city the day before. Monday William Mahoney, who works in the warehouse of Schofield Bros. paper dealer, was arrested by Sgt. H. Kilpatrick and Policeman Greer on suspicion of committing probably the most remarkable of the four, that of stealing a stove.

The warehouse on Celebration street, used by McClary Manufacturing Company, was opened and a new range valued at \$32 last week.

Since that time special detective duty has been done by different members of the police force, and the regular man on the Marsh Road beat has not failed to make inquiries as to the whereabouts of the missing stove. To Policeman S. D. Hamm, it seems the honor of discovering the range is due. During last week he was on night duty on the Marsh Road, and Monday he informed Sgt. Kilpatrick that he was pretty sure he could locate the missing range. The sergeant accompanied the policeman to the house of Frederick Wilson, corner of Doherty street and City Road, and the stove was found in a pantry.

Acting on information received, it was thought best to arrest Mahoney on suspicion of stealing the stove. Policeman Hamm was left in charge of the stove, and on his way to Messrs. McClary's warehouse, which is near the McClary Company's, Sgt. Kilpatrick met Policeman Greer and together they placed Mahoney under arrest. The charge is burglary with intent to steal a stove and stealing a stove valued at \$32.

The police exonerated Mr. Wilson in whose house the stove was found, from all suspicion. They say that he bargained for the stove in good faith the day before it was stolen, believing he was getting a second hand article. Mr. Wilson handed to the police a receipt for \$18, signed by Mahoney.

The stove was taken to central police station. The police say the McClary was entered by means of a key.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. MARY McNAMARA

Fell Unconscious While in the Yard of Her Home Monday Evening.

Mrs. Mary McNamara, widow of John C. McNamara, while picking up a piece of board in the yard of her home, 229 Marsh Road, Monday night, about 7 o'clock, suddenly fell unconscious. She was lying face down on the ground and expired immediately. She was in her usual good health Monday and after supper she went out to the yard to pick up a piece of board. She stopped over to pick up a piece of board and as she did so she complained of a sudden pain in her heart.

She sank to the ground, her eyes were closed and she was unable to get up, so bystanders ran to tender her assistance. It was then found that she was dead.

She was carried into the house and Dr. G. O. Baxter summoned. He could do nothing, however. He said that in his opinion the cause of death was neuralgia of the heart. McNamara was well known in the district where she lived and was very highly respected. Her husband died a year ago, April 8. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Agnes, and her son, E. J. Everett, Dr. Inches and C. A. Everett.

The report of the board of directors first made reference to the death of the president, James Reynolds, who had occupied the office for twenty-eight years. The reports of C. A. Everett, secretary, and S. H. Hall, treasurer, were submitted and adopted.

The report of the secretary, Charles A. Everett, showed \$18,700.00 on hand in May, 1906. There were paid during the year \$1,011.79 in special grants, \$1,590 in periodical grants, and \$126.71 in office rent. The balance on hand was \$17,088.50, leaving the fund now \$17,946.21. The auditors, R. O'Brien and W. C. Jordan, reported the accounts correct.

CHURCH WORK AND WORKERS

The death of Rev. John Watson, "Ian MacLaren," has stirred an eloquent voice and arrested a magic pen.

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, he yearly added to his laurels and displayed the depth and versatility of his genius. He rivals Stevenson in graceful and apt phrasing, and Barrie scarcely excels him in delineating the pathos of life's triumphs and tragedies. He wrote many books on graver themes but they will scarcely live long after him. He was not an expert in theology and was neither clear in his thinking nor careful enough in expression. It was easy to cry "heretic" at him, yet his church refused to listen seriously to the charge. His name was mentioned as the probable successor of Dr. Oswald Deix in the principality of Westminster College, Cambridge. This is the theological seminary of the English Presbyterian church. He will be mourned with sincere sorrow by the whole English-speaking world.

During the current week Presbyterians in Canada have been celebrating the centenary of the ordination of Rev. Robt. Morrison, the first missionary to China of the London Missionary Society. He was born at Morpeth, Northumberland. On arrival in China he found that the teaching of religion was forbidden and he was more than once compelled to retire to the Portuguese territory at Macao. The East India Company offered him the position of translator at Canton, and as this afforded him a sure maintenance while it left him free for his missionary work, he accepted it and occupied the position for twenty-five years. His great work was the translation of the whole Bible into Chinese. He also prepared a Chinese dictionary which the East India Company published at a cost of \$75,000. Dr. Morrison was the apostle and pioneer missionary of China. He laid a broad and deep foundation where the difficulties that opposed him seemed insuperable. It is well that such men should be remembered. Without their self-sacrifice and courage we should not now be able to report the remarkable successes of modern efforts.

The following letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of Croydon is an evidence of the warm interest taken by the Anglican church in the special burdens resting upon her daughter in Canada.

Lambeth Palace, S. E., April 20, 1907. My Dear Bishop of Croydon,—I rejoice to learn that the Navy Mission is preparing to undertake the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is obviously impossible that the Canadian church, which has its hands more than full in meeting the requirements of the multitude of new settlers, can with its own staff and funds undertake also this vast temporary responsibility. The Navy Mission is in every sense the right body to give the required assistance, and I hope that their appeal for such aid may be able to meet the need. I am, yours very truly,

RANDALL CALVERT. The society has appealed to the public for \$20,000 at once for the religious work amongst Canadian navies. Already 20,000 men have been advertised for and many more will be needed.

Speaking recently at the Victoria Institute, Professor Sir William Ramsay, of Aberdeen University, dealt with the subject of Exploration in Asia-Minor as bearing on the Historical Truthfulness of the New Testament. He said that when the careful and thorough exploration of

Churches the wide world over will be asked to observe Sunday, May 19, as the World's Sunday School Day. On that Sabbath the World's Sunday School Convention will be in session at Boston. The average condition of the Sunday school as a great mission force or some other phase of Sunday school work. Effort will be made to have every Protestant Sunday school use a uniform devotional service.

Official sanction has been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Esperanto in the conduct of Divine service in the Church of England by utilizing a "Form of Divine Service" drawn up in that language by the Rev. G. J. Rust. The average condition of the Sunday school as a great mission force or some other phase of Sunday school work. Effort will be made to have every Protestant Sunday school use a uniform devotional service.

Report Also That New York, New Haven and Hartford Line Seeks Business Here. It is reported that the C. P. R. had secured control of the N. B. Southern railway and in this connection there is an interesting story that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway is trying to get into the maritime provinces. Having already acquired the Boston & Maine line, which owns or controls the Maine Central and the Washington Counties road, this giving the New York, New Haven & Hartford people a line from Calais and Vancouver to Boston.

It is reported that this company, which owns several coast steamship lines, may enter into competition with the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which may have a line of steamers running here. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, efforts of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to purchase the Dominion Atlantic railway were reported.

General Superintendent Downie, of the C. P. R., said Monday that he knew nothing of the C. P. R. having control of the New Brunswick Southern, and did not think it was likely. He had not heard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford line trying to get in.

VALLEY RAILROAD WORK VERY SOON Hon. Mr. Pugsley Sends Word That Survey Will Be Begun in About a Week. Premier Pugsley returned home Monday from Montreal and Ottawa. He made reference to the surveys to be made by MacKenzie & Mann for the proposed St. John valley railroad, the premier said he was informed that survey parties would commence work in about a week.

According to the bureau of immigration the total immigration into the United States from all countries for the six months ending with March aggregated 58,137 persons. This is a decrease of 5,521 over the same period in 1906.

A GOOD YEAR

Annual Meeting of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The annual meeting of the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum was held Monday afternoon in the mayor's office, Geo E. Fairweather, vice-president, presiding.

The retiring board of directors was reappointed and H. C. Rankine was added to fill the place made vacant by the death of Thomas A. Rankine, the late president. The directors will meet next Thursday to organize.

Reports were received from the secretary, J. H. A. L. Fairweather, and the treasurer, O. H. Warwick, showing a very satisfactory condition of affairs. The personal subscriptions received this year amounted to \$2,721.53, as compared with \$1,339.40 last year, an increase of \$1,382.13. Two generous bequests were received, \$1,000 from the late Mrs. Julia A. Turnbull and \$250 from the Francis G. Jordan estate.

There are now forty-one children in the home, which is an increase of five over last year's number.

The treasurer's report is as follows: St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum, in account with O. H. Warwick, treasurer, May 11th, 1907. Balance on hand May 1906. . . . \$4,477.48

RECEIPTS. Personal subscriptions. . . . \$2,721.53 Trinity Church grant from Dr. Bedford. . . . 100.00 Church collections. . . . 100.00 Interests on investments. . . . 1,641.00 Minute banking, memorial. . . . 40.00 Rents from city lots. . . . 122.00 From friends of children. . . . 818.00 Refund from bills. . . . 9.75 Total. . . . \$4,632.63

DEBITS. Julia C. Turnbull. . . . \$1,000.00 Francis G. Jordan. . . . 250.00 Total. . . . 1,250.00 Balance on hand May 1907. . . . \$3,382.63

ACQUIRED INVESTMENTS. Special deposit. . . . \$3,000.00 Special deposit. . . . 1,400.00 Withdrawals current expenses. . . . 200.00 Interest due. . . . 200.00 Total. . . . \$4,500.00

EXPENDITURES. Maintenance. . . . \$2,128.72 Fuel. . . . 148.30 Taxes. . . . 100.82 Printing. . . . 22.50 Insurance on building. . . . 72.00 Repairs. . . . 282.40 Sundries, small expenses. . . . 54.54 Total expenditure. . . . \$2,817.28

INVESTED DURING YEAR. Province of N. Y. bond. . . . \$1,000.00 City of Winnipeg bonds. . . . 2,000.00 United States bonds. . . . 47.00 Requests and accrued investments—special deposit bank. . . . 1,400.00 Balance on hand. . . . 922.64 Total. . . . \$4,517.64

TOTAL INVESTMENTS. Bonds and debentures. . . . \$15,400.00 Mortgages. . . . 12,700.00 Special bank deposit. . . . 1,400.00 City lots under lease \$122.00 per annum. . . . 40.00 Interest due. . . . 200.00 Rents due. . . . 122.00 Insurance on building, \$5,000.00. . . . 72.00 Insurance on furniture, \$1,000.00. . . . 282.40 Total. . . . \$29,966.44

ST. JOHN MAN GETS MEDAL

Frank C. Williams Has Memento of His Part in the Spanish War.

The Baltimore Sun, of May 8, has the following about a former St. John man, Frank C. Williams, son of T. P. Williams of 11 Orange street:

"Frank C. Williams, assistant boiler inspector in the office of the local inspector of steam vessels, received yesterday of the honor medals authorized by the act of congress of March 3, 1901, for the officers and men of the navy and marine corps of the United States who participated in the engagements with the Spanish naval forces in the waters of the West Indies during the war with Spain.

"The medal is given to Mr. Williams in recognition of services on board the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, at Mariel, July 5, 1898. The Prairie was named in honor of the death of twenty-one persons, whose bodies are in this city, though concluded that it was unable to assign a cause for the wreck.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., May 13.—The coroner's jury summoned to investigate Saturday a wreck at Honda and to fix the blame for the death of twenty-one persons, whose bodies are in this city, today concluded that it was unable to assign a cause for the wreck.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., May 13.—The coroner's jury that held an investigation over the bodies of eleven victims of the wreck, was unable to assign a cause for the wreck. The jury was composed of J. B. Goggin, M. P. P. for Kent county, and C. M. Legere, M. P. P. for Westminster county, with reference to repairs to a number of small bridges in their sections of the province which had been carried away by washouts during the freshet. It is understood the work will be carried out with as little delay as possible.

DIFFERENT VERDICTS ABOUT SHRINERS' DISASTER

One Jury Blames Railway, and the Other Could Not Assign Cause.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13.—The coroner's jury summoned to investigate Saturday a wreck at Honda and to fix the blame for the death of twenty-one persons, whose bodies are in this city, today concluded that it was unable to assign a cause for the wreck.

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Guard (running along up the train which has been stopped by a passenger—Who pulled the communication cord?) Old maid ranges for the usual repairs to all the bridge, especially the section from Lawlor's lake to Rothsay.

While in the city, the chief commissioner was in conference with J. B. Goggin, M. P. P. for Kent county, and C. M. Legere, M. P. P. for Westminster county, with reference to repairs to a number of small bridges in their sections of the province which had been carried away by washouts during the freshet. It is understood the work will be carried out with as little delay as possible.

Guard (running along up the train which has been stopped by a passenger—Who pulled the communication cord?) Old maid ranges for the usual repairs to all the bridge, especially the section from Lawlor's lake to Rothsay.

One Good Thing Deserves Another. New Century Ball... (Advertisement for a ball game or similar event)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE...

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 15, 1907

THE CANADIAN SPIRIT

To what extent are Canadians today suspicious of British negotiations with the United States and discontented with Britain's protection of Canadian interests?

The Toronto News, in discussing these matters, expresses an opinion which may excite considerable discussion in the Dominion and in Great Britain. It says: "There is a curious feeling that Great Britain is the last extreme garrison of the United States against Canada or Newfoundland, and that it is vital to our self-respect that questions outstanding between Ottawa and Washington should remain outstanding or should be settled by Canadian negotiators."

In a general way the News is right. It should be said further, no doubt, that the present dissatisfaction, already much less than it was immediately after the Alaskan boundary award, will gradually die out in the absence of any fresh cause for discontent, any new occurrence giving rise to a sense of injustice. And, conversely, an announcement of what Canada would regard as another sacrifice of her interests for the purpose of propitiating Washington would create a situation more strained than that which immediately followed the victory of Messrs. Lodge, Turner, Root and Alverton over the two Canadian boundary commissioners.

News records "an amazing growth of national feeling in Canada" during the last four years. "This," it says, "does not mean hostility to British connection, but an increasing sense of the importance of this country, and particularly of the sense of independence of the United States. Possibly the irritation which was aroused by the Alaskan award has not wholly disappeared, and in that unfortunate incident Sir Wilfrid Laurier may now find unexpected support for his position at the Colonial Conference. It is a fact that Mr. Bryce was profoundly impressed by his visit to Canada and by the almost angry manifestations of impatience with American demands and British negotiators which found expression at the Canadian Club dinners at Ottawa and at Toronto. It is known that he found the feeling very different from what he had been led to expect, and that he went back to Washington gravely disturbed at the temper of Canadian sentiment."

In this connection the News refers to the formation of Canadian Clubs in every centre of importance. In seeking to measure the meaning of these organizations it says that they "consist of young and aggressive Canadians, and while they have no fixed policy, they have become formidable forces in the making of public opinion and in the expression of an aggressive Canadian feeling. They are developing a stalwart Canadian spirit and a temper which is keenly intolerant of political rascality at home, or of neglect of Canadian interests abroad. There is no Canada First movement in the sense of political independence, but there is a movement of steadily increasing proportions which makes the character of the nation, the development of its resources and the protection of its territorial interests questions of supreme concern in Canadian politics."

There is nothing in all this to disturb Mr. Bryce gravely, but if his discovery is such as the News describes, and if he passes it along to the British government and the British people, making it clear that Canada is not disposed to have her interests sacrificed to promote friendship in another direction, grave difficulties may be avoided in the future. At the same time the nature of the reception to Mr. Stead in this country is not to be overlooked. He finds that talk which excites no comment in London is regarded as distinctly distasteful here.

AS GORKY SAW IT

New York did not like Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist. Gorky returns the compliment with interest. He wrote of the American metropolis as "The City of the Yellow Devil." A translation of his article now appears in an American re-

view. A few sentences will serve to show the sort of picture he draws: "The street is a greasy, ravenous throat; therein, somewhere deep down, float the town's murky food-scrap-living people. Everywhere—over head, under foot, on a level—lives and roars sinister iron, triumphing in its victory. Evoked into life by the power of gold, inspired thereby, it envelops man in its close meshes, stuns him, drains blood and marrow, devours muscles and nerves, grows and expands. Spreading its claws ever wider, reposing on silent beggarhood; its green, bloodless, bone-stretched face I am acquainted with. . . . Yet the horrors of destitution on the east side are blacker than anything known to me."

The obvious retort which is made by New Yorkers is that a man is pretty sure to find what he is looking for. In New York, had he cared to search beyond the haunts of vice and squalor, Gorky could have found much to admire. However, since he sought out the seamy side, it cannot be said with justice that the picture is much overdrawn. Within a few hours' journey from the city, or even less, green fields and good air are available at no great cost. Yet thousands more who have come to it from Europe, have never gone above the Harlem river, remaining ignorant of the advantages of the country, or deliriously preferring the fearful conditions that rule in the slums, where crime and shame and want are accepted without question, where, indeed, any condition but these would not be understood. Not even "The Bitter One," as Gorky is called, could exaggerate the wretchedness and repulsiveness of New York's underworld. To describe it, as so many have done, is to do no great service. Gorky's purpose seems no greater than to cast these conditions in the teeth of a city which failed to give him the reception he thought he deserved; and literary art so employed must be of an exceptionally high grade if the employment is to be justified.

HOME TRUTHS

Britain, says a bold writer in the London Times, should not ask the Colonies to help pay for or carry on wars in which they have no interest and which are conducted only for the benefit of England's commerce. This writer is a strong Imperialist, but he argues that too many Englishmen are unfair in discussing the question of Imperial defence. He is convinced that Britain should give a preference to the Colonies, and he connects the preference with the question of defence. He argues that preferential trade would build up a community of interest in the commerce of the Empire and would thus strengthen the argument for colonial contributions to common defence. Not a few Colonials have long maintained that military considerations were at the bottom of the Chamberlain policy, and this Times writer frankly avows as such.

But he is more interesting when he takes up the matter of British wars, their causes, and the interests for which they usually are carried on. Few Englishmen, he says, realize that as a rule it has been the policy of England which has tended to involve the Empire. During the last twenty years the Empire has again and again been on the verge of war with one or more of the "great European powers." He insists that "the cause of danger has not been the defence of any common Imperial interest, but the defence of purely English commercial interests threatened all over the world by the territorial and economic expansion of other powers."

"Not only was it unreasonable to expect the colonies to share in the ever-increasing burden of armaments which the defence of these interests involved, but from the point of view of the Colonies, it was by no means pleasant to be exposed to the possible danger of hostilities arising from disputes in which they had no interest. The fear of being 'dragged into the vortex of British militarism,' so often expressed in the Colonies, and so genuinely entertained in many quarters, is really only a confused and illogical expression of a very real and justifiable apprehension of being burdened with armaments and dragged into wars in defence of interests which are not the interests of the Colonies."

HORRORS OF GERMAN AFRICA

Prof. Leseock, in the address he delivered here recently, referred to the failure of Germany as a colonizer. He mentioned the fact that while the Kaiser's subjects in German possessions are numbered by the million more than five or six thousand real Germans live in these possessions and of these four out of every five are in the army or dependent upon it, and so are forced to live in the countries Germany is trying to rule. German South Africa is the principal colony, and how miserable and tragic have been the German operations there is only now becoming known to the world at large. A well informed publicist places German Africa in the Congo class, and his information amply justifies the indictment.

Although rigorous official censorship has hidden the facts hitherto, the truth is coming out now about the native war that Germany has been carrying on for the last three years. "That the campaign was costing an expenditure of blood and treasure out of proportion to the value of the country, and the honor and glory to be gained in a conflict with native forces, was shown," he says, "by the

ber of troops sent to the colony and the money voted by the Reichstag for the prosecution of the war. From what has leaked out in the way of news through native channels in British and Portuguese South Africa, the campaign has been a series of merciless reprisals on both sides. The country, sterile enough in the most favorable seasons and conditions, has been frequently swept by fire, designedly started to deprive native herds of grazing, and again lighted by the native to retard the march of pursuing troops. With their country thus desolated and unable to continue the conflict for want of food, the Hereros took the only course open to them and attempted to trek 500 miles across the terrible Kalahari Desert to British territory in the vicinity of Lake Ngami. Their number is stated to have been 15,000. The horrors of that flight of hunted natives, two-thirds of them women and children, may be imagined but not described. Only 4,000 reached their destination, 11,000 having perished of starvation by the way. Like the famines of the Congo region, these horrors are calculated to give the natives of Africa a singular view of the blessings of civilization and of the Christianity which the white nations profess."

Germany, however, is not to be lectured and threatened like Belgium. No nation is indignant enough over these horrors to talk of interference. The military power of the Kaiser covers a multitude of sins in the eyes of the world's diplomats. The British, who have taken several large slices of Africa for themselves are not in a good position to examine German methods too carefully.

THE BALANCE IN INDIA

Two statements of weight concerning the situation in India are the comfort of those who believe the present disturbance is not going to amount to much—first, that there are no such conditions now as preceded the Mutiny, and second, that the Mahometans, who form a strong fighting force in India, are opposed in every way to the present movement and to the Hindus, who greatly outnumber them and whose success would mean oppression for the followers of Mahomet. If the Hindus were masters, it is argued, they and the Mahometans would be cutting each others' throats within a month.

For all that, the main question is answered—and events within the next few months will answer it—as to the strength of the agitation for home rule among the Hindus, who outnumber the Mahometans by nearly ten to one. The Scottish American says of the Indian disturbance: "It is sincerely to be hoped that there is not such a thing brewing as another Indian Mutiny. Troubles are increasing in the Punjab and other parts of the empire which have already resulted in rioting and which it is feared may lead to insurrection. As yet few fear that the government will not be able to maintain its authority and to suppress all disturbances, for Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the Indian army, is a host in himself; but it is an unpleasant thing being compelled to use any degree of force."

"There is no adequate cause for the present trouble; it is of purely artificial origin. There are no alleged grievances such as provoked the Mutiny, only some vague desire for some change in the constitution of the empire. For instance, the Hindus want to vote for a parliament, and to have under their own hands all the intricate machinery of representative government. These Hindus overlook the fact that never in all their history have they been a united nation, nor yet a self-governing one. When left to themselves they were necessarily in a state of chaos. All that they have since gained in the way of civilization and good government has been obtained from British rule."

"The Mahometans form only a large minority of the people of India, but they possess the major part of its intelligence and substance. They are taking no part in the present fanatical agitation, and that is a very good sign. So far from supporting the agitation the Mahometans are strongly against it, and have assured Britain of their continued loyalty and devotion. It is hinted that they have a purely selfish motive for doing this—that they are afraid to trust themselves to the rule of the Hindu majority, and consider that their guarantee for protection rests in continued British supremacy. That is true. Without British rule the Hindus and Mahometans would soon be at swords' points. Even the Hindus, of whom there are numerous tribes, would soon be at war among themselves."

"But what the Hindus may or may not know about self-government, or what their troubles might be if they had their own way, are matters aside from the main issue. What is the extent of the agitation for the overthrow of British rule? No doubt Lord Kitchener will be able to deal with it now, but the civil rulers will have to get to the bottom of it and remove the cause or the trouble will recur."

THREE YEARS

The rule is no matter how terrible a railway accident may be, no one is punished. While the horror is fresh in the public mind there is a demand that the responsibility be fixed and the blunders or crimes punished. Sometimes no one is held to blame. Sometimes the coroner's jury returns a meaningless verdict. But the common thing is to punish nobody. The public is quick to forget, and the crown officials are not eager to proceed against the officers or employees of a railway company when the evidence is such that a conviction may be regarded as doubtful. The net result of Canadian and American practice in these matters has been to encourage criminal carelessness and to sanction dangerous roadbuilding. In Guelp on Saturday Mr. Justice Riddell had before him for sentence a Grand Trunk conductor arrested in connection with a train wreck which was clearly due to negligence and in which three men were killed. The conductor had been on

duty for twenty hours at a stretch and had fallen asleep at a time when he should have been guarding the safety of the passengers. He said afterwards that he had placed the blame upon others. It was proved in court that the company had not compelled him to work more than eight hours without rest, though obviously it had permitted him to do so. Men were scarce, and he kept on working because of the extra money he would earn. Justice Riddell, after a trenchant review of the facts, sent the conductor to prison for three years, and announced his intention to direct the attention of the crown officials to the responsibility of the prisoner's superior—the railway officials who allowed an exhausted man to take out a train the safety of whose passengers demanded the services of an alert and vigilant conductor.

The public, which has regarded the growing frequency of train wrecks with uneasiness, will commend the judge, who thus reverses the common rule that investigations of railroad horrors are to be followed by no reforming action on the part of the courts. The conductor in this case meets the fate of the sentinel who sleeps at his post.

The next step is to punish the men whose neglect of public safety led to the sending out of a train in the charge of a man who should have been in bed. The people who pay conductors' salaries and railroad dividends are entitled to as great a degree of security as can be had through the strict observance of reasonable precautions throughout the service. The courts and the law officers of the crown must see that they do not get less.

A GREAT PROJECT

The engineers who have been examining the Georgian Bay Canal route, and whose report will be presented to Parliament at the next session, estimate the cost of the work at \$105,000,000. The surveys have cost \$600,000, and if the expenditure is a good indication the information with which the House will have to deal should be ample and thorough. The commission has discovered no engineering difficulties of a formidable character, though we may suppose that the sum they deem necessary to complete the canal is sufficient to move mountains.

The canal would link the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence by a 21-foot waterway and shorten the route from Ft. William to Montreal by some 400 miles. The Ottawa and French rivers, and several extensive lakes, would be utilized in reaching the route, and this, it is held, would lead to the opening up of immense forest and mineral tracts the products of which would find cheap water carriage to the world's markets. The proposed depth of the canal would enable a sea-going steamer to load at Fort William for Liverpool. Probably such ships might add to their cargo at Montreal on the way seaward. The saving in the matter of transporting grain alone is a matter which excites the strongest hopes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken from time to time, with considerable confidence concerning the Georgian Bay plan, and the report of the commission may be said to have brought the canal within range. For a year or two the country may hesitate over the initial cost; but work on the canal will probably be started before very long.

The Maritime Provinces will have to pay their share of the cost of this great waterway when it comes. They will do so cheerfully upon the assurance that Parliament regards as immediately necessary the equipment of Maritime ports for the proper handling of the great water traffic which must go forward after inland navigation is closed by the frost.

SO FAR SO GOOD

Much that was favorable was said of the Lemuieux conciliation bill when it was introduced, but after it became law there were many to predict that it would fail in practice. The measure gives no final power of compulsion, but as a matter of fact no law can compel either employer or employee to accept conditions which they believe to be unjust. The government can preserve order, but it cannot fix wages in private enterprises. The Lemuieux act contemplates the prevention of strikes due to misunderstanding or to injustice which may be redressed through examination, publicity and conciliation. It has had two severe tests already and it may fairly be said to give promise of satisfactory results in both cases. The Ottawa Journal is satisfied that the measure will be of even greater service than its friends predicted.

The value of the principle of conciliation in labor disputes has been notably demonstrated in the Western Canadian coal fields, the Journal says. Mr. King, deputy minister of labor, upon his arrival at Fernie (B. C.), got first hand information as to the causes of the differences between the mine operators and mine workers, and as a result of his inquiry and of the consequent conciliatory councils of the parties he was able to draft a two years' agreement which was accepted by the operators, and subsequently upon a majority vote, accepted by the workers and signed by their representatives. In the meantime the provisions of the act commonly known as the Lemuieux Act, for want of an acceptable short title, had been put in force to the extent of the appointment of a board of inquiry and conciliation. All that this board had to do, however, was to receive from the parties notification that their differences had been adjusted.

SURRENDER OF THE LAST STORE IN THE OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Harvey's Celebration on 17th

Carnival of Big Values and Little Prices at Opening of New Store—the Fourth. SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF PARTICULARS, this space cannot contain all there is to tell. Briefly, J. N. HARVEY is going to observe the addition of his fourth store with a BARGAIN FEAST OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS for Men and Boys; also, CUSTOM TAILORING that has never been surpassed for Genuine Values and Newness of Goods. No bluffs, no misrepresentations, no old goods, no sharp practices. Everything honest and above-board. MONEY BACK IF ARTICLES ARE NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

Send in Your Mail Orders and Requests for Price List Right Away. MEN'S SUITS - \$3.75 up MEN'S EXTRA PANTS - 98c. up RAINCOATS - 5.85 up BOYS' SHORT PANTS - 39c. up BOYS' SUITS - .98 up MEN'S VESTS - 49c. up MEN'S UNDERWEAR - .39 up MEN'S NECKTIES - 19c. up BOYS' HOSIERY - .19 up MEN'S HATS - 65c. up MEN'S SOCKS - .8 up Handkerchiefs, Braces, Etc.

10 Per Cent. Cut on all Tailoring Orders During the Sale.

J. N. HARVEY, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, St. John.

ate's judgment appears to be about as lame as his verse.

FORT WILLIAM CAN BE MADE AN OCEAN PORT

Ottawa, May 12.—The Georgian Bay canal commission has practically completed at a cost of some \$600,000 a thorough survey of the proposed twenty-one foot waterway from Georgian Bay to Montreal via the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. The report of the commission, giving full and reliable details as to the whole cost of the completed canal, the location and character of the structural work required, the water-power available, etc., is now in course of preparation, and will be presented to parliament early next session. For the first time the country will then have reliable and adequate information as to the cost and feasibility of this great project which has now been before the public for half a century.

The engineers of the commission have not yet completed a final estimate as to the whole cost of the canal, but from the information now available it is safe to say that the total expenditure required for continuous and easily navigable waterway with a minimum depth of twenty-one feet from Georgian Bay to tide water, will be close to \$105,000,000.

The report, when presented, will also show that from an engineering standpoint the enterprise is entirely feasible with no very difficult engineering difficulties to surmount. The only question for parliament to consider will be whether the benefits which will accrue to the dominion through the construction of a waterway making Fort William practically an ocean port and shortening the present distance by water from Fort William to Montreal by more than 400 miles, will justify an expenditure larger by \$10,000,000 than has been spent altogether on the great lakes and St. Lawrence waterways system.

The engineers have been able to solve the chief engineering problem of the canal, namely the question of maintaining a sufficient water supply across the height of land between Lake Nipissing and Trout Lake.

One of the most interesting features of the report will be the statement that it will be easily possible, at a moderate expenditure, to considerably reduce the flood level of the Ottawa and increase the low water level by a system of dams and concrete tributary waterways. This would result in increasing wonderfully the value of the water-powers now available, would prove of great benefit to the lumbering interests of the Ottawa valley, and would also serve to materially raise the low water level in Montreal harbor.

It is estimated that with the completion of the canal, there will be 500,000 horse-power available along its course, almost as much as is available at Niagara. With so much cheap power available, and with its great resources of iron ore and timber, the Ottawa valley would doubtless become one of the greatest manufacturing centres of the continent.

Referring to the early construction of the canal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently said that if he had the money to do so he would begin work tomorrow.

MT. ALLISON TO HAVE HALF MILE RACE TRACK

Sackville, May 11.—One of the most pleasing recollections of the season was held at Beethoven Hall last evening, Miss Mary Lindsay Peitchard, of Halifax, giving a vocal recital in which she displayed much talent, and exhibited excellent training. Miss Smith possesses a full and well developed voice which she controls perfectly. She was presented with a handsome bouquet.

FARMER'S DWELLING AT BROWN'S FLATS BURNED

Home of Charles H. Coram Destroyed With Loss of \$3,000 or \$4,000. Brown's Flats, May 10.—(Special)—The large double dwelling house here belonging to Charles H. Coram together with the outbuildings, was totally destroyed by fire this morning with an estimated loss of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. There was very little insurance, only about \$700 in all.

Mr. Coram was away from home, but his wife, who was in the house, escaped with only the clothing she wore. Mr. Coram's mother, who is eighty years old and occupied half of the house, was the heaviest loser as she saved nothing. Besides her furniture and the clothes belonging between \$20 and \$30 which she had in the house.

The neighbors gathered quickly to the scene and worked hard trying to save the building, which was a story and a half high, but in spite of their efforts it was totally destroyed together with a number of outhouses attached.

They did succeed in saving some of the furniture belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Coram, although all that contained on second floor and the clothes belonging to Mr. Coram and his wife were destroyed. The flames were prevented from spreading to a small blacksmith's shop and the barn, which was quite near the house.

The origin of the fire seems to be somewhat of a mystery. It caught on the roof. Mr. Coram is a highly successful farmer and has been councillor for his parish for the last five years. It is probable he will rebuild right away.

HAD TO SWIM FOR IT

Three Carleton Men Thrown Out of Boat Near Taylor's Island. Three Carleton men, William Davis Brady Nice and Clyde Ferguson, had a narrow escape from drowning while boating off Taylor's Island Thursday afternoon. Soon after dinner the three started in a sail boat for Taylor's Island in search of duck. When they reached the island Nice speared a duck and fired.

The boat had not enough ballast, it is thought, and in jibing her to get the duck the boat was upset and the men were thrown into the sea.

Being unable to reach the boat they swam about forty yards to a big rock off the shore, and there they remained until a fisherman from down the bay came to their assistance and brought them and their boat to Carleton. Had the men not been strong swimmers, it is altogether likely they would have perished.

A Woman's Shortcomings

(By Elizabeth Barrett Browning.) She has laughed as softly as if she sighed, She has counted six, and over, Of a purse well filled, and a heart well tried— Oh, each a worthy lover They give her time, for her soul must slip Where the world has set the grooving. She will lie to none with her fair red lip— But love seeks true love's love.

GO, LADY DEAR, TO THE NIGHT GUARD

And drop a smile to the bringer, Then smile as sweetly, when he is far, At the voice of an indoor singer. Bask tenderly beneath tender eyes— Glimpse lightly on their removing. And join new vows to old perjuries— But dare not call it loving.

Unless you can think when the song is done, No other is soft in the rhythm— Being breathless, or even better you, Unless you can dream that his faith is fast, Though you behave and unbehaving— Unless you can die when the dream is past— Oh, never call it loving!

WHAT YOU NEED

"What you need," said the doctor, "is a change of scenery." "I know it," replied the manager of the one-night stand company, "but, confound it, I didn't come to talk business with you. I'd like to find out about this buzzing in my ears."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THIRTY MYSTIC SHRINERS DEAD IN TERRIBLE WRECK

Special Running at Terrific Speed Struck Defective Switch

Engine Turned Somersault and Dining Car, in Which 32 People Were Eating Lunch, Fell on Top of It and Most of Them Were Killed or Roasted to Death--Many Are Terribly Injured and Cannot Live.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 12--Thirty one dead and a score injured, tonight comprise the casualties of the wreck at Honda yesterday of the Imperial special train of the Santa Fe...

The wreck occurred at 2:35 o'clock, an hour and forty minutes after the train had left Santa Barbara. The statement that the train was making high speed when it struck the defective switch is borne out by the fact that it covered the sixty-one miles of crooked track from Santa Barbara to Honda in one hundred minutes...

Roasted Alive. The dining car, in which were thirty-two persons eating luncheon, fell directly on the demolished locomotive. Nearly every person in the dining car was killed. Scores were scalded by steam escaping from disconnected pipes. The rear coaches jammed against the first wreckage, plunging in those who might otherwise have escaped. Several imprisoned in the debris were roasted alive.

Engineer Frank Chapman was pitched with the cab 25 feet beyond the engine. He got up and ran a mile, seeking help, before he discovered his arm was broken and that he was severely scalded. Only two of the nine men of the dining car crew are numbered among the dead. The remainder, though cooked up in the narrow kitchen and pantry, sustained only minor injuries.

Terrible Scenes. Mrs. John W. Cutler, of Binghamton (N.Y.), was in the baggage car at the time of the crash to rearrange her trunk. Her body was driven through the floor, and the wrecked car had to be jacked up before the body could be released.

The dead. San Francisco, May 11--The following official despatch has been received at Southern Pacific headquarters: Extra 2412, Engineer Chapman, with Shriners, derailed at Honda, sixty-five miles north of Santa Barbara, caused by an obstruction on the track wrecking the engine, baggage car, dining car, broken in two; three sleepers derailed, not badly damaged.

Warren Osborne, I. C. R. brakeman, killed at Moncton. Moncton, May 11--(Special)--Warren Osborne, I. C. R. brakeman, engaged in shunting in the west end of Moncton yard, had his life extinguished this morning by falling beneath a shunted car. Osborne with Foreman Jos. McLennan, brakeman John McArdle and Harry Wallace, were engaged on shunting No. 2. Driver Joe McLaren, in the west end of the yard.

Aberdeen Disabled. River Steamer Towed Back to Indian-stown Sunday. Hard luck seems to be the fate of the steamer Aberdeen. On Saturday the Washademoak stern wheeler met with the third mishap of the season. Just before leaving Wickham wharf Saturday afternoon the crank shaft was broken and the cylinder head is said to have become loosened.

ST. JOHN SHOONER ASHORE AND FLOATED. Biddeford, Me., May 10--The two-masted schooner Maggie Miller, from St. John (N.B.) for Boston, with lumber, in command of Captain J. A. Hawkey, went ashore today on Nigger Island Ledge, off Biddeford Pool, but was floated late in the afternoon unharmed. The schooner put into Biddeford Pool for an anchorage last night, and was driven ashore early today by the high wind and a strong tide. The crew of the Fletcher's Neck Life Saving Station assisted in getting the schooner afloat at high tide. It is expected that she will proceed tomorrow morning.

C. T. P. Work Begun in New Brunswick. W. P. Collins, accountant on the trans-continental engineering staff, has resigned and accepted the position of accountant with Lyons & White, the contractors for division 5 between Edmundston and the Quebec boundary. He is succeeded in the St. John office by W. J. O'Brien, of Bathurst.

North Shore Ouhelows Maych to Ouhelows. Chatham, N. B., May 12--(Special)--The Ouhelows of Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown assembled in the hall at Douglastown this forenoon and accompanied by the Douglastown land marcher to St. Mark's church, where an earnest and appropriate sermon was preached by pastor, Rev. F. C. Simpson. There was a flurry of snow last night.

A TRUE MISFORTUNE. Your wife has run away with your chauffeur! My poor friend, how unhappy you must be! Oh, yes. He was such an excellent chauffeur!--Le Hirre.

A Prince Born to Alfonso and Queen Victoria



THE CELEBRATION OUTSIDE THE SPANISH ROYAL PALACE, MADRID

Madrid, Spain, May 10--Queen Victoria gave birth to a son today who becomes heir to the throne of Spain. The birth of the royal heir has been awaited with eager interest throughout Spain. This was intensified early this morning when the first word came from the palace that the accouchement of the queen was imminent. The news spread like wild-fire and crowds flocked to the great plaza fronting the royal palace.

The glad tidings with mingled feelings of enthusiasm and emotion. That the queen had been blessed with a son, a male heir to the throne, was no less welcome than the happy event itself. In no monarchical country in the world is the ceremonial observed at the birth of the first offspring of the King and Queen so rigidly stated and formal as in Spain, and on this occasion so significant for the Bourbon Dynasty, when an heir to the throne was so anxiously awaited, nothing was omitted from the courtly etiquette.

NEWS OF WOLFVILLE AND ANNAPOLIS VALLEY. Wolfville, N. S., May 11--Mrs. Charles H. Burden, who has been spending the winter in Parrsboro, returned home on Wednesday. Mrs. Lawrence, who has been staying at her old home at St. John for a few days, left yesterday, in company with her father, Senator Ellis, for a trip to England.

BATHURST GIRL TO MARRY CLERGYMAN. Halifax, N. S., May 12--(Special)--The marriage is announced to take place shortly of the Rev. Joseph A. Greenleaf, pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian church, Sydney, to Mabel, youngest daughter of the late A. W. T. Desbrisay, of Bathurst.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

THE U. N. B. AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A Reply to Prof. Andrews' Recent Letter--The Strong Position Occupied by the University of New Brunswick--Some Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir--It is a comfort to know that there is such unanimity of opinion as seems to prevail relative to the duty of the state to make adequate provision for technical education. It should be easy to convince New Brunswick people as a whole, that a New Brunswick institution will appeal much more strongly to the young men of New Brunswick and do more toward the solution of the particular problems of our province than one located in Nova Scotia and controlled by the people of Nova Scotia.

G. T. R. CONDUCTOR ST. JOHN CAPTAIN SET TO PRISON OST WITH CREW. Joseph Thompson Slept While on Duty and Caused a Wreck. H. Priddle and Seven Men on Island City Given Up for Lost.

Guelp, Ont., May 12--Three years in the penitentiary was the sentence yesterday of Joseph Thompson, a conductor in charge of a G. T. P. freight train, responsible for the wreck at Gourock last September, when three men were killed.

OTTAWA MAN STRICKEN DEAD AT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE. Ottawa, May 12--Judge Ewing, of Chicago, delivered a lecture this afternoon in the Russell Theatre on Christian Science. E. P. Johnson, an insurance agent, who resides on Cooper street, was in the audience and died from heart disease. Johnson's daughter was alongside of him when his father threw back his head. He was removed to a side room, and expired before medical aid arrived. Only a few in the theatre knew what had happened, and the lecture went on as if nothing had occurred.

G. T. P. CREATES BOOM AT EDMUNDSTON. Edmundston, May 11--Edmundston is now experiencing a decided boom on account of being the headquarters for the construction of the Quebec-Grand Falls section of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Real estate has increased in price, and houses command almost any rent. Well-to-do families are moving out and renting their furnished residences to officials. Real estate has increased in price, and houses command almost any rent. Well-to-do families are moving out and renting their furnished residences to officials. Real estate has increased in price, and houses command almost any rent. Well-to-do families are moving out and renting their furnished residences to officials.

SMALLPOX CASE AT DARTMOUTH. Halifax, N. S., May 12--(Special)--A case of smallpox was discovered in Dartmouth today, when Mrs. George deKoning was found to be suffering from the disease. Her house, with the whole family, is now quarantined. The woman's husband is one of the crew of the government steamer Lily, which runs to the quarantine station at Lawlor's Island. It may account for the occurrence of the case. It is said to be of a mild type.

CONFIRMATION AT HAROURT. Harcourt, May 10--Bishop Richardson held confirmation service in St. Matthew's church here last evening when four candidates were presented by Rev. Mr. Martin, rector of the church.

MT. ALLISON CLOSING EXERCISES PROGRAMME. Friday, May 24, 8 p. m., Linsley Hall--Shakespearean recital by Mrs. Joseph Edridge Southwick, Emerson College of Oratory. Saturday, May 25, 10 a. m., Exhibition of academy gymnasium class. Saturday, May 25, 10 a. m., Beethoven Hall--Demonstration by household science students with papers on the aims and ideals of the department. Inspection of household science rooms by Rev. W. A. Aiken. Saturday, May 25, 2 p. m., athletic grounds Sports of Mount Allison Athletic Association. Saturday, May 25, 7 p. m., closing reception--Ladies' College. Sunday, May 26, 11 a. m., Methodist Church--Annual meeting theological union with lecture before the union by Rev. Douglas Henneberry. B. A. Annapolis Royal (N.S.), subject, The Church and the Child. Tuesday, May 28, 9 to 12 a. m., university library--Meeting of senate. Monday, May 27, 7:30 p. m., Linsley Hall--Annual exercises, Ladies' College. Tuesday, May 28, 9 a. m., Memorial Hall--Annual meeting of Mount Allison Society. Tuesday, May 28, 2:30 p. m., Ladies' College--Business meeting of Alumnae Society. Tuesday, May 28, 7:30 p. m., Linsley Hall--University convocation. Tuesday, May 28, 8:30 p. m., dining room--Ladies' College--Annual supper. Wednesday, May 29, 10 a. m., university library--Annual meeting of the board of regents. The Museum of Fine Arts will be open free of charge to visitors as follows: Saturday, May 25, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; Monday, May 27, 9 to 10:30 a. m., 2:30 to 5 p. m.; Tuesday, May 28, 10 to 12 a. m., 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. The work of the art students for the year will be found in the studio on the presentation of Prof. Hammond, R. C. A., containing some of his recent works, will be open to visitors. Return tickets for one fare may be obtained by visitors at all stations of the L. C. & N. B. R. and P. E. I. railways. Visitors will please be sure and ask for a standard certificate when they purchase their tickets. A free return ticket will be given them by the L. C. & N. B. R. agent at Sackville on the presentation of this certificate duly signed.

THE GHOST OF LOCHRAIN, OR THE UNDERGROUND SYNDICATE

BY MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON, AUTHOR OF "THE PRINCESS PASSES," "THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR," ETC.

CHAPTER VII—(Continued.)

Elspeth had fancied that she would not like the dark, handsome woman, who was too foreign in appearance, in the somewhat narrow opinion of a young girl, to be freely trusted. But she found her prejudice melting in the unexpected charm of the Countess's manner; and, besides, she would scarcely have been human not to be a little flattered by the evident wish of so magnificent a person to win her regard.

She had never met any one at all resembling the Countess Radepolski; she had never seen a room so littered with beautiful things as the Countess's small sitting room, nor had she ever imagined a tea gown so wonderful as that in which the dark beauty received her.

Elspeth wrote a letter or two from the Countess's dictation, and then the lady made a pause to ask questions about the typewriting machine. She showed such an intelligent interest that Elspeth was pleased, and then would not be satisfied unless the girl explained something about the system of shorthand. "But you are so young and pretty to be earning your living all alone in the world," said the Countess, with her fascinating roll of the "r."

"You must tell me about yourself. I would rather hear you talk than write more letters."

Elspeth demurred at first on the plea of wanting time, but the Countess laughed, and said she found it more amusing to waste time than to do more other things; that was what time was for, to be wasted by nice people, such as they both were. So the girl was drawn into talk about herself, as she had been by John Kenrich, though in a very different way, and at last was led on, before she quite knew what she was doing, to discuss the people she had met in the hotel.

The Countess was enthusiastic in praise of Lady Hilary Lambart, but did not like the mother, and Elspeth was only just prudent enough not to exclaim, "Neither do I!" However, her face must have been expressive, for the Countess said: "Ah, I see you agree with my opinion, though you are too wise to say so in words. You are only a young girl, quite a child, yet I see you have a remarkable insight into human nature. It is a great gift. What a pity men have not got it, where women are concerned! And the nice man's mind, the less he seems to know of women, the more he is likely to be deceived. There's good Mr. Kenrich, for instance. I have not even met him yet, but I have eyes, and already I see that Lady Lambart intends to marry him."

"I hope she won't," exclaimed Elspeth, lured out of her prudence. "So do I, for his sake, though I do not know him. They say she is horribly poor and in debt. It is his money she thinks of, for he is not her sort of man, at all. Cannot you—as it seems you are helping him with some important work—find a way of warning him against such a schemer?"

"I don't see how I possibly could," said Elspeth. "It is a pity. But perhaps you are too young to undertake such a diplomatic mission. By and by I shall know him, perhaps, and then I will try to do it so cleverly that he will not even know it has been done. Only, unfortunately, I fear he has been in some manner prejudiced against me. He looks at me with cold eyes, which do not seem to see me at all, and—I am not quite used to that."

"I should think not," Elspeth replied. "Do, if you care, speak kindly of me to the gentleman. I fancy your opinion—you are so young and frank—would have weight with a man like Mr. Kenrich. Perhaps he thinks I grieve him the blue diamond which was once in my

dead husband's family, but I don't. I am glad for him to have it, for I believe it is a good man. But I should dearly love to know if the diamond is as beautiful as those say who have seen it. It is such a strange mischance that I never have seen it myself, but I should like to describe it to me afterwards, wouldn't you?"

"Of course I will," answered Elspeth. "What a dear child you are!" cried the Countess, patting her head, and giving her a charming smile, with dark eyes alight. Still, Elspeth asked herself afterward if she had said anything which might give the impression that she knew Mr. Kenrich had brought the diamond to Lochrain with him. She remembered how Lady Lambart had exclaimed against his impudence in mentioning it before a stranger, therefore she supposed the presence of the jewel in the house would not be spoken about. However, on reflection, she decided that she had committed no imprudence; and as Countess Radepolski was a rich woman, with many remarkable jewels of her own, her interest in Mr. Kenrich's blue diamond could not possibly be a dangerous one.

The following day, as it happened, the subject of the diamond was brought up, and the girl had an opportunity of keeping her promise to the Countess, if she would.

Lady Hilary, with Lady Hilary, came to the sitting room door just as Elspeth was finishing her work for Mr. Kenrich, but at sight of the young stenographer, made as if she would retire.

"Oh, I thought you would be alone by this time," she said. You told me she hour, but— (she glanced at her bracelet watch) "I see we're a few minutes before time."

"It doesn't matter; we have finished," said Kenrich. "You shall see my treasures such as they are."

"Pray, let us wait," began Lady Lambart, significantly, but Kenrich only laughed. "Miss Dean, you may perhaps remember our talking of a certain diamond in the train the other day. Now I am going to show it to Lady Hilary and Lady Hilary, also a black pearl which I have lately picked up. You shall stop and see them too."

"I think perhaps I had better not, thank you," stammered Elspeth, rising. "Why, don't you like jewels?" asked Kenrich.

"Yes, but—

"Then you must stay," said he, in his masterful voice. The girl resisted no longer; but the idea flashed into her head that she would rather not know where the millionaire kept his valuables. There was no definite reason for this feeling, but she had it strongly. Instead of following Kenrich with her eyes as he walked to the other end of the room, she turned them toward Lady Hilary, with rather an appealing smile, as much as to say, "I do hope you don't mind me having stopped."

But the other girl did not even see the smile. Her whole soul seemed concentrated in a gaze which was fixed upon John Kenrich, or Lady Lambart, who had walked away with her host.

Elspeth was almost startled by the look in the girl's face, which hardened it, and for a moment made it old beyond her years. The eyes were eager and feverish, the white throat visibly throbbing under its wisps of tulle. What is the matter with her? Why does she look like that? Elspeth asked herself. And then Lady Lambart exclaimed, "How extraordinary of you! Who on earth would have dreamed of your keeping them there?"

The blood suddenly streamed up to her forehead, and she felt a hot flush on her cheeks. "I don't know what you mean," she said, in a low voice. "I have never seen them."

"You must be joking," said Kenrich, looking at her with a smile. "I have never seen them either, but I have heard of them. They are in the safe in my room."

"I don't know what you mean," she said, in a low voice. "I have never seen them."

"You must be joking," said Kenrich, looking at her with a smile. "I have never seen them either, but I have heard of them. They are in the safe in my room."

Lady Hilary's face, then receded, leaving it very pale. In spite of herself, Elspeth was curious to know what there was so extraordinary about the hiding place Mr. Kenrich had chosen for his jewels. She had deprived herself of the knowledge which she might have had; but whatever Lady Lambart had seen, that had Lady Hilary seen too.

CHAPTER VIII. A Puzzle.

For two nights Elspeth had a respite. Nothing happened. But as she lay awake in fearful expectation, or started out of her first sleep, with her heart pounding and her forehead damp, it was not surprising that she began to lose her color and have blue circles under her eyes.

The girl knew that her own shadow observed the closely, not even Lady Hilary, who, though grateful to Elspeth, was naturally much absorbed in her own anxieties. But on the first week at Lochrain Castle Hydro, James Grant was waiting for her in Mr. McGowan's room; and he was there alone.

As Elspeth came in, he sprang up from his chair at the desk. "At last," he exclaimed, "I have a chance to see you alone. I began to think it would never come again. Not once since the second day after you arrived, when you promised me your friendship, have I had five minutes to speak to you, and I'm not at all in love with you. I never could be."

"Elspeth was rather taken aback at his manner, which gave a very different impression of the man from what she had received on their first meeting. He had been exceedingly quiet and self-restrained then, talking to her of his employer with marked respect and reticence. Now he called the manager "McGowan," and referred to him almost truculently, as if with resentment.

Somehow Elspeth had been glad not to see Mr. Grant alone morning which came after you arrived, when you promised me your friendship, have I had five minutes to speak to you, and I'm not at all in love with you. I never could be."

"How do you know that?" asked Grant. "Unless there is some other man. Is there—is there? You must tell me that."

"You ought not to ask me such a question, but—there is no one," the girl answered. She spoke the truth. There was no man in her life, and there never had been, except her father and her mother. Nevertheless, the color she had lost slowly streamed back to her face, and the image of a man rose before her eyes. She scarcely knew him, and he was as far removed from her as the stars above the earth. Yet she realized that he was her ideal, the man she could have loved if she had been more fortunately placed in the world. And that, compared to him, no man that she had ever met or was likely to meet would seem in her eyes worth the loving.

"The thought that I should be so far from such a way, almost frightened the girl, for she had not been aware what a hold he had obtained upon her imagination. She tried to dismiss the thought, but it would not go. "You must not think of me," she said, in a low voice. "I am not at all in love with you. I never could be."

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"Oh, it isn't that," answered the girl, then checked herself quickly. She did not wish to confide in James Grant. "You have been enough to wear you out, anyhow," he said. "It's a shame. But I hope it won't be for long. You promised that other day to let me be your friend; but you know I want more than that, really. I never cared about any woman before I saw you. The sort of girls I came in contact with were commonplace creatures, without any attraction. I used to think it would be my fate, if I ever fell in love with a woman, that she should be some one so far above me it would be hopeless for me to try to reach her. But you—you are as dainty and refined and as pretty as if you were the daughter of a countess, like Lady Hilary Vane, yet you are of my own class in life, and I can dare to tell you now that I have been in love with you ever since the afternoon when I drove you up from the railway station."

"That's only a week ago," stammered Elspeth, distressed and embarrassed. "You can't know your own mind in such a short time. Please don't say anything about this to your friend, of course, but—"

"Don't answer me yet," broke in the young man. "I've often heard that girls always said 'no' at first, especially if they were taken by surprise; and I didn't expect that you could have learned to love me so soon. But wait; hear what I've got to say before you speak."

"I thought you were going to let me 'rest' this morning," pleaded Elspeth. "This conversation is much more wearying after a bad night, than attending to Mr. McGowan's correspondence. I've a headache, and—and I'm worried about lots of things."

"You need never worry about anything after this if you'll trust yourself to me, and do as I am going to ask you to do, presently. First of all I want you to promise that you will be my wife, by and by."

"Oh, I couldn't!" cried Elspeth. "I am not at all in love with you. I never could be."

"How do you know that?" asked Grant. "Unless there is some other man. Is there—is there? You must tell me that."

"You ought not to ask me such a question, but—there is no one," the girl answered. She spoke the truth. There was no man in her life, and there never had been, except her father and her mother. Nevertheless, the color she had lost slowly streamed back to her face, and the image of a man rose before her eyes. She scarcely knew him, and he was as far removed from her as the stars above the earth. Yet she realized that he was her ideal, the man she could have loved if she had been more fortunately placed in the world. And that, compared to him, no man that she had ever met or was likely to meet would seem in her eyes worth the loving.

"The thought that I should be so far from such a way, almost frightened the girl, for she had not been aware what a hold he had obtained upon her imagination. She tried to dismiss the thought, but it would not go. "You must not think of me," she said, in a low voice. "I am not at all in love with you. I never could be."

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She had opened the coat of the unconscious man

did not wish to be ungenerous. "Oh, very well," she answered. "I will leave most of it to you, since you are so kind, if you will promise after this to act as if nothing had happened between us."

"Thank you. Then I'll just get things in shape here." She drew toward the desk again, but still the young man kept her in his power.

"If you must interest yourself in these things, take a few letters up to your room," said he. "I can work faster if I'm alone."

Elspeth made no objection to this proposal, which, indeed, was a relief to her, for she was far from anxious to remain in Mr. Grant's society, especially after what had passed. But she was somewhat surprised at the evident satisfaction he felt at being taken to his word. He did not express this, except by his face, yet it set Elspeth wondering. Had his offer to help her and let her rest not been made entirely for disinterested reasons then? Did he wish to get her out of the way and have the room to himself?

In any case the girl thought it was not her affair, and she was glad to go without further argument. She gathered up a few letters, took her own typewriter, which she had brought down as usual, and went away.

It was true she had been very tired, and the excitement of the little scene she had just passed through had stimulated her mind. He was a run in my motor. I have been lending it to Captain Oxford since he has been able to get out, but he has a friend coming to see him this afternoon, it seems, and has just sent word to me that he won't be able to use the car. You shall go instead."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Elspeth. "But—

"No, not at all. I'm sure Lady Hilary Vane will be delighted to go with you," said Kenrich, "and in that case I should be able to be of the party."

Elspeth realized quickly that for her sake he could not have gone with her alone, but with the two girls, his presence in his own car as host, could not arouse gossip in the most censorious clique. "It would be too glorious," she said. "But I don't think Lady Hilary would allow Lady Hilary to go."

"We shall see," replied Kenrich, with a determined look in his eyes, which told Elspeth that the chances were in favor of the expedition.

"There!" exclaimed Trowbridge. "Speaking of angels! Now the cat's out of the bag. I've been waiting for you to show me your troubles to me, my friend, and that I've been trying to give you good advice how to win her. I do hope you don't mind my saying so. You've no idea what an interest I take in love affairs, and yours—"

"I have none," said the girl coldly. "Well, Mr. Grant here has, and he's an excellent chap. He has done me no end of little favors since I arrived in this hotel, and, by Jove, I'm going to make his acquaintance. I've more money than I know what to do with, unfortunately, so—"

"Perhaps when Mr. Grant has a fiancée she will be willing to let you spend some of it on a present to her," cut in Elspeth; "but her affairs and mine have no connection with each other."

She hid down the letters on the desk and without another word went out. But there was a deeper emotion in her mind than vexation with the American millionaire's officiousness, or with James Grant for taking her name in vain.

"What could they have been talking about?" she asked herself. "It must have been of me, or Mr. Grant wouldn't have looked embarrassed; and it wasn't what Mr. Trowbridge wanted me to believe. Once engaged in the work, she doesn't care for the words he was saying, and his voice sounded so eager and odd! What was I to be engaged in which would prevent me from doing something? Oh, the scheme! Mr. Grant wanted me to go in with it. I were bound to him first so that my interests and his would be the same. Can it be possible that it has anything to do with Mr. Trowbridge?"

This was too intricate a puzzle to be solved easily. She had to wait until she had time to think. She had intended to go to Mr. Kenrich. To reach the hotel in time she walked very fast and tore her dress. For the first time since the net began working was bent upon going wrong this morning, and when she made several mistakes in taking down from Kenrich's dictation, for the first time since the net began working for him, the last feather appeared to be added to her burden.

She grew red and white, and the tears rose to her eyes, stinging her lids so sharply that she had to bite her lip to keep them back. Then, in the midst of her dis-

tress, she saw that Kenrich was looking at her. "My child," he said, "you are over-worked. I have seen it for several days. How different was his tone from James Grant's! This time, the girl's heart went out in gratitude, though the genuine concern of the man's manner made her long to cry comfortably.

"It's nothing," she faltered. "I'm very stupid."

"You are anything but stupid. You are very brave and clever, too. I have a great respect for you, Miss Dean."

Now the girl dared not look up at him, the unshed tears hung so heavy in her eyes, and her heart was beating fast. How good he was—how kind, and how far, far away from her in spite of his sympathy and consideration.

"Tell me," he went on, "is anything worrying you? And if there is, couldn't I help you?"

"I'm not quite happy, thank you, only a little tired," she said. "Not homesick?"

"I have no home."

"Poor child. You are so young to be fighting your own battles alone in the world. You ought to have companionship and amusement. I don't believe you are out in the fresh air enough. Motoring would do you more good than anything."

Elspeth laughed. "I'm not joking," Kenrich went on. "Do you like motoring?"

"I've never tried," said the girl. "I am sure I should love it, but I'm not very likely ever to find out by experience."

"You shall find out by experience this very day, if you will, in my motor. Instead of taking your usual walk—I know you do walk at a regular hour, for I've often seen you going out as I sat near my window—I shall have a run in my motor. I have been lending it to Captain Oxford since he has been able to get out, but he has a friend coming to see him this afternoon, it seems, and has just sent word to me that he won't be able to use the car. You shall go instead."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Elspeth. "But—

"No, not at all. I'm sure Lady Hilary Vane will be delighted to go with you," said Kenrich, "and in that case I should be able to be of the party."

Elspeth realized quickly that for her sake he could not have gone with her alone, but with the two girls, his presence in his own car as host, could not arouse gossip in the most censorious clique. "It would be too glorious," she said. "But I don't think Lady Hilary would allow Lady Hilary to go."

"We shall see," replied Kenrich, with a determined look in his eyes, which told Elspeth that the chances were in favor of the expedition.

"There!" exclaimed Trowbridge. "Speaking of angels! Now the cat's out of the bag. I've been waiting for you to show me your troubles to me, my friend, and that I've been trying to give you good advice how to win her. I do hope you don't mind my saying so. You've no idea what an interest I take in love affairs, and yours—"

"I have none," said the girl coldly. "Well, Mr. Grant here has, and he's an excellent chap. He has done me no end of little favors since I arrived in this hotel, and, by Jove, I'm going to make his acquaintance. I've more money than I know what to do with, unfortunately, so—"

spend an hour with me instead. I am tired of my bad moods. I am lonely. I should like your society. Make some excuse. Stop with me and I will see if I can't find something pretty for you—some little trinket!"

"You are too kind, Countess," said Elspeth, really grateful, though she would not have given up Kenrich's invitation for anything which could have been offered. "I'm so sorry you are lonely; but you see I've promised, and if I didn't go, Lady Hilary would have to stop behind."

"Oh!" almost whispered the Countess. "Oh—if you didn't go, Lady Hilary would have to stop behind. Of course, in that case—I say no more. Good-bye, child. I wish you luck. It will be a pleasant party; you, and Lady Hilary and Captain Oxford."

"Well, Captain Oxford isn't going today," the girl explained hastily, for Hilary's sake, lest some trouble should be made with Lady Hilary.

"Not going?" the Countess cried sharply. Then she burst out laughing. It was just as she had wondered at the expression of the woman's face.

"My chauffeur has had a slight accident, it seems," said Kenrich, as the two girls in motor veils and coats appeared at the door. "He has hurt his hand, and can't drive, so I am going to take you myself. You needn't be frightened. On the whole I think I may say, without conceit, I'm the better driver of the two."

He put the two girls together in the tonneau of the car, which was a fine one of the latest type, 6-horsepower. Having started the motor he took up the chauffeur's seat, and in another instant they were spinning away down the long winding avenue which led away from the Castle and through the park. They had not gone far when they came in sight of Mr. Trowbridge walking leisurely toward the hotel. He looked up, saw the car, with Kenrich driving, and quickly his eyes flashed over the other occupants.

Neither of the girls wore veils heavy enough to disguise their features; they both bowed. Lady Hilary rather coldly and mechanically. Trowbridge snatched off his Panama. But seeing Lady Hilary in the car, instead of smiling in greeting, he grew glacially pale, and turning, shouted after the motor as it flew by him.

Elspeth caught the look of horror on his face, which reminded her of the expression she had seen in Countess Radepolski's near when told that she, Elspeth, was going motoring in Mr. Kenrich's car. A chill crept through her veins, and she wondered greatly, but neither she nor her two companions heard Trowbridge shouting "Stop—stop!" In the distance, a dog-car was coming up the avenue, and Kenrich was loudly sounding a warning, so that the voice of the man who had turned to run after them was lost in the shrill noise of the horn.

The car passed the dog-car and sped on, passing through the park gates, and out into the public road.

"I thought of taking you to see the ruins of the old castle of Lochrain," said Kenrich over his shoulder. "It will be a good spin, and there's a little inn close by where they will give us tea. Oxford and I have been there once or twice."

The girls answered that that would be delightful, and Hilary began to tell Elspeth something of the history of the ruins they would see—some old stronghold, destroyed in the days of Mary Stuart. But Elspeth scarcely heard the story, which she could have held her interest at any other time; she had looked forward intensely to this afternoon's pleasure given her by Kenrich, and enjoyed with him so near by; but now that the experience had begun, it was spoiled for her by the strange thoughts which would come into her head. Why had the Countess looked so startled on hearing that she was to be in the car? Why had she tried to dissuade her from going, and only ceased her arguments when told that, if Elspeth stayed at home, Lady Hilary would no doubt be obliged to do so, too? Why had she laughed as if in amusement because Captain Oxford was not to be of the party, and why had she seemed almost savagely pleased to know that Lady Hilary would be in the place?

(To be continued.)

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She tied the long chiffon veil or hat

