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ST. JOHN N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907.

NO. 65

HEARST HAS HIS EYES ON THE WHITE HOUSE

Practically Announces His Intention of Being a Presidential Candidate

Will Form Independent Leagues and Play the Old Game on the Democratic National Convention--Gives Bryan the Cold Shoulder--Bishop Potter Clashes With Dr. Dix Over Peace Conference--Epidemic of Violent Crimes in New York.

From Our Own Correspondent. New York, April 15--That William R. Hearst has decided to be a candidate for president is generally recognized by the politicians. His speech delivered at the Jefferson dinner in the Hotel Savoy on Saturday night shows it. His plan to have independent leagues formed in all the doubtful states was not taken to mean that he would be a third party candidate--although he had said the two old parties ought not to be considered by the people.

The impression is that Hearst will attempt to get the delegates to the Democratic national convention from New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and other big states and then attempt to stampede the convention by his show of strength in the National Independence League. It is altogether likely that Hearst will be nominated for president at a convention of the Independence League before the Democrats meet, and, as in New York last year, use this to force recognition from the Democrats.

That Hearst regards Bryan as his real opponent for the nomination, and that he will not show any special recognition of the Nebraska man is clear by Hearst's departure today for the southwest. Bryan is to speak and will be the special guest to-morrow night at the Jefferson dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club. Hearst was invited, but has declined to meet Bryan. In his letter of regret he says he must be out of town, but this is regarded as a polite notice that the Nebraska man may look for the cordial enmity of the Independence League leader.

Hearst a Live Candidate. That Hearst will have the Democratic state machine in New York is not improbable, and Roger Sullivan, of Illinois, will do what he can to keep the delegates of that state from Bryan. Senator McCarran and Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, will not discuss the new situation, at least for publication, but there is general concurrence in the opinion that Hearst is a live candidate and that he places a campaign in many states against the leaders of the Democratic organization. A local Democratic paper thus refers to the situation:

"In 1905 Hearst declined a renomination for congress and not being given a regular nomination in the national Democratic organization. In pursuing the rule or ruin tactics of the preceding year he demanded the regular Democratic nomination for governor. He was defeated, and was refused, to again be an independent candidate. Having progressively enlarged the field of his operations, Hearst now proposes to hold up the national Democratic organization in the national Democratic leaders; the new attack of exaggerated ego promises to be more virulent than its predecessors. The political Dick Turpin is again on the highway. The check book army is getting ready to move, on its banner the legend, 'Hearst or nobody.'"

Dr. Dix and Bishop Potter Clash. The most amusing incident of the big peace conference was that started here last night was the clash between Dr. Dix and Bishop Potter. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is the rector of Trinity, the most important parish in the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Right Rev. Henry Codrington Potter. On the day of the opening of the

SAME DEFENCE IN THAW'S SECOND TRIAL, BUT NEW LAWYERS

New York, April 15--If another trial is held, it has been agreed that the same line of defence as that used in the first trial will be followed. Evelyn Thaw will tell her story again, but her testimony will be greatly strengthened by documentary evidence that was not used before.

This is the statement credited to Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly, of Harry K. Thaw's counsel tonight. It has been reported that O'Reilly would be chief counsel for the defence when the trial is called again, but this report was semi-officially that none of the lawyers who officiated at the last trial had been dispensed with by Thaw. On the other hand it was stated that several of them had been paid the stipulated fees, and while there would not be a formal announcement of their dismissal by Thaw, they would not reappear in the case.

As to Mr. O'Reilly's reference to documentary evidence it was said tonight that he referred to letters written to Evelyn Nesbit by Stanford White.

THREE MEXICAN TOWNS RUINED BY EARTHQUAKE

MAY SINK WELLS ALONG RIVER

Local Government Will Discuss the Matter With Expert

CABINET CHANGE

Hon. C. W. Robinson Now Provincial Secretary, and By-election in Westmorland May 7--Sheriffs Reappointed Except One--St. John Concerns Incorporated.

Fredericton, April 15--A special meeting of the city council was called for this afternoon to fix the assessment and appoint the assessors under the new act of assembly, failed to materialize, as there was not a quorum. There are rumors afloat that some members of the present board of assessors are not to be reappointed again. The meeting will probably be held Wednesday evening.

Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, who, a few weeks ago, was appointed a member of the government without portfolio, was this morning sworn into office as provincial secretary and clerk of the crown in chancery by Lieut. Governor Tisdelle. J. Howe Dickson, clerk of the executive council, administered the oath. The members of the cabinet were sworn in Westmorland, made necessary by Mr. Robinson's appointment to office, has been issued. No nomination has been fixed for April thirtieth, and polling for May seventh.

Premier Pusey who was appointed provincial secretary under a special act early in the session, resigned his office on Saturday. The matters which engaged the attention of the government, this afternoon, were principally of a routine character. Petitions from the ratepayers of the parish of Clair and St. Hilaire, Madawaska, asking that no liquor license be issued in those parishes, was under consideration, but no decision was reached.

Letters of incorporation were granted to a number of new companies, including W. Malcom Mackay and White Catering companies, of St. John.

Sheriffs Reappointed. All the sheriffs of the province were reappointed, with the exception of Sheriff Meahan, of Gloucester, who is succeeded by Joseph Doucet.

The members of the government will leave for St. John by the 9.50 train to-morrow and will meet there in the afternoon. Among the matters to be considered will be the appointment of a commission to proceed to the old country and purchase class line stock authorized by the act of legislature.

T. P. Kent, the well known, will meet with the executive and arrange for the boring of an artesian well in the river parishes of Queens and Sunbury counties. It is understood that if satisfactory arrangements can be made, the work will commence at once. James T. Sharkey, United States consular agent, on Saturday was officially notified that it had been decided to continue the office in this city.

A REAL LIVE PRINCE TO SAIL FROM ST. JOHN

Prince Leopold, King Edward's Nephew, to Embark on Empress of Ireland Friday.

Montreal, April 15--His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, son of the late Duke of Albany and consequently a nephew of King Edward VII., is at the Windsor en route for the motherland. Some weeks ago the prince landed at Vancouver from the Orient and made several halts on his way across the continent, reaching the city yesterday by the Canadian Pacific. His royal highness will visit Quebec, returning in time to take the steamboat special for St. John (N. B.) on Thursday evening.

The young prince, who possesses the English title of Duke of Albany, was born on July 19, 1884, and is thus not quite twenty-three years of age. Though nominally the reigning duke of the state of Saxe-Coburg, he does not yet possess the reins of power, these being held by a regent until he attains the age of twenty-five. Prince Leopold was married on Oct. 11, 1905, to Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg.

Pooping With Rifle, Killed Plover. Pittsfield, Mass., April 15--George Gladu, eleven years old, son of Henry Gladu, was shot and killed tonight by Charles Hagn, a playmate of the same age. The lads were playing with a rifle and while Hagn was handling it, the weapon was discharged accidentally. The ball entered Gladu's head just under the left eye. The authorities will take no action.

Many Lives Said to Be Lost

Extent of Disaster Unknown as Communication is Crippled--Rumblings and Upheavals Continue, and People Are Panic-Stricken.

Chilpancingo, Mex., April 15--This city has been completely destroyed by one of the most serious earthquakes that has ever visited this section. Up to this evening, the known dead number eleven, and the badly injured 27. Among the debris is the wife of postal inspector Leopoldo Lopez Guerra and the child of Jose Aleman, the post-master of the city. Jose Leopoldo Martinex, manager of the Federal telegraph office, was struck on the head by a block of stone and badly injured. A panic prevails everywhere and people are fleeing to the open country. The earth continues to rock at half hour intervals and many minor shocks are completing the work of destruction of the first earthquake.

All telegraph communication with the outside world ceased shortly after 11.50 o'clock last night, when the first shock of the town is 7,408 and until the present eastward has also been destroyed. As yet no details have been received as to the number of the dead and wounded, but it is feared that the number will be large.

This city is the capital of the state of Guerrero and four years ago was visited by an earthquake which killed and wounded many of its inhabitants and destroyed a large part of the town. The population of the town is 7,408 and until the present into which the citizens have been thrown abates, it will be impossible to state accurately to just what extent the recent earthquake has decreased it. The population of the city of Chilpancingo is 15,000 and that place is the home of the bishop of the Catholic church who administers the ecclesiastical affairs of the entire region. No word has been received from the bishop's palace and it is not known at this time whether or not he was a victim of the shock.

Fear Third Town is Wiped Out.

Midway between the cities of Chilpancingo and Chilapa is located the city of Tixtla. This is a prosperous and progressive community and as no word has been received from the municipal council in lieu of the statute labor the power of assessing a tax of not less than thirty cents on the \$100, nor more than fifty cents, it has been only by a miracle.

The following message was sent to the Federal Telegraph office in this city: "Our boys are working in a public garden. A terrible panic prevails as the earth continues to tremble at regular intervals. We are unable to establish an office out in the country."

All communication with the west coast has been cut off since the moment of the first shock and it is not known to what extent that region suffered. The nearest big town, Acapulco, which is 131 kilometers to the southwest of this place has not been heard from.

Both the volcanoes of Colima and Jorullo are in this region and the people fear that the recent eruption of the earth may cause these mountains to become more active and to destroy much property and lives. The first named volcano is in the state of Colima, along the coast to the northwest of this city. Jorullo is much nearer and is located almost due north, in the state of Michoacan. The inhabitants of this region are known as "Pintos" because of the spots on their faces. They are noted for their hardy, warlike spirit and for their stoicism and fanaticism, but recent catastrophes seem to have completely unnerved them as they have, up to date, lost all discretion. The city is located 97 kilometers from the nearest railroad line and it will be impossible for the people to flee except on foot or on horse back. This fact caused a considerable amount of anxiety because the state is inhabited by a great number of Americans who are engaged in prospecting for mines. The nearest railroad terminal is at Iguala which is across the Rio Balsas and 97 kilometers to the northward of Chilpancingo. The total distance between Chilpancingo and Mexico is 335 kilometers.

500 Reported Dead.

City of Mexico, April 15--The Banco Nacional (National Bank of Mexico) has received a telegram saying that 500 lives were lost in the destruction of Chilpancingo and Chilapa. The telegram adds that both cities were completely destroyed. In governmental circles the report is not credited. It is admitted that both cities were severely damaged, but it is not thought that the deaths will exceed approximately 500, owing to the fact that the houses are massive affairs, built of stone in order to resist earthquake shocks.

SACKVILLE MAN LOST THREE FINGERS IN AN AMHERST FOUNDRY

Amherst, N. S., April 15--Corey Ayer, employed with the Robb Engineering Co., while at work on a small planer this afternoon had three fingers of his left hand very seriously cut. He was removed to Highland View Hospital, where the physicians found it necessary to remove the greater portion of the three fingers. Mr. Ayer is a son of George Ayer of Sackville (N. B.).

NEW ROAD LAW FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Statute Labor Abolished and Direct Assessment Will Be Levied

RADICAL CHANGES

Government Will Assume Charge of All Roads and Bridges and Appoint a Commissioner for the Whole Province, Who Will Be Responsible for All Expenditures.

Halifax, N. S., April 15--A bill embodying the government's road policy was introduced in the legislature today by Premier Murray. The bill provides for the appointment of a road and bridge building expert and an assistant who shall be solely responsible for this work of the whole province; for the doing away with the old system of road commissioners; for the abolition of statute labor, substituting therefor a direct tax, and for the assumption by the government of the various municipalities and road districts, for the abolition of statute labor, substituting therefor a direct tax, and for the assumption by the government of the various municipalities and road districts, for the abolition of statute labor, substituting therefor a direct tax, and for the assumption by the government of the various municipalities and road districts.

There will be an assistant commissioner who will be an engineer, whose duty will be to inspect the condition of the roads and smaller bridges. In each county there will be one or more road inspectors, who shall be under the direction of the commissioner of roads and exercise superintendence over all roads in the county. Then there shall be a number of road masters, one for each polling district, in which a municipal councillor is elected. The bill for the abolition of statute labor contemplates, instead, direct assessment. The act gives municipal councils in lieu of the statute labor the power of assessing a tax of not less than thirty cents on the \$100, nor more than fifty cents, it has been only by a miracle.

MAN AND WOMAN UP FOR MURDER

On Trial at Houlton for Killing the Latter's Husband

Houlton, Me., April 15--Juan Roberts, alias Dick Roberts, and Mrs. Annie Dickinson faced the jury in the supreme court which will decide whether they are jointly guilty of the murder of Edgar Dickinson, the woman's husband, who was shot and killed on Oct. 18 as he was building a fire in his kitchen stove. The indictment, charges Roberts, as he is more commonly known, with firing the shot, and Mrs. Dickinson with aiding and abetting the murder.

Both pleaded not guilty at the opening of the trial this morning. Roberts was employed by the Dickinson family as a farm laborer, and is a half-breed Mexican. He was arrested the day after the murder in a lumber camp, but Mrs. Dickinson was not taken into custody until the indictment against her was reported by the grand jury last week.

Both appeared cool and confident at the trial today until County Attorney Holmes described how young Perley Dickinson found the body of his father. Then Mrs. Dickinson broke down and wept, and Roberts folded his arms and shut his teeth with a snap, while his face twitched with emotion.

The opening of the county attorney was the most forcible presentation of a case that has been heard in Aroostook for some time.

McGILL MEDICAL BUILDING BURNING

Montreal, April 16--Fire has broken out in the medical building of McGill, and the flames are breaking through the windows. A general alarm has been sent to the fire department.

Laurier Gave Her A Way. Montreal, April 15--(Special)--A special London cable says: Elizabeth Dunsmuir, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, was married today to John Hope, registrar of the privy council. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the bride away.

WARNS CIVIL SERVANTS AGAINST ACTIVE POLITICS

Hon. Mr. Fielding Declares if They Become Too Partizan They Must Expect Dismissal

Opposition Moves Vote of Censure Because a \$15 Nova Scotia Postmaster Violated Election Law and Was Retained in Office, But He Afterwards Resigned--Col. Sam Hughes Remarks About French Priests Repudiated by Borden--New British Postal Rates.

Ottawa, April 15--At the afternoon session of the house, R. L. Borden again drew attention to the case of Z. Ball, postmaster of Hampton, Annapolis county (N. S.), who, he said, was found guilty of trying to bribe two persons in connection with a local election. He named others who, he said, interfered in politics. There was a resolution of the house against civil servants taking part in elections. In conclusion he moved a vote of censure on the government for not enforcing the resolution.

Mr. Fielding said that he gave his hearty concurrence to the resolution of 1905, and desired to see the general principle in force. True, it was at variance with the action which the Conservative one official had violated this resolution under the present government, dozens did so under Conservative rule. That was not said by way of justification. While the resolution was a good one, it was possible to push it to the top. For instance, was it right to apply it to a postmaster receiving a petty salary and not a postmaster acting as agent for his public service? He did not think the rule should be pressed to prevent men receiving a petty salary from the government from taking any part in politics in a decent, honest and proper way. He thought that distinction should be made between a man who got a living allowance and a man who got only \$15 or \$25 a year as postmaster. If officials who were receiving a living allowance from the government took a part in politics, then with a change of administration they should be prepared to go with the government.

Advice to Civil Servants. It was not easy to say where the line should be drawn. When officials took part in elections they could not complain of being removed, but he had in his mind a postmaster acting as agent for his opponent, and he was still in office. The matter was regarded as too petty for interference. It appeared that the leader of the opposition had collected a list of Liberal officials in the province, and came to the conclusion that all of them had interfered, when as a matter of fact they had done no more than register their votes and indeed some of them had not done that. He, however, advised all officials upon entering the government to cease from political activities.

Mr. Lake (Qu'Appelle) said that the interior officials in the west were interfering in politics. Mr. Lemieux stated that Mr. Hall had resigned some time ago. Mr. Roche (Halifax) said that there were officials in the pay of the government now who were appointed by the former government, and who were voting and working against the Liberal candidates.

Mr. Boyce (Algoma) and Mr. Foster followed, after which the house divided and the amendment was lost by forty for to seventy against.

The house then went into supply.

British Postal Rates Reduced.

An important announcement was made in the commons this morning by the postmaster-general. The postage on books and magazines between Canada and Great Britain has been reduced to guarantee the circulation of British publications in Canada. The following arrangements have been made between the British postmaster general, the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, and the Canadian postmaster general, Mr. Lemieux, and will come into force on May 1st, 1907.

The present rate on British newspapers and magazines and trade journals going to Canada is that made by the postal union convention, viz., 1.2d. per two ounces, which is roughly equivalent to eight cents per pound. At this rate under existing conditions the articles in question are unable to obtain a footing in Canada, with the consequence that British newspapers and magazines are curtailed in Canada to a very considerable extent. This is regarded as inimical to closer sympathy and sentiment between Canada and the mother country and prejudicial to mutual trade and material interests in both countries.

Mr. Fielding said that if there was any ground for the complaint that German goods were evading the surtax the minister of customs would take steps to remedy the grievance. Moreover he would, when in England, make investigation into the complaints of violation of the preferential tariff.

Colonel Sam Rebuked by His Leader.

Col. Hughes, in reply to Mr. Hanout, who on Friday had called on him to withdraw the declaration that the French (Continued on page 8, seventh column.)

DOMINION SUBSIDY REVOTED TO ST. JOHN VALLEY RAILWAY

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 15--Mr. Fielding brought down tonight resolutions covering aid to twenty-three lines of railway in the dominion and of a length of 1,057 miles. The resolutions are all revotes, and the minimum sum provided is \$3,267,400.

The proposed subsidy is the customary one of \$2,200 per mile in the case of Arvia Yellow Head pass, fifty miles. St. John Valley and Riviere Du Loup Woodstock, fifty-nine miles. To the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company for a line of railway from Toronto via the east side of Lake Simcoe to a point at or near Sudbury in lieu of the subsidy granted to the James Bay Railway Company, not exceeding 265 miles. To the York and Carleton Railway Company for a line of railway from its present terminus westerly, not exceeding five miles.

Among the votes were: Line from Woodstock (N. B.) to the International boundary, 26 miles. To the St. John Valley Railway Com-

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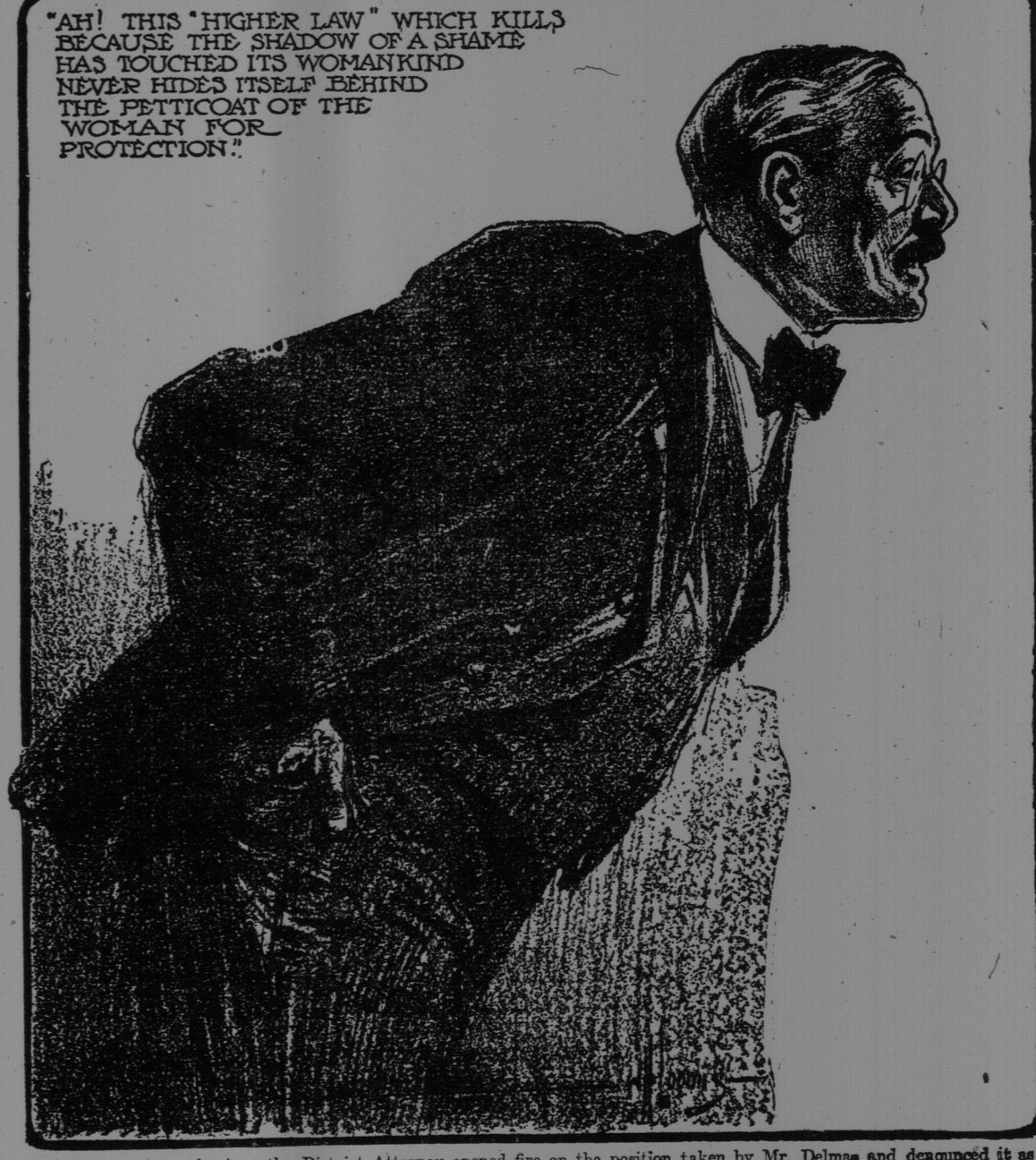
THAW STUNNED AT THE RESULT Falls Limp at Wife's Side When Verdict is Announced

Prisoner's Family Dumbfounded--Jerome Says He Will Try Him Again, But Case Must Take Its Turn After Long List of Homicides--Jurymen Tell of Stormy Arguments During Their 48 Hours Deliberations and How the Ballots Stood.

New York, April 12--Hopesfully divided--seven for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the grounds of insanity--the jury, which since the 23rd of last January has been trying Harry K. Thaw, reached today, after forty seven hours and eight minutes of deliberation, a decision that Thaw was not guilty of murder in the first degree, but was guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

upon the "written" laws of the state of New York. He declared that he believed that the evidence adduced has convinced even District Attorney Jerome of his innocence under the strict letter of the law. Attorney Dehlin M. Dolmas, of California, who conducted the case in court, and who, in making his summing-up address to the jury appealed almost directly to the "unwritten law" of "dementia Americana" as he termed it, was not in court today when the jury was discharged.

Mr. Jerome as He Denounced the "Unwritten Law"



In his speech to the jury the District Attorney opened fire on the position taken by Mr. Dolmas and denounced it as a subterfuge, unworthy of any consideration.

Lean, who, until recently, has been pastor of Immanuel Baptist church in this town, and who is now in the west, left this week for Sackville (N. B.), to spend a short time and from there she will go to Portage La Prairie to join her husband. On Friday evening Mrs. McLean was presented with a handsome silver tea service, accompanied by an appreciative address, by the congregation of the Baptist church. On Saturday Mrs. E. J. Anderson gave an at home in her honor and in the evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Anderson entertained the choir of the church. Mrs. McLean will be greatly missed in musical circles, as she is an accomplished pianist. Mrs. E. E. Daley, wife of the new pastor of the church, assisted at the home.

Miss Florence Burns is very seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. G. B. Dakin. Mrs. J. W. Aikens and young son, Carl, are guests with Mrs. J. E. Barton. Mrs. Whidden, of Antigonish, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Spangale. Mrs. W. P. King has her sister, Miss Julia Whitman, of Canso, with her for a visit. Rev. John McLean, D. D., editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, spent Sabbath in Truro.

Miss Lucy M. Bailey and Mr. Frank Hannam were married recently at the residence of Rev. D. V. Warner, Queen street. The bride wore a costume of gray with satin trimmings. At the academy hall last Saturday evening Mr. W. R. Campbell, the retiring principal, was presented with an address from the students, accompanied by a handsome roll top desk. In his reply Mr. Campbell spoke very highly of the academy students and said that he greatly appreciated the beautiful gift.

Miss Nellie McLellan has gone to Amherst, where she will have a position for a time in the post office, and will then go to Springfield for a visit. Mrs. A. C. Page left last week to visit her niece, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, in New York. Ven. Archdeacon Kaulback and wife have returned from Bermuda, where they have been spending the winter. The friends of the archdeacon are glad to know that his health is improved.

Miss Ida Tennant left Tuesday for New York, where she intends taking a course in nursing. Mrs. John B. Phelan and daughter left this week for Boston, where they will reside permanently. Miss McLellan, of the P. O. staff, Truro, is temporarily supplying in the office here. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family have returned to their home in Campbellton. Miss Elsie Tuller has returned from Moncton.

Miss Emily Roach, of Nappan, leaves tomorrow for Portland, Maine, from which port she will sail in the steamer Kensington for England. Mr. N. Curry and family have returned from a three weeks trip to Bermuda. Amherst, N. S., April 14--By a vote of four to one the rate-payers yesterday voted in favor of widening Union Row. This is a narrow street running between Havelock and Church streets, parallel with the main business street of the town and has for past years been occupied by a poor class of buildings which have been an eyesore to the town. It is understood that some good business buildings will now be erected and it will become an important business centre. The vote stood 429 for, to 115 against.

A large party went from Sackville and Westport last night to Grapville for the body of the late Frank Eilmore, the victim of Thursday's accident. Amherst, April 15--The following elders were elected at Knox Presbyterian church yesterday: S. Sutherland, Andrew Munro, Neil Morrison and James Hogan. Mayor Lovelace is again confined to his home through illness. The funeral of the late Mrs. John D. Ross was held yesterday and notwithstanding the severe snow storm, a very large attendance was present. The Rev. George Hood, pastor of St. Stephen's church, conducted the services. Mr. B. Vall, of St. John's (N.S.), who has been supervising the rebuilding of his shop on LaPach street, recently destroyed by fire, returned to Newfoundland. Mr. Vall informed your correspondent that he expects to build a large block of flats on the corner of Victoria and Eddy streets. This building, which will be of brick and stone, will be four stories high and will be one of the finest business blocks in the town. It will have several apartments for portions of the building.

F. A. Galt, proprietor of the Globe laundry recently burned, has just returned from the United States, where he purchased thorough equipment for his new laundry which he expects to have finished this week. Mrs. Fred wife of M. P. Trevel, manager of the Amherst Boot & Shoe Company, is expected to return to her home in Amherst for her recovery.

WOLVILLE

Wolville, N. S., April 13--Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, is in Cornwall, where he came last Saturday to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Ebenzer Rand. The baccalaureate sermon at Acadia will be preached this day by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, of Cleveland (O.). Dr. Eaton is a graduate of Acadia and is a very eloquent and pleasing speaker. Miss Lillian Bishop, who has been in India for seven years as a missionary for the American Foreign Mission Board, has returned to her home at Greenwich for her vacation. Herman E. DeWitt, of Montreal, is spending his vacation at the home of his father, Dr. G. E. DeWitt, of Wolville. Miss Marian Wolf, of Amherst, is spending a few weeks in Wolville, the guest of her cousin, Miss Constance Higgins. William B. Wagner, son of George Wagner, this town, died at Beverly (Mass.) last week, aged twenty years. The Rev. Percy Raymond, of Berwick, is the guest of Rev. W. L. Archibald, of Wolville. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Chipman, who have been spending the past year touring Europe, are expected home this month. Mrs. R. Earl Burgess left last week for a trip to New York. Miss Flemming, of Truro, is the guest of her friend, Miss Beatrice Franklin.

AMHERST

Amherst, N. S., April 11--Mr. Dan F. Ives is visiting in this town, and Mrs. Arthur Ives at Pictou (N. S.). Mrs. Jane Quigley was at home to a large number of her friends at the residence of her son, N. D. Quigley, on Friday, it being the occasion of her 94th birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Atkinson, of Sydney (C. B.), are visiting Mrs. Albert Townshend, Belmont street. Mrs. Elizabeth Cadman is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Donkin. A very pleasant event took place Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bickerton, Eddy street, when their daughter, Miss Cassis, was united in marriage to H. A. Estabrook, of Sackville (N. B.). The bride was attended by Miss Nora Brewster, Mr. William H. Bickerton, brother of the bride, being best man. The bride wore a gown of white silk and carried a shower bouquet of roses. Mr. John Elderkin left this week for Calgary (Alta.), where he has secured a good situation. Mr. Austin Pipes left on Monday for the Rocky Mountains. Mrs. Amos Wood, of Amherst, who has been spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chappell, at Tidnish, has returned home. Mrs. James Downes, of River Hebert, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bickerton, last week. Charles Urquhart and Raymond McDougall have gone to Los Angeles (Cal.) Mr. Bert McDonald spent Sunday in St. John. Mrs. Ward has returned to her home in Montreal after a visit to friends in town. The Art Culture Club met with Mrs. C. A. Lasky Monday evening. Mrs. F. A. Cam spent Sunday in Sackville (N. B.). Edgar Rodger, Robert Pugsley and Walter B. Tennant left Saturday to attend the automobile show in Montreal. Miss Fannie C. White is visiting friends in Moncton. Miss Jennie Fawcett spent Sunday in Sackville (N. B.). Mrs. Olive, of Bridgewater (N. S.), is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fraser. Miss Vera Townshend has returned from a visit to Macaan. Mr. McKlarn and family, of St. George (N. B.), have moved to Amherst and taken up their residence in Belmont street. Mr. Percy Phelan, of Sackville (N. B.), and Miss Letta Pickrene, of Amherst, were united in marriage by Rev. S. W. Cummings at the parsonage, April 12th. At the annual meeting of the Ramblers Athletic Club C. R. Smith, K. C., was

HOPEWELL CAPE

Hopewell Cape, April 15--Arthur C. Moore, station agent at Albert, leaves today for the Canadian west. Edmund M. Sherwood, station and express agent at Hillsboro, will succeed him, and Mr. H. Barnett will take Mr. Sherwood's place at Hillsboro and Harold White, of White, of Sussex, succeeds Mr. Barnett at Hillsboro. Mr. White has arranged to succeed the duties of his new position today. The Hillsboro Hardware Company, Limited, will hold its first meeting at Hillsboro on the 17th inst. at 3 p. m. to organize the company and elect directors. John L. Peck has a crew at work on Main street and other purposes. A large building to be used as a department store and other purposes. Mr. James Stevens has been chosen as the spot for a large business establishment on Eddy street opposite, which will be occupied by John H. Berrie. The B. A. H. is building a large three-story tenement house on Academy street. Alexander McDonald, of Hillsboro, died on Friday and the funeral took place on Sunday. Interment was made at the Roman Catholic chapel at the Albert Mines. The deceased was about seventy years of age and was well known as an expert miner and has been employed quite extensively in locating mining properties throughout the maritime provinces by prominent investors and capitalists. A widow and two sons survive.

HAVELOCK

Havelock, April 15--The people here have had a serious time with measles. Gullford's little girl, in her fourth year, died last week and others are very low. Several grown people whom the measles did not happen to locate when young are now having the disease in real earnest. Ross and Harry Alward and Fred Hicks, of Havelock, went to Moncton recently and have secured employment there. The Havelock Mineral Springs Company has begun work with Chip H. Keith in charge. Mr. Keith has secured the services of Miss Murray, of Moncton, as bookkeeper and stenographer. Miss Elbert Keith, now of Pittsburg, is visiting her sister, Jennie, who is quite ill but who has improved somewhat during the week. Elbert, who is a professional nurse in Pittsburg, must return to her work in a few days. Miss Alice S. Alward has taken the school at Havelock for this term after which she will return to Wolfville to complete her studies. Mrs. T. Corey returned home on Saturday after a pleasant and lengthy visit among relatives and friends in Amherst. Miss Nell Keith, after visiting relatives and friends here for a few weeks, including her old home at Upper Ridge, has returned to Moncton. Miss Stella Alward will probably remain in charge of the school at Upper Ridge another year. Capt. James Ross will be in command of the river steamer Springfield this season. It is said the Springfield will run on the Belisle route in opposition to the Champlain. Stanley McMillen, formerly of the Elaine, will act as purser on the Champlain.

THAW'S OPINION OF JURY

Entering the court room at 4.25, the jury was free eight minutes later. Thaw and the attorneys for the Tomba prepared and gave out the following statement: "I believe that every man in the jury possessing average intelligence, excepting possibly Mr. Bolton, comprehended the weight of evidence and balances it for acquittal. All my family bid me good-bye with courage. I trust we may all keep our heads." To his attorneys Thaw said he was deeply disappointed. "But I could hardly expect anything else in view of the events of the past few days," he added. Earlier in the day Thaw had given out another statement in which he said he had desired that his fate should be judged

ST. MARTIN'S NOTES

St. Martin's, April 12--The schooners Harry Morris and Golden Rule, both from St. John with general cargo, are discharging here. On Friday evening a very successful tea was given in the vestry of the Baptist church by the ladies of the sewing circle. The funds to be devoted to the painting of the church. A very large and enthusiastic public meeting addressed by the five candidates for general honors was held in the Masonic hall on Saturday evening. Good speeches were delivered by all the candidates and the considerable cross-firing indulged in by the candidates was much enjoyed by the good natured assembly. The chair was occupied by Dr. Riddick, M. P. The meeting broke up near midnight. Capt. George Stephens left on Saturday for Boston. Mrs. Annie Dimock, who has been spending the winter in New Jersey, arrived home on Saturday. George Smith, who has been in Boston for some time is visiting his old home. Charles L. Northrup, while at Rocky Point (R. I.), recently, secured an enormous clam, measuring seven inches in length and nine inches in circumference. The clam weighed three-quarters of a pound.

STANFORD WHITE'S SLAYER GIVES WAY TO SPASM OF FEAR



Harry Thaw, as he listened to Judge Fitzgerald's charge to the jury, appeared to be in a state of abject terror, leaning on his hands and staring at the Court as the instructions were handed down.

SALVATION ARMY'S FINEST IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE AT HALIFAX

About All of the 1,125 Adults Are Artisans and Have Positions Awaiting Them. Halifax, N. S., April 14--The Dominion line steamer Southwick, the last Salvation Army steamer to come to Halifax this season, arrived this afternoon with 1,385 immigrants. The steamer had an uneventful voyage. The new comers are all English with the exception of a party of Dutch people numbering about 35. The immigrants are in charge of Colonel Rathwell, Staff Captain Patterson and Captain Viesnia. The local Salvation Army band was at the pier when the Southwick docked. The passengers are the finest looking class of settlers landed at Halifax this season. There were 1,125 adults, 225 children under fourteen years of age, and fifteen infants. Colonel Rathwell says he has seen nearly all the Salvation Army people who have come to Canada since they started this immigration scheme, but this ship load surpassed them all in quality. Nearly every man in the party is an artisan and has a position waiting for him. "England can ill afford to lose the people the Salvation Army is now bringing to Canada," said Colonel Rathwell.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. The village of Weston, in Hertfordshire, with a population of 800, has been free from a police conviction for more than two years.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE

"The eighth and last ballot was taken at 3.25 o'clock this afternoon and showed a most remarkable change in the entire case. The five men who had voted for an absolute acquittal changed their ballots to that of not guilty on the ground of insanity, in the hope of winning over their colleagues, but the remainder of the jury, all of whom, with the exception of George Pfaff, had voted for a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and voted accordingly. This practically ended the deliberations of the jury, and the jurors arranged, the conclusion being that they could not agree, asked to be discharged. It will be noticed that the only man who voted conscientiously, according to his first opinion, was George Pfaff, juror No.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 17, 1907

THE GOVERNMENT AND TEMPERANCE

The Premier's thoughtful and courteous reply to the New Brunswick Temperance Federation should convince friends of reform that recent statements of some of the temperance men, complaining of the government's course, arose from a misapprehension of the facts. The Premier says—and the record bears him out—that no facts showing neglect or refusal to enforce the Liquor License Act have been presented to the government; that the inspector has been told to enforce the law, and that action will be taken if evidence is submitted to show that he or other officials have failed to do their duty.

As to the Federation's request that the government pass a prohibitory law similar to that in force in Prince Edward Island, the government, after due consideration, declines to take this course at present. In giving reasons for this decision the Premier says that while members of the executive are fully alive to the evils resulting from intemperance, they are bound to consider the past experience of New Brunswick with prohibitory legislation, and to examine the results of such legislation in other countries. The most experienced advocates of temperance, the Premier reminds the Federation, recognize that in order to enforce a prohibitory law successfully there must be a strong public sentiment to uphold its provisions and what ever action is necessary for carrying them out. The government feels that to pass laws which cannot be enforced would tend to bring about a want of respect for all laws and so would do more harm than good. The present act, he points out, provides that a majority of the ratepayers in any parish or ward may secure prohibition in that parish or ward by asking for it. This local option clause, the government feels, might well be acted upon in those sections of the province where a majority of the people desire to prohibit the sale of liquor. In several portions of the province the prohibitory clauses of the act are in force.

As to the Canada Temperance Act the government believes that it is not a failure, citing the fact that in nine counties it has been in force for many years and that the attempts made to have it repealed have failed. It is, in the opinion of the executive, productive of much good in the rural districts where temperance sentiment is strong; but in cities and towns, where the prohibition sentiment is weaker, the results are different. If a prohibitory law for the whole province were introduced, the government's fear is that it could not be enforced successfully in the cities and towns and in several of the rural districts where a considerable proportion of the people would be opposed to it. So much for the present. The government notes with pleasure, however, that temperance sentiment in the province is growing fast, and suggests that in the not distant future the state of public feeling might warrant a refusal to enact a prohibitory law. Meantime, in order that definite information may be had, the government is to appoint a commission of three men, of whom the Federation is invited to name one, to visit Prince Edward Island and inquire into the working of the prohibitory law there in force and report on the subject to the Legislature. The Premier also refers to amendments to the Liquor License Act which the government is making in order to facilitate a vote under the local option clause.

The Premier's reply to the Temperance Federation discloses a fair and judicial attitude on the part of the government, a frank recognition of the strength and value of temperance sentiment in the province, and a desire to place new temperance legislation on the statute books just as fast as public sentiment justifies such a course. There is no use multiplying the communities which have a prohibitory law that is openly violated daily, which do not pretend to enforce it, and which deliberately use it as a source of civic revenue. So far as St. John is concerned, what would be its condition under the Scott Act as they have it elsewhere in New Brunswick?

SEVEN TO FIVE

Most people probably expected a disagreement of the Thaw jury, yet probably no small number hoped the wretched affair would be disposed of once for all. Our despatches say that seven of the jurors stood for a verdict of murder in the first degree, and that five voted to acquit on the ground of insanity. We had not supposed the "brain storm" theory would have so much weight, and it may be that some of the five jurors who held to the insanity idea really thought the killing justified and so were unwilling to send the prisoner to his death. From the public standpoint the worst feature of the affliction is that it will be necessary to try the prisoner again, and that necessity suggests the probability that many of the worst features of the drama just played

acted. The New York Legislature is in the court room may have to be re-talking about abolishing expert testimony as to insanity, and if this is done the next trial may prove shorter and more to the point. One of the jurors is quoted as saying that the woman's testimony made no great impression upon the twelve men in the box. Probably this is true. It would seem to follow that the jurors who would not send Thaw to the electric chair either really believed him irresponsible or thought no human being deserved to die because he had killed a man like White. But, as the judge made very clear, the law is not concerned with the character of a victim. The law forbids any citizen to act in his own quarrel as judge, jury and executioner, and it provides that murderers shall be executed.

The failure of the jury to agree very strongly emphasizes the truth of Mr. Jerome's contention that but for the prominence and wealth of the victim and the assassin the trial would have been short and simple. He was quite right when he said that the principal elements in the tragedy were those common to any Tanderin murder. Had a pedlar killed a bootblack for a similar cause the State of New York would not have had to waste three months and a large sum of money in order to vindicate the law. There are now some thirty or forty other homicide cases awaiting trial in New York. Probably no ten of them together will occupy so much time as has the Thaw case, which is still unfinished. Thaw goes back to the Tombs. As a majority of the jury favored a capital sentence he cannot be admitted to bail. He will await his turn now, and it will be long in coming. Meantime many things may happen. One thing is certain. The removal of the Thaw drama from the stage will be a relief not only to New York but to the country at large, for it carried with it a degrading atmosphere. The thing most to be regretted is that it is over to be revived.

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA

In several English and Canadian cities, notably London and Toronto, a discussion has been going on concerning the failure of certain Englishmen who come to this country to get on well with Canadians. Some have asserted that the new arrival was disposed to assume an air of superiority and that Canadians promptly resented it. By some the English accent has been held responsible, and others said the trouble was due to an English readiness to assert that everything and everybody in the Dominion were far below the English standard. An American reviewer after examining some of the complaints made by Englishmen in their newspapers ventures the opinion that there is fault on both sides.

He makes this suggestion, which is not without reason. "If," he says, "any Englishman who goes to Canada to live could be as well advised as one man, there would be no trouble. A wise friend said to him, before sailing: 'Be proud of England, but don't throw England in a Canadian face.' The person who said that knew an ardent 'certain condescension in foreigners' which Lowell had noticed years ago." A Canadian, he says, does not dislike any Englishman unless he is given some cause to do so. But the Canadian has no reverence. "He will laugh at an Englishman who talks cockney as soon as an American; he will as quickly ridicule English manners in speaking or dress. Of course, he does not hate Englishmen, unless some individuals make themselves obnoxious by forever throwing England in his face." * * * The Englishman comes over to what he naturally regards as one of his country's colonies, or 'dependencies.' He may even regard Canada as an 'outpost of the Empire.' It is like a Roman citizen going up into Helvetia to settle a century and a half after Caesar's conquest. The Englishman may not be conscious of this feeling, but the feeling is in him and, in spite of himself, it will crop out. Unconsciously, perhaps, he looks for a certain deference to be paid him by the colonial simply because he hails from the seat of imperial power and culture. The colonial, already sensitive as to his colonial condition, quickly detects the soul attitude of the Englishman and takes the most particular pains to ignore his aspirations to recognition."

The sensible Englishman who comes here to do not expect any "deference" merely because they come from England. They know that in this country a man counts for what he shows himself to be. If he has sense, and proves it, he experiences no trouble. If he is foolish and shows it, he is likely to be laughed at—no matter where he hails from. And in these matters Canadians are not a peculiar people, but very much like white men the world over.

TRUTH PASSES THE CENSOR

Time was when the Czar's censor would have been horrified by such despatches as are now presented to him daily. It is a good sign, Russia is still savage, but when the facts are set before civilization daily it is a sign that a change is coming. Indeed it is one of many signs. The truth that comes freely over the wire now is a horrible enough. For example, there is a recent cable from Stephen Bonsal, the New York Times correspondent in St. Petersburg. Bonsal is an experienced newspaper man who won his spurs in Africa long ago, and whose despatches from Cuba during the Weyler regime did much to hasten the suppression of the "concentration" policy which was depopulating the island. In discussing the Douma Bonsal sees that the nature of future developments will depend largely upon the government's decision in the matter of drumhead courts-martial. For a short time past the sentences imposed by the military courts have been suspended, and as a result of this cessation of executions the revolutionaries have almost entirely abandoned their campaign of assassination. The understanding is that should the military courts recom-

mence the hanging of condemned prisoners the terrorists will resume the murder of officials.

Bonsal, in a despatch of April 9, gives figures which will convey to the world at large an adequate idea of what has been going on in Russia at a time when there was not generally supposed to be much violence. "What this cessation of crime, official and revolutionary, means," he writes, "will be more clearly understood when I say that a careful examination of the official figures discloses the fact that since August 1, 1906 men and women have been hanged or shot under sentence of the military courts, mostly within forty-eight hours of arrest. The other side of this gory picture is equally appalling. During the same period 1,242 wearers of the Czar's coat of high and low degree, died at the hands of assassins. How many recent bystanders were involved in these tragedies is not easily ascertained, but the number is conservatively estimated at 2,000. For many of the recent revolutionary murders, even by those who do not preach liberty with the dagger doctrine, mitigating circumstances have been advanced. Some of the victims undoubtedly were monsters. Others, however, were killed simply because they wore the Czar's coat and because ever since the military courts have been set in motion, and a few more for good measure."

The official killing, he finds, is all the more horrible because of the bungling and awkwardness of the executioners. Calculating ferocity, he says, is not a Russian trait, but the soldiers make the poorest of hangmen: "The executions never take place in the prisons or fortresses owing to disorders and riots among the prisoners which several times occasioned. At midnight the victims, escorted from their place of detention by two officers and a file of soldiers, proceed out by railway to an isolated station, and one after another the victims are hanged to a tree by soldiers inexperienced in the hangman's duties. Waiting their turn, they must witness the agonies of their comrades. The greatest secrecy has always been observed in carrying out the hanging parties. Information as to details follows almost exclusively from the unfortunate officers upon whom the executioner's task devolves. While certainly the officers in the St. Petersburg district are loyal to the Czar, they do not fear to talk of this matter with outspoken deliberation."

Mr. Bonsal is by no means confident that the present truce between the government and the revolutionaries is going to be of long duration. A great deal depends upon the Douma. Unless the more radical elements there can be controlled another dissolution is probable, and it would be likely to lead to another reign of terror.

TRUST FUNDS

What is the public view of the man in a position of trust who makes use of the funds of the institution with which he is connected, say in the manner Hon. Mr. Foster did? A contemporary sets down, side by side, Mr. Foster's own way of looking at these matters, and Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's. The contrast is somewhat striking. Mr. Foster's view—He is not responsible for forming the Union Trust Company, and he had no part or lot in making the investments of the trust funds of the Foresters. The Supreme Court made the investments, and after they made the investments he was handling the Union Trust Company's funds under the laws of Ontario. It was absolutely a misrepresentation to represent him as investing the trust funds of the Foresters, who had the amount of money they put into the stock of the Union Trust Company. Mr. Foster proceeded to quote from the evidence of Dr. Oronhyatekha and from the charter of the Union Trust Company to show the powers of investment by the Foresters. The capital they put into the Union Trust Company could be invested under the laws of trust and loan companies of the country for general investment, and they could invest in the security of real or personal property, and he challenged any man to point out any security or investment which contravened their powers.

Mr. Aylesworth's view—Only twelve months ago a gentleman, one thought to be a gentleman, held in honor by those who knew him, the respected manager of what was then a respected bank of the country, was engaging in a career of investment, of speculation, whichever they chose to call it, in the stocks of established companies. That transaction resulted disastrously. There was abject failure, and the wreck and ruin of the institution of which he was manager, and the loss to many an honest man and many a poor widow and fatherless child of everything on which they had depended for the remainder of their lives. These moneys were imperilled, and the manager who did so, and who failed, was today in the position they all knew. But in the present case moneys which were even more sacred, funds which were to provide for the widow and the orphan, were sunk in the purchase of unimproved lands in the new Provinces of Canada, which if they happened to go up in price would produce a return to those who had put their money in, while, on the other hand, if they became dead stock in the market it would mean the loss of every dollar that was invested, and would result as disastrously as the similar efforts of the manager of the Ontario Bank had resulted. That was what he called imperiling funds, trust funds, and most assuredly that was the investment of trust funds in the way contemplated by the statutes of the country.

SPIRITS

Dr. I. K. Funk, editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, whose studies of spiritism have been long and earnest, has written a book called "The Psychic Bible." That standard journal the Presbyterian Witness, in reviewing the Funk production, raises many interesting notes to say

diverting questions. The Witness does not believe (as we read with some relief) in the "materialization" of spirits, yet it recites with evident wonder or sympathy several familiar occurrences which Dr. Funk describes, and admits that it is open to conviction. It asks:

"Can the souls of the departed be called back to hold converse with their friends who are still living? or must they borrow other people's voices? Is Spiritualism true? Are its numerous manifestations to be taken seriously?"

"We heartily agree with Dr. Funk that psychological research ought to be frankly encouraged. Get a million dollars if you can to endow such research. Get at the facts from all quarters, and by and by the science of the facts may be unveiled."

We turn now with some sense of surprise to the occurrences which appear most to have impressed the Presbyterian Witness. "The part of the book which interests us most," it says, "is that which records the 'independent voices,' so called."

"A lady, Mrs. French, of Rochester, has been the medium for voices which she did not utter. The voices sounded loudly in the room while she sat or stood without any motion of tongue or limb. The room had to be absolutely dark before the spirits could find utterance. An Indian chief known as Red Jacket has been the chief spokesman, his speeches ranging from ten to fifty minutes. 'Some of the voices were bright and some were snappy, but the voice of Red Jacket and the voice of Dr. Hossack were exceedingly serious.' These voices were associated with Mrs. French's presence for over twenty years. Mrs. French's voice was exceptionally feeble, and she is very deaf. Red Jacket's voice is strong. One night he spoke for fifty-five minutes. At more than one session a loud laughing voice was heard repeatedly. Other voices were also heard. An Irish voice was heard distinctly with a humorous brogue. Dr. Funk attended thirteen sessions in all. At all these he heard strange voices the origin of which he cannot explain. Dr. Funk does not believe in intentional fraud or imposition. There was no money paid or accepted in connection with Mrs. French. Red Jacket is an actor and a philosopher. He can argue closely. He told Dr. Funk: 'We make our own vocal organs.'"

NOTE AND COMMENT

Hon. C. W. Robinson will doubtless be returned by acclamation in Westmorland. His prospects in provincial politics are very bright.

The news of the earthquake in Mexico grows in gravity. After San Francisco and Valparaiso there is reason to fear extensive damage and loss of life.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's resolution concerning Dominion subsidies for new railroads includes aid for the projected St. John valley line. The field is now clear for MacKenzie & Mann's engineers.

In discussing, or rather, dissecting Mr. Foster's speech in his own defence, the Montreal Star speaks of the honorable gentleman as if he were a sort of deacon who had turned burglar. Mr. Foster does not please the Star much more than Mr. Fowler.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's despatch to Hon. Mr. Fisher in reference to St. John harbor improvements was evidently delivered at Ottawa, notwithstanding the report that it had gone astray. No doubt the information desired will be given when the remaining estimates are brought down.

A despatch of a contemporary represents Mr. Jerome as saying:

"The real question here is whether New York city is to become a mining camp. If this sort of thing can go on—if the only thing between a citizen and his enemy is a brain storm, then every man had better look a man."

What he really said was not "look a man" but "pack a gun"; and what he really meant was "carry a pistol."

Mr. Hazen confirms The Telegraph's statement that he has had occasion to support the principle of much government legislation this year. In some minor matters he thinks the government has borrowed his ideas. If Mr. Hazen has by any chance hit upon any useful suggestion no doubt the government would adopt it, since the principal object of the administration is to serve the public. The principal government measures were such as Mr. Hazen scarcely dare oppose.

Some idea of what is happening in Russia may be got from the estimate of a Russian writer, A. Below, in the Stuttgart Neue Zeit, that the number of political prisoners in the country last year was 150,000. Imagine, for an equivalent, says the Springfield Republican, "the whole population of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire put into prison. It is easy to see how dreadful must be the condition of jails meant for only a fraction of the number of people thrust into them."

There are 108 packs of foxhounds in England and Wales.

APRIL 17, '07
Correct Styles in Clothing for Men
Our clothing business in March exceeded all former spring records. April bids fair to be even greater! This remarkable growth is not meteoric, not for one season or two seasons, but has been steadily cumulative for many years.
Men have had time to prove to their own satisfaction that greatest variety of correct styles and the best values are here.
This has become recognized as St. John's Foremost Clothing Store, because we provide for every man the best that can be produced at the price he wants to pay. If you want to pay \$10 for a Suit, here is the best that \$10 will buy—the same is true at all the different prices. Being manufacturers we can and do sell for less than it is possible for other stores to do who have not the same advantages.
SPRING SUITS, \$20.00 to \$25.00
OVERCOATS and RAINCOATS, 8.00 to 18.00
Well Dressed Boys Wear Oak Hall Clothing.
Boys' styles closely follow the lines of men's garments—but always with the saving clause of youthfulness. The long sack coat, the broad shoulders, the semi-form-fitting back—the tendency to run to the waist line—are all like the men's in kind, though different in degree, and always dressty. Oak Hall Boys' Clothing prepossesses parents and the boys alike. It's in a class to itself—you'll hear in other stores, "This is as good as Oak Hall." But the "as-good-as" are never as good.
Sailor Suits, .90 to \$7.00 Norfolk Suits, . . . \$2.00 to \$9.50
Bloomer Suits, \$4.25 to 7.50 3-Piece Suits, . . . 3.50 to 9.50
Russian Suits, . . . 2.50 to 5.00 Reefers, . . . 2.00 to 6.50
Sailor Collar Russian Suits, . . . 3.00 to 7.00 Top Coats, . . . 4.50 to 6.50
D. B. Bloomer Suits, 4.50 to 7.00 Rain Coats, . . . 3.50 to 15.00
OUR SPRING CATALOGUE. HAVE YOU HAD ONE?
If not send for one at once. It is a book of 64-pages and full of information such as you should have before purchasing your Spring Clothes. FREE FOR THE ASKING.
King Street, Corner Germain. GREATER OAK HALL. SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Mr. Foster's Position (Montreal Star, Com.)
It would be fatuous to pretend that in this case Mr. Foster helped his cause by his vicious attacks upon Judge MacTavish and Mr. Shepley. He can hardly expect the country to take the view that the thought of Funk the maker of dictionaries, sitting in the darkness and hanging upon the words of Red Jacket the eloquent.

Tree Planting Time (Boston Herald.)
The recent weather may not suggest much beyond bad language to the average citizen, and particularly to the farmer. Snow April is not much of an encouragement to the man who has ploughing and planting and market gardening on his mind, though it is popularly believed to be "good for grass" and for the flow of maple sap.

Another of Drummond's (Boston Transcript.)
It seems that our charming Canadian guest of a few years ago, Dr. Drummond, the poet who has immortalized the "Habitant" dialect, gave to his friend Walter Brackett, the trout painter (they were fond companions of the fishing pool) while here in Boston last, a copy of the verses which he recited in the studio with tears streaming down his face, and which, because they commemorated the poet's own son, Mr. Brackett has thought too sacred and intimate ever to allow published in the lifetime of the author. They are published here as an affectionate tribute to the gifted lover of things "both great and small!"

THE DREAM
Last night I'm sleeping I dream a dream
"Ourselves" wonderful was it seem—
For I'm off on de road I was never see,
Too long an' hard for a man lak me
To ole he can only wait de call
Is sooner or later come to all.

Not a Party Question (Toronto Telegram.)
Why should the perfection of Hon. Geo. E. Foster and the imperfection of the Royal Insurance Commission become an article in the working creed of the opposition at Ottawa?
It was not as a member of the opposition that Mr. Foster put himself on the wrong side of certain findings.
In pursuit of his own private interests Hon. George E. Foster was somewhat damaged in transit through the hands of a commission that brought Oronhyatekha, for instance, out unscathed.

The Amateur Gardener
A fool there was, and he made his bluff
Even as you and I.
At a hole and a rake, and a shovel rung,
Later he called himself names enough,
But he thought his garden would bloom with
Even as you and I!

Fly the Flag (Guelph Herald.)
Toronto is much agitated over raising the flag on the public schools, whereas if they kept them raised all the time there would be no more kissing—and the flag could be lowered on special occasions.

Rev. Robert Alder Colpitts, a New Brunswicker, has accepted a call to the Congregational street Methodist church, Portland, to succeed Rev. Claude H. Prud'homme. Rev. Mr. Colpitts is a graduate of Mount Allison and of Boston university.

GOVERNMENT ALIKE TO COUNTRY'S NEEDS

Some Particulars and Cost of the Proposed New Permanent Bridges Given to the Legislature—Opposition Didn't Vote Against Them—House Prorogued With the Usual Ceremony.

Fredericton, N. B., April 12.—The house met at 11 a. m. The Grand Falls Power Company's bill was agreed to in committee. The clause providing an exclusive franchise in any city was struck out at the instance of Premier Pugsley.

At the instance of Hon. Mr. Robinson, the bill providing for a police commission for the city of Moncton was reconsidered and power given to the city council by by-law to dissolve the board and resume their power over the police.

The bill in amendment of liquor license act was considered in committee. Hon. Mr. Pugsley stated that the first section of the act was intended to provide for the most effectual means to enforce the prohibitory clauses of the act.

The second section authorizes brewers to sell ale in five gallon kegs. The third section prohibits druggists from selling liquor without medical certificates.

The fourth section prohibits slot machines and the sixth section provides that any city may appoint a Scott act inspector.

Maxwell Favors Prohibition. Mr. Maxwell—the fact that so much legislation is found necessary with reference to the licensing laws shows that the subject is a difficult one to deal with, and certainly would not be any more necessary as then it would not be any more necessary to keep on coming for amendments to the law in order to better to enforce it than at present.

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general welfare of the people. No one can be more alive than the members of the executive to the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but in considering the means to be taken to do away with or to reduce such evils, it must be had not only to the results following the enactment of such a law, but also to the experience in other countries. It is, I venture to think, generally recognized by the most experienced advocates of temperance, that in order to enforce successfully a prohibitory law there must be a strong public sentiment favorable to its provisions and prepared to support whatever measures may be necessary for its enforcement. The view of the government is that to pass laws which are incapable of enforcement would simply tend to create in the public mind a wasteful respect for all laws and so productive of much more harm than good.

The present liquor license act makes provision for local option in any parish or ward of any city or town to prohibit the granting of licenses in such parish or ward, but this is not a local option, it is a general option, if it could be generally brought into force, would provide a very effective means of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors in those portions of the province where the inhabitants, or a majority of them, are sincerely desirous that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. There are, as you are aware, several sections of the province where the prohibitory clauses of the liquor license act are in force and with excellent results.

It has become quite a common saying that the Canada Temperance Act in New Brunswick is a failure, that it has not been in operation in nine counties of the province for many years and that the several attempts made to repeal it have been unsuccessful. It is not sufficient answer to this statement, in the opinion of the government, the Canada Temperance Act has been in force in several counties of the province where the rural districts, and this is by reason of the strength of the temperance sentiment in such districts. In cities and towns, however, for any reason, the act is not in force, and the reason for this is that the temperance sentiment has not been sufficiently strong to support the rigid enforcement of the act.

The bill to amend the highway act was next considered. Mr. Burns said he would like an interpretation of the section. The hon. Mr. LaBillicois—When the act was passed it was thought advisable that the local surveyors of highways should be appointed by the government, but owing to the fact that the crown land office preferred that the labor act commissioners should do the work, the section had not been enforced.

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some time before any notice was taken of it. The house then took recess. After recess the consideration of the highway bill was resumed. Mr. Burns moved to add a section imposing liability on any person travelling on a horse shoe through the centre of a street. The matter was debated by Messrs. Smith, Morrison and Hazen and finally the section was made to apply only to the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche.

The bill was then agreed to. The bill relating to fisherman's union was also agreed to in committee. In the house tonight the highway bill was agreed to after some debate and also the bridge bill. The leader of the opposition divided the house on the third reading of the former bill with an amendment declaring that the money for bridges and roads should be expended by the municipalities. This amendment was lost by a vote of 27 to 10.

The committee on public accounts reported and several members spoke on the subject. The committee on privileges also reported and their recommendations were embodied in a bill which the attorney general moved to pass. The bill was passed on the third and fourth readings.

The house adjourned at 1.30 a. m. Prorogation will take place tomorrow at 9 a. m. Fredericton, N. B., April 13.—(Special.)—The legislature was formally prorogued by Lieut. Gov. Tweddie, at nine o'clock this morning.

Only a score of members were in attendance and there were very few spectators. There was no guard of honor and His Honor was accompanied by Major Barker, A. D. C., Private Secretary Barker, and the mace bearers.

The prorogation speech was as follows: "It affords me much pleasure to express my appreciation of the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your legislative duties during the session now about to close. I trust that the many important measures which have engaged your attention will result in adding materially to the progress and prosperity of the province.

"I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the province and for the other usual services. In relieving you from your labors, I sincerely trust that the blessings of Providence may be sent down upon you in the discharge of your ordinary avocations as well as upon the people whom you represent and who carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness."

The legislature sat until two o'clock this morning, and finished up business. The report of the provincial committee on the restrictive election case, which was a unanimous one, recommends some slight changes in the election law. It passed the house without division or debate, and the amendments were embodied in a bill which was introduced by Premier Pugsley and passed.

Before sending the members joined in signing Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem. It seems to be the general opinion here that another session will be held before the elections are called on.

At the Friday night session of the legislature, on the motion of the hon. member for St. John, Mr. LaBillicois moved that the government should be authorized to make certain amendments to be made, which were done and the bill was subsequently reported as agreed to.

The committee proceeded with the consideration of the bill to provide for the creation of permanent bridges, and also with the consideration of the bill to amend the highway act. The bill to amend the highway act was next considered.

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edemak, partly wood and partly steel, on concrete piers at a cost of \$36,000. Beech Bridge we propose to repair at a cost of \$1,500. St. John County. Cushing's Canal Bridge to have a new steel span at a cost of \$3,000. Reconstruction of the present suspension bridge or the building of a new steel bridge capable of carrying the street railway at a cost of \$150,000. Kings County. At Titusville, a covered bridge costing \$15,000. At Hillsdale, one costing \$4,000. At Salmon River, one costing \$4,000. Covered bridge at Passages, costing \$10,000. Steel bridges at Apohaqui and Rockville, each costing approximately \$100,000. Albert County. Covered bridge at Saw Mill Creek costing \$3,500. Bridge at Mill Creek costing \$7,000. Westmorland County. New steel bridge at Hall's Creek costing \$15,000. Steamboat bridge costing \$3,000. Steel bridge at Shediac costing \$15,000. New embankment at Hollow Creek at a cost of \$10,000. Kent County. New covered span at McLeod's Mill bridge costing \$1,500. Steel bridge at Cocagne costing \$7,000. Small steel bridge at Black River costing \$6,000. Northumberland County. On the northwest Miramichi we have to construct six covered wooden truss spans on masonry piers which we estimate will cost \$20,000. Covered bridge at Cain's Point costing \$8,000. A steel bridge at Morrison costing \$5,000. A bridge, possibly of steel and concrete, at Donalds at a cost of \$30,000. Gloucester County. Bathurst Station bridge, which will cost \$14,000. River bridge to cost about \$15,000. Restigouche. A new steel bridge over the Eel River, which will probably cost about \$10,000. There is the wooden Hart's bridge in Sunbury county which will probably be rebuilt of steel and masonry at a cost of \$15,000.

Not Going to Rush Work. I may say that we are not going to rush this work by any means. We have simply looked ahead and taken stock of what we will have to do in the near future so that we may be ready to do the work when the time comes. The department is making a very careful study of the matter and when the proper time arrives will undertake the work in the most satisfactory way.

Mr. Fleming—Can you tell us which bridges you propose to begin work on in the present year? Mr. LaBillicois—I cannot tell you just at present as I shall have to consult with the engineer. Fredericton bridge will be begun at once.

Mr. Hazen—I regret that a bill of such great importance as this should be brought down in the dying hours of the session. In his legislative forty-four years ago a railway was built for provincial debt and at the same time by which it was proposed to build railways in every county and which obtained the name of the lobster act. I think I describe this bill as a bridge lobster act with a large amount of wildcat added to it. It appears that on the eve of the election the government proposed to build bridges in every county at a cost of \$881,000 but when we come to look at the bill we find that the bond issue with some of those bridges is only to be \$320,000. The government has no right to ask this house to vote this money without giving further information. They are building this bill in just on the eve of the election but surely they ought to tell us what bridges are to be constructed first. The first permanent bridges we had were steel superstructures with stone abutments but now we find the government spending out of the money provided for permanent bridges, the cost of wooden covered bridges, which are not permanent bridges at all and which were formerly built out of ordinary revenue. While it may be proper for us to build bridges, we ought to cut our garments to fit our cloth and I for one desire to say that I protest against the credit of this province being pledged to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000 to build bridges, only seven of which are new.

The second part of the bill contains authority to issue bonds to pay off the tender drafts of the public debt and to pay the interest on the provincial hospital. This justifies my criticism and shows how this province has been run into debt to the two last winter at a cost of \$200,000 to these two services by this government.

Far worse than that is the fact that we are asked to issue \$100,000 for that sink hole of inquiry, the N. B. Coal and Railway Co. to pay the interest on the bonds which we issued on its behalf. The last time an issue of bonds was asked on account of this railway we were assured with all solemnity that this was the last time the legislature would be asked to pay money on account of this road. We were told that it was a valuable asset and that it would become a paying property but it has not been able to pay the interest on its bonds. Can any one imagine a more frenzied piece of finance than the issuing of bonds to pay the interest on bonds? Every statement that has been made on this side of the house in regard to this road has been fully justified.

I now come to the third part of this bill under which the premier is going to pay off the entire debt of this province. It is not long since that he proposed to accomplish with this \$130,000. He proposes to get the finance minister of Canada to endorse our bonds so that he can borrow money at 3 per cent. How can he do that when the dominion government is paying four per cent?

Mr. Hazen—I do not believe that money will be any cheaper for a long time than it is at present. He proposes to place this \$200,000 a year at three per cent in some bank for fifty years and by that means pay off our debt. What is the object of placing money at three per cent when we have to pay four or five for it? Our debt is now practically \$5,000,000 and this government since 1883 has added \$4,000,000 to the debt of the province. It is little less than an outrage to impose such financial burden on the province in the dying hour of the session.

Premier Pugsley's Challenge. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—The charge that the opposition has raised about the short period of the session is that it is not long since that he proposed to place this \$200,000 a year at three per cent in some bank for fifty years and by that means pay off our debt. What is the object of placing money at three per cent when we have to pay four or five for it? Our debt is now practically \$5,000,000 and this government since 1883 has added \$4,000,000 to the debt of the province. It is little less than an outrage to impose such financial burden on the province in the dying hour of the session.

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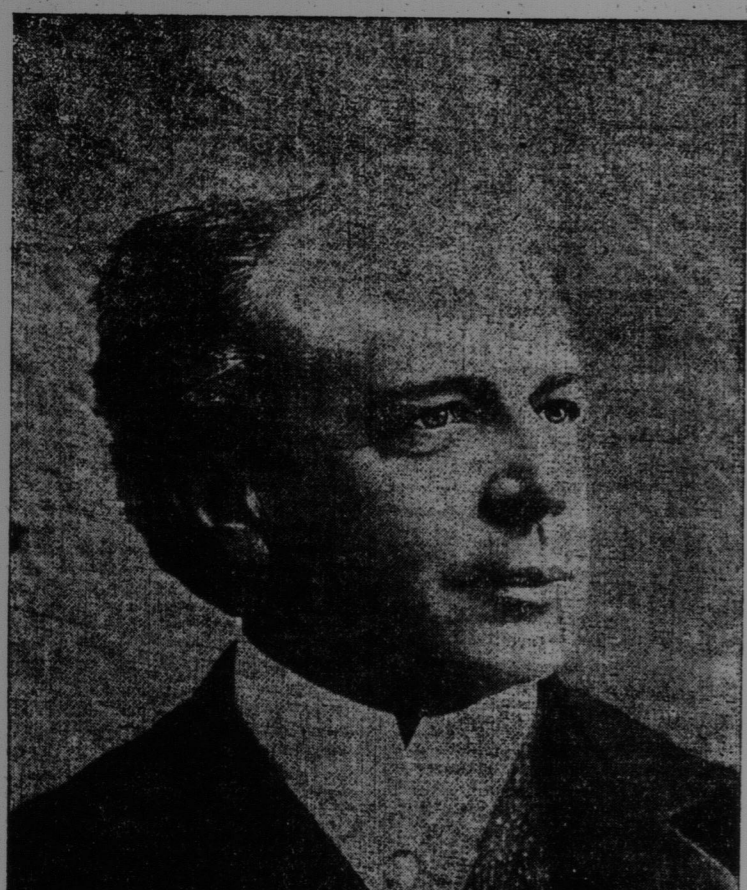
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE, THE DELEGATES, AND THE SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

A parliamentary paper recently issued at Ottawa contains further information than has hitherto been published in reference to the business to be brought before the coming colonial conference and the relative importance to be attached to each subject.

In relation to the time which may be expected to be available for the conference and to the subjects which it is reasonable to expect that it will be possible to discuss adequately in that time, it may be useful to refer to the conference of 1902, which may be regarded as affording to some extent a precedent on the present occasion. At that conference there were ten sittings held generally twice a week, and its total actual duration was about one month, omitting the period during which the proceedings were suspended owing to an epidemic at Mr. Chamberlain's. In addition to the sittings of the conference resources were had to discussions with other ministers of state in this country with regard to questions in which their departments were primarily interested, and also to discussions with the secretary of state or under secretary of state for the colonies with regard to matters which principally interested one single colony or group of colonies.

It is indicated that the matters to be discussed at the conference are at least equal in number and importance to those which were discussed in 1902. It would accordingly seem best to assume that an equal number of sittings may be found necessary, and that provision will be required for supplementary discussions outside the conference. It is probable that three sittings might be held conveniently in each week, and that the conference may be expected to last from three weeks to a month. As it is understood to be desirable that the prime minister of Cape Colony, and probably other prime ministers, should be able to return as soon as possible after the middle of May, and this fact puts a term to the duration of the conference, since the first sitting is to be held on the 10th of April.



DR. L. S. JAMIESON, O.B.

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GENERAL BOTHA

ably other prime ministers, should be able to return as soon as possible after the middle of May, and this fact puts a term to the duration of the conference, since the first sitting is to be held on the 10th of April.

The subject which may be expected to come forward for discussion are: "The Constitution of the Conference," "Emigration to the Colonies," "The Method of Ordering Ammunition from England."

Preferential Trade and Defence.

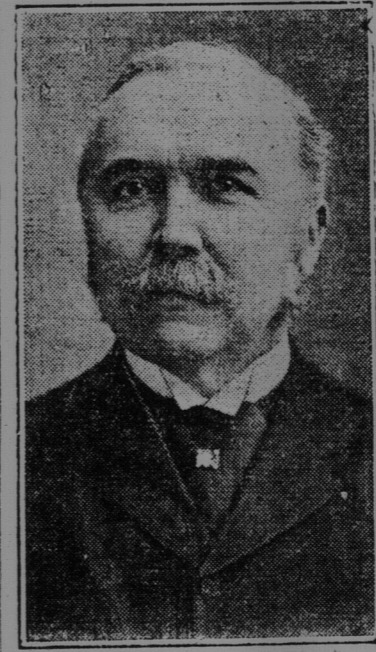
Referring to preferential trade and defence it will be noted that all the three countries have put forward the following subjects: Imperial Council, Preferential Trade, Defence. To these may be added immigration and naturalization proposed by the various governments and by some colonies. A question which it might be desirable to discuss at the outset is that of the future constitution of the conference, which is a proposal for an imperial council which have already been put forward, and are supported in the resolution proposed by Australia and New Zealand. In the course of this discussion it may be found convenient to refer to the sixth resolution of the Commonwealth of Australia as to the organization of the colonial office. The question of preferential trade covers the subjects suggested in the ninth New Zealand resolution, viz: The legislative powers of the colonies in the matter of mutual preferential trade, duties, and emigration—may be considered as primary subjects for consideration.

Subjects suggested by two of the colonies are also: "The general questions of judicial appeals," "Uniformity of patents and merchandise marks," "Reciprocal admissions to certain professions," "Extension of British interests in the Pacific," "Metric system," "Reservation of bills."

These subjects vary materially in importance, and also in respect to usefulness. Also that all doubts should be removed as to the rights of the self-governed dependencies to make reciprocal and preferential trade agreements with each other and with the United Kingdom; and further, that such right should not be fettered by imperial treaties or conventions without their concurrence.

Cape Colony will move that this convention reaffirms the resolution adopted unanimously by the colonial conference held in London in 1902, and recognizes with gratification the extent to which the principle of reciprocity has been accepted by the various colonies.

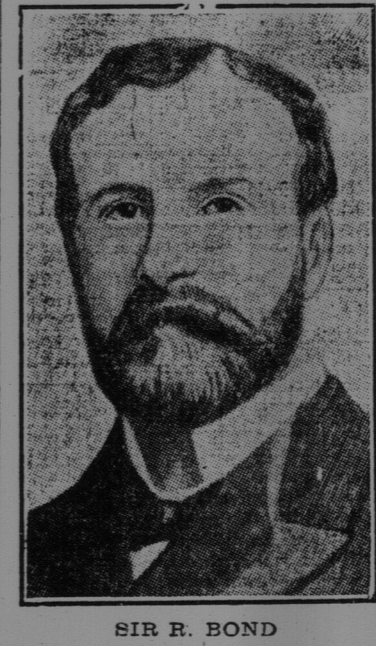
This conference, while adhering to the principle of preferential treatment of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon his majesty's government the opinion that the continuance of such preferential treatment of the products and manufactures of Great Britain is largely dependent upon the granting of some reciprocal privileges to British colonies.



RT. HON. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

following subjects would remain for discussion at the conference:

"The general question of judicial appeals," "Uniformity of patents and merchandise marks," "Reciprocal admissions to certain professions," "Extension of British interests in the Pacific," "Metric system," "Reservation of bills."



SIR R. BOND

discussion having regard to the state of public opinion in the United Kingdom.

Preferential Trade

The Commonwealth of Australia will propose that the following resolutions, which were adopted by the conference of 1902, be reaffirmed:

1. "That this conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and his majesty's dominions beyond the sea would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would be promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts strengthen the empire."

2. "That this conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade between the mother country and the British dominions across the seas."

3. "That, with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the empire, it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should as far as their circumstances permit give a substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom."

Australia will also propose to add the following:

That it is desirable that the preferential treatment accorded by the colonies to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom be also granted to the products and manufactures of other self-governing colonies. That it is desirable that the United Kingdom grant preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies.

New Zealand will propose that it is essential to the well being of both the United Kingdom and his majesty's dominions beyond the seas, that in the over sea dominions preferential tariff in favor of British manufactured goods carried in British owned ships should be granted, and that the United Kingdom preferential rates of duty on colonial products now taxable should be repealed.

Also that all doubts should be removed as to the rights of the self-governed dependencies to make reciprocal and preferential trade agreements with each other and with the United Kingdom; and further, that such right should not be fettered by imperial treaties or conventions without their concurrence.

Cape Colony will move that this convention reaffirms the resolution adopted unanimously by the colonial conference held in London in 1902, and recognizes with gratification the extent to which the principle of reciprocity has been accepted by the various colonies.

This conference, while adhering to the principle of preferential treatment of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon his majesty's government the opinion that the continuance of such preferential treatment of the products and manufactures of Great Britain is largely dependent upon the granting of some reciprocal privileges to British colonies.

Cape Colony will move that this conference notes with appreciation the appointment of his majesty's government of a commission to deal with certain questions connected with the system of rates in the British shipping trade, and recommends that the scope of the commission's instructions be enlarged with a view to the inclusion of the following subjects as part of their inquiry:

1. Control of combinations. 2. Subsidies to lines affected by subsidized foreign competition. 3. Limitation of British trade to British bottoms. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur are the Canadian delegates.



THE HON. ALFRED DEAKIN

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SIR JOSEPH G. WARD

HEART-RENDING SCENES AT RECENT DISASTER TO C. P. R. WEST-BOUND TRAIN

Eyewitnesses Tell of Victims Pinned and Roasted Alive

Rescued Woman Plunged Into Burning Mass and Perished With Child--Mothers and Children Lost and Husbands Saved--Young Engaged Couple Also Cremated--James Clarke of St. John, West, One of the Injured.

Fort William, April 12.—The train bearing the passengers from the wreck near Chapleau came in here at noon yesterday, and stories, as told by those on board, disclose scenes such as are seldom witnessed. Every passenger car was crowded, and when the shock came the people were all thrown in a confused mass on the floor. Then in an instant the embers from the stoves in the tourist coaches set fire to the coaches and from this on the most harrowing scene imaginable took place. It was one wild scramble for doors and windows. Axes and other wrecking material were forgotten in the struggle. Strong men plunged through windows. Weak women became desperate to save their little children and fought madly for the doors and in the midst of all the pleading of those who were pinned underneath the wreckage rose on the air in a pitiful wail. From the details picked up from one after another of the arrivals the scene, almost too horrible to describe, was painted in rough words by the blanched lips of those who had seen and had forgotten their own painful injuries in the thoughts of others who had died within a few feet of them, but beyond their power to rescue.

The witnesses of the life-destroying flames was appalling. In the coaches the gas pipes broke and the gas used for lighting and cooking escaped into the cars. Patrick Harvey, of Wigtown, Scotland, who escaped with cuts, burns and bruises, was in one of these and he says that in a few moments the gas caught from the stove, which was lighted to prepare tea and coffee for the noon-day meal and with the rapidity of lightning the coach was filled with flames, which blotted out the lives of several and cremated their bodies. In five minutes, he says, the coach was totally destroyed by flames and those who were there did not know how many had perished. There was no time to lend a saving hand to the occupants and those who got out escaped so narrowly that men beside them fell back into the charnel-house and were lost in the mass of raging fire.

Rescued Woman Cast Herself in Flames. James Gibson, ex-member of the 12th Lancers, who was on route to the North-west, with a set of handkerchiefs over his face plunged into the burning ruins and with the utmost difficulty rescued one lady passenger. The poor woman had, however, only reached safety when she discovered that her child was in the ruins. With one agonizing cry she

plunged into the burning mass, and was never seen again. Another man on the train, G. H. Pierce, is also mentioned as a hero of the first magnitude. He managed to get out of the burning car after a great struggle but succeeded in doing so unhurt. Then, seeing that a number were still in the ruins, he plunged back and dragged two men from the car with almost superhuman effort. The flames, however, gained and in a short time the brave band of rescuers were beaten back and the big crowd stood on top of the embankment watching the terrible flames consuming their way amidst the most awful cries from the poor unfortunates who were still imprisoned in the cars. Inside of half an hour the flames had died away, and the work of finding the bodies was begun. All the bodies were charred almost beyond recognition, and identification was proceeded with under the greatest difficulty. They were all pinned beneath the seats and the wreckage of the cars, which accounted for the fact that they were not able to make a determined effort for themselves.

Heart-rending Scenes. Of the killed, Mrs. R. B. Champion and Mrs. R. Davidson, together with their babies, were traveling in company with their husbands. They were all sitting together, but became separated, and the men managed to get out safely, but both women were pinned under the seats and perished in the flames, together with their babies. One of the little girls was found dead in its mother's arms, which were wound around the little mite, as if to protect it. The husbands of these two women, when they discovered that their wives were not among the saved, were, with the greatest difficulty prevented from dashing back into the burning ruins.

William Day, another victim, was about twenty-five years of age. He was on route from England to the northwest, where he was to settle. He was engaged to be married to Winifred Horton, who was also one of the victims claimed by the wreck. The young couple were to be married in the near future, Miss Horton intending to work in the northwest until Day had a home prepared for her. James Clarke, of Carleton (N. B.), and Arthur McCrae, of Prince Edward Island, were among those slightly injured. Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.

MARLBORO GIRL ELECTROCUTED AT THE TELEPHONE

Turning On the Electric Light and Picking Up Receiver Formed a Deadly Circuit.

Marlboro, Mass., April 14.—Medical Examiner E. G. Holt decided today that a shock of electricity caused the death of Miss Anna W. Greenwood, who was found dead last evening sitting beside a telephone instrument at her home. Contact made by the young woman's body with the telephone and electric light circuits, as she was in the act of ringing the telephone and turning on an electric light switch, is believed to have brought about the accident. On one of the young woman's wrists is burned a spot just at the point where a metallic coil link probably came in contact with the electric light switch, while on the other hand are two burned spots, where the set screws of the telephone receiver apparently rested. The medical examiner said that he did not consider there was negligence on the part of either the telephone or electric light company, but that the happening was an unfortunate one, the responsibility for which has not been fixed. An autopsy will be held tomorrow.

CHATHAM COUNCIL ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

Chatham, N. B., April 12.—(Special)—The following town council was elected today by acclamation: D. P. MacLachlan, mayor; George Stothart, Michael Morris, Edward Burke, Andrew H. Murray, J. Y. Messerant, John Bell, Anthony Adams, R. A. Snowball, aldermen.

Sons of Temperance Meetings. Robert Hamilton, grand scribe, lecturer and organizer of the grand division of N. B. S. of T., expects to address public meetings as follows: Westfield, Monday, April 15; Welsford, Tuesday, April 16; Burton, Wednesday, April 17; Delevue, Thursday, April 18; St. Stephen, Friday, April 19; Milltown, Saturday, April 20.

The purposes of these meetings are to awaken interest in temperance principles generally and to arouse the S. of T. to greater activity.

Methodist Minister Drowned in the West. Toronto, April 14.—(Special)—Rev. Frederick E. Cory, Methodist missionary, was drowned in Old Man river, near MacLeod (Alta.) He was on his way to the mission field near Lethbridge. Men are dragging for the body. His relatives live in the old country.

PARTLY BLIND FROM YOUTH, BLOW FROM SNOWBALL MAY MEAN TOTAL LOSS OF SIGHT

Edward Riley Lost Eye When Child; Now as Man the Other is Threatened

Missile Thrown by Boy at Brother But Sped to Ruin Sight of One Already Sadly Afflicted; Injured Man is in Hospital and Doctors Cannot Say What Outcome Will Be.

To lose the sight of one eye when a mere lad as a result of having sand thrown into it, and to worry through life until the age of twenty-five is reached, then to be placed in danger of losing the use of the remaining optic by being struck with a snow ball is the misfortune of Edward Riley, of 118 Winter street, until last Thursday teamster for J. S. Gibbon & Co. Mr. Riley was born twenty-five years ago and until he had reached his fifth year his lot was not much different from that of other boys. At the age of four years and six months, while engaged in play with other boys, one had thrown a handful of sand at a playmate, and the latter, jumping aside, the sand went into Riley's face and eyes. From that day his eyes were weak and his education was carried on with much difficulty. He was placed under the care of Drs. Friz and Bruce, but by the time he reached the age of thirteen the left eye had become entirely sightless, and was removed.

His other eye was weak and he was sent to the Halifax School for the Blind, where the injured optic improved considerably. A few years ago Riley's father, James Riley, died in the hospital, and the family had hard work enough. Mrs. Riley works at cleaning cars for the I. C. R., and her two boys also went to work. Edward secured a place with J. S. Gibbon & Co. On Thursday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, the unfortunate occurrence which may result in Riley's becoming totally blind took place. Fellow employees of the Stevens brothers, Ward and Robert, sons of the man killed in the Gibbon coal shed last summer, were passing down the Marsh street. Robert, the elder, is also a teamster and was standing in Riley's cart talking to the latter. Ward, aged fourteen, who had charge of the Marsh street branch for the Gibbon company, came up behind and, it is said, was throwing snow balls at his brother. Riley says just as a large snow ball came with great force he turned his head and, Robert jumping aside, the missile struck him in the right eye, blinding him. He was driven at once to the home of his sister, Mrs. Frank Murphy, 46 Pond street, where he remained till his mother came home from work in the evening. She took him to the office of Dr. Fritz. The anterior chamber was found full of blood, and the eye was in a very bad condition, the doctor says. He gave directions for its treatment, but on Friday morning advised removal of the patient to the hospital.

Sunday a Telegraph reporter visited Riley in the hospital, and found him rather gloomy, but bearing no bad feeling for Stevens. He said that he could tell when the lamps were lighted in the room, but could not distinguish any objects. Mrs. Riley, mother of the unfortunate man, said that she had declined to take any action against young Stevens; she did not think the snow ball was thrown in a malicious spirit. "My Eddie is a poor blind boy, who would not hurt anybody. I often told him what an awful thing it would be if he should lose the sight of his remaining eye, and how careful he should be."

Both Riley and his mother say that the young man had often warned Stevens and others not to throw snow at him, for fear of injuring his eye. A reporter called at 245 Brussels street, the home of the Stevens brothers, and their widowed mother, Mrs. Gilbert Stevens, but the boys were away. Mrs. Stevens said that the boys often spoke of throwing snow balls, but only regarded it as fun. She says they often spoke of Riley with pity on account of his being handicapped by having poor sight. "I don't think the hospital very little could be learned as to the prospects for Riley recovering his sight, but his mother says that she was told that hopes were held out. Dr. Fritz said that similar cases were known to have been saved, while others were lost."

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa: You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLYING AIDS TO NAVIGATION IN THE BAY OF FUNDY

Many of the St. John Board of Trade Recommendations to Be Carried Out by Marine Department at Ottawa.

The recommendations of the St. John Board of Trade dealing with aids to navigation in the Bay of Fundy have been accepted in a large measure by the department of marine and fisheries, and three new automatic gas and whistling buoys, as a first instalment, are now in the city. The appropriation for the improvements was passed by the house of commons recently in the estimates.

The three buoys will probably be placed in the following positions: One on the North West ledge, off Briar Island, another about one mile off the Old Progressor Rock, and the third about two miles S.S.W. of Partridge Island.

In explanation, it may be mentioned that a buoy which had previously been anchored about two and a half miles off the Old Progressor twice broke away from its moorings, owing, it is believed, to the strength of the tides. On the last occasion it was lost for two or three weeks, and is now at Presque Isle, in need of repairs. By anchoring the new buoy nearer the rock it is hoped that no further accidents will occur.

The board of trade, in their report, also urged the need of a lightship about two miles south of Partridge Island, and while the department has not seen its way to recommend this, it has furnished a buoy to be placed in that vicinity.

The following statement gives particulars of the aids to navigation and improvements for New Brunswick passed by the lightship board and afterwards approved by H. W. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, with the localities, the names of the applicants and the estimated cost:

- March 6th, 1907. W. E. Anderson, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade, St. John, N. B. Dear Sir,—Referring to your petition dated 24th day of November, last, for a different "aids to navigation" in the Bay of Fundy, and in connection with the report of Mr. Hugh A. Allan, shipping interest representative of the lightship board, which was considered at a meeting of the lightship board on 4th ulto, and afterwards approved by the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, on 16th ulto, relating to improvements and "aids to navigation" applied for to the locality of St. John, and shows the money that will be asked for in the coming estimates. Southeast End Partridge Island. Combined gas and bell buoy. (In Stock 300.00. Cost of apparatus \$2,000.00. Location to be arranged by the agent, captain and pilot. Long Point, Belleisle Bay. Small pole light. Land, mast and lamp 300.00. Mispic Harbor. An electric light on one of the ends of the breakwaters. (Carried on basis of cost.) Asked for by agent. East Head, Musquash. 4th order apparatus (modern quick flashing light); present lantern on a new tower and repairs. Asked for by agent N. B. \$5,000.00. Cape Spencer. Fog alarm, \$10,000; lighthouse tower, \$2,000; illuminating apparatus, \$2,000. Asked for by agent N. B. \$15,000.00. Heron Island Light Station, Restigouche River. Removal of tower and placing it on a new foundation; new lantern and 4th order lens, with petroleum-vapor lamp, to be provided out of stock. Asked for by inspector of lights for N. B. \$4,000.00. Relief Lightship to Replace "Lurchee." Decided by the board that the lightship Anticosti should replace Lurchee, when that vessel is repaired next winter; the details of this arrangement to be settled in department. Gannet Rock. First class diaphane. Machinery, \$10,000; building, \$10,000. The board decided that, in the increasing time, bombs be fired off every five minutes during a fog. Asked for by St. John board of trade, \$20,000.00. Northwestern Ledge, off Briar Island. Automatic gas and whistling buoy. Asked for by St. John board of trade, \$5,000.00. Southwest Ledge, Briar Island. Automatic gas and whistling buoy. Asked for by St. John board of trade, \$5,000.00. Round Reef, St. John Harbor. Spar buoy on south side of Round Reef, \$500.00. Swallow Tail Light, Grand Manan. Light to be changed from a fixed to revolving light. Asked for by shipping federation, \$500.00. Beacon Light, St. John Harbor. To be improved to an occulting white light. Asked for by agent, N. B. \$500.00. Wilnot's Blue Light. New site; lighthouse; and 7th order apparatus. Asked for by agent, N. B. \$1,000.00. Cape Jourdain Light, Northumberland Strait. To be improved to 4th order quick flashing light; stronger light asked for by agent, N. B. \$2,000.00. Mispic Light, Bay Des Chaleurs. New lantern and centre panels of the 3rd order, double flashing apparatus. Improved light asked for by agent, N. B. \$5,000.00. Escuminac Light. To be improved to a 3rd order flashing light, to be used in present French lantern. Improvement in light asked for by agent in N. B. Cost of apparatus \$2,000.00. Portage Island Light, Miramichi River. To be improved to a revolving white and red light; or a 4th order occulting apparatus. Asked for by agent, \$500.00. From the foregoing it will be seen that the St. John Board of Trade by their memorial to the government in November last have obtained aids to navigation in the Bay of Fundy, estimated to cost \$82,000. The most important improvement obtained are: a fog alarm with lighthouse tower and illuminating apparatus costing \$15,000; a first class diaphane for Gannet Rock, costing for machinery and building, \$20,000; and three automatic gas and whistling buoys, costing \$27,000.

