

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

L. XII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1903.

NO. 18.

NEW MINISTER INTENDS TO MAKE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE ABOVE SUSPICION.

Prefontaine Makes Statement After Inspection--Sir Wilfrid Laurier Leaves for Virginia, and Will Return to Ottawa About Christmas--St. John Rifle Range Cases.

Ottawa, Nov. 17--(Special)--Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, has returned to the capital from his inspection of the St. Lawrence route between Montreal and Quebec. Asked what he thought of the condition of the channel he said: "It has vastly improved within the last couple of years. Anyone can see that who is familiar with the river as it was. However, we must do all that is required to make it as fit for navigation by night as by day, even if a few dollars are spent on the work. We must have the full confidence of the shipping interest that the river is as safe and fit for large craft as we ourselves believe it to be. My colleagues will support me in any wise outlay. I am entirely fully satisfied on that score."

"The next large and pressing problem in connection with the route is to make it navigable at night to the biggest boats coming up to Montreal. This can be done without a very large expenditure. The aids at present in position go a long way towards the goal. We might have to double the gas buoys at certain points, where care is to be exercised. There are also other small points where care is to be exercised."

"There are also other small points to be looked after, but as I said, the sum spent upon the thing altogether will not be a large one for the country. We must have the full confidence of those who own and operate ships up to Montreal and Quebec. The present high rate of insurance on shipping means we brought them. I am hopeful that this can be accomplished."

Chief Justice Retires Several Appointments
There was a short meeting of the cabinet this afternoon before Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for Virginia. A number of important appointments were made. Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, has retired from the bench and has been appointed chairman of the commission to revise the dominion statutes.

Sir Edgar Bouchereau has been promoted to the chief justiceship of the court, and Chief Justice Adams has been appointed to the promotion of Justice Hays of Ontario, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court.

Justice Moss, of the Ontario Court of Appeal, has been appointed to the High Court in Justice Arnau's place and J. J. McLearen, K. C., of Toronto, has been appointed to the vacancy created by the promotion of Justice Hays. In the Court of Appeal Mr. McLearen has been prominent for many years in prohibition circles.

Premier Leaves for Hot Springs.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Lady Laurier, Sir William Mulock and Henry Laurier, the premier's brother, left this afternoon for Virginia Hot Springs. The new Grand Trunk car "Musoka" was placed at the disposal of the party. A large number assembled at the depot to see the premier before his departure, including all the ministers of the crown now in the city.

Sir Wilfrid expects to be back about Christmas.
St. John Rifle Range Cases.
Judgments were given in the Exchequer Court in the following cases: The King vs. Conroy, the King vs. DeBury, the King vs. the Turnbull Real Estate Company, were all actions arising out of the expropriation of land for a rifle range at St. John (N. B.). In the first case \$2,500 is allowed, in the second case \$850 and in the third \$725.

Want New Trial for Lawyer Patrick.
Is McGoldrick vs. the King, which arose out of the expropriation of land for L. C. R. terminals at St. John (N. B.), the court allowed \$7,000.
In the King vs. Wright, arising out of the expropriation of property at Halifax, for a rifle range, the court rules that the crown's tender of \$2,000 is ample and appropriate. It is as follows: To Willam K. Sterling \$1,450, to the Wrights \$350.

OTTAWA OPINION ON HIGGINS AND GOODSPEED.

The following expression of opinion, not altogether correct, appears in the Ottawa Free Press about the Higgins and Goodspeed cases:
"The evidence in the St. John (New Brunswick) murder case is now before the justice department. It tells a story of youthful depravity such as no Canadian would imagine possible within the borders of the dominion. A mere boy named Higgins is under sentence of death for the deliberate murder of a man named Doherty. Another boy named Goodspeed, who, according to his own tale, was an unwilling accessory, and, according to Higgins, was the author of the murder, is yet to stand trial. If public sentiment in St. John counts for anything they will probably both walk the gallows. The victim was shot three times and buried under some branches. Goodspeed then, according to his evidence, went fishing and spent two hours in this pastime on the river, just as unconcerned as if nothing had happened."
"Of motive for the murder there seems to have been little or none. Both Higgins and Doherty were of a band of young desperadoes, who went all

NEWS SERVICE FROM AUSTRALIA, SAYS SIR SANDFORD FLEMING.

Ottawa, Nov. 17--(Special)--Sir Sandford Fleming, in reply to a congratulatory resolution from the Ottawa Board of Trade this afternoon, said there was one purpose to which the newly laid cable could be immediately applied with great public advantage.
"I refer," said he, "to a complete news service by which and through which Canadians and Australians would become better acquainted. At present we know next to nothing of each other, and we never had an opportunity until now of acquiring much information of passing events, owing to the prohibitive telegraph charges levied by the Eastern Extension Company."
"It would be preposterous for the kindred people on opposite sides of the Pacific to remain in the dark any longer when a knowledge of them would tend to stimulate commercial activity and in a thousand ways promote our common interests."
"A government cable is now laid, forming a direct telegraphic connection. We are in no way dependent on an odious monopoly with power to keep us in the dark by charging a high and prohibitive tariff toll on our daily intercourse. The public cable should be employed in the public interest, and it is certainly in the public interest that we should immediately obtain a service which would daily exchange news on a generous scale. I do not propose that the government line should be used for the transmission of telegrams that it should pay working expenses, but I am satisfied that it can do so under a low tariff and charges, which may be lower than now contemplated. The Pacific cable is a victory in the path of progress, and we would greatly err if we denied ourselves the advantages which it offers."

The members of the Canadian councils of the Knights of Columbus tonight presented an address and testimonial to Mr. P. B. Birtwell, the papal delegate, who will leave for Washington tomorrow morning.
Hon. A. G. Blair left tonight for Peterborough to inspect the Trent Valley canal. He will afterwards inspect the Welland canal.

SAILOR WITH SMALLPOX TRAVELS TO PORTLAND.
Rockland, Me., Nov. 15--Word was received from Doctor Young, of the state board of health, stating that Clidden, a sailor belonging to the schooner Charles Jeffrey, now bound to Boston and New York, who arrived at the marine hospital in Portland from Rockland, had had smallpox and that he had slept in a Rockland hotel Friday night.
Hadfield had been here two days and during that time came in contact with several persons. Last night he called on Doctor Adams, the port physician, who ordered him to the marine hospital at Portland. The case in which Hadfield rode had several passengers and upon its return here tonight it was thoroughly fumigated.

Want New Trial for Lawyer Patrick.
New York, Nov. 17--Reorder Goff signed an order today calling on the district attorney to show cause why a motion should not be granted granting a new trial to Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted of the murder of Wm. M. Rice. The motion, which will be argued on Monday next, is based on what is alleged to be new evidence.

LABOR LEADERS IN FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Gompers, of the American Federation, and Shaffer, of Steel Works, Face to Face in Dramatic Scene.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 17--Either Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, or Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is destined to pass, under a cloud, is a fight to the finish, and present conditions favor Gompers.

The trouble which suddenly came to a point in the convention of the Federation of Labor this morning is an echo of the great strike against the United States Steel Company, lost last year by the Amalgamated Association under the leadership of Shaffer.
After his association had been defeated, President Shaffer did not hesitate to utter charges of a serious nature against President Gompers, President Mitchell of the Railway Trainmen. He asserted that the organization over which these men presided had, while listening to the advice of the Amalgamated Association and had even fought against it in the dark.

The charges were leveled against Mr. Gompers in particular. This morning Delegate J. P. Sheridan, of the Amalgamated Association, a colleague of Mr. Shaffer, asked the convention to introduce a resolution relating to the charges against President Gompers.
The resolution asked that the charges preferred against President Gompers by President Shaffer be investigated by a federation committee.

Then facing the convention Mr. Gompers said:
"It is quite immaterial to me what course is pursued, my only request being that prompt action be taken on the resolution. Its contents, in a few minutes will be spread broadcast throughout the country. I don't want this matter to drag."
All eyes turned on Mr. Shaffer, whose tall form was erect at the foot of the platform upon which Mr. Gompers sat. His face was flushed and he spoke rapidly.

"I ask you," he said, "I urge, and, yes, I demand, the fullest investigation of these charges."
Finally a committee of five was appointed, two by Mr. Gompers, two by Mr. Shaffer and the fifth by these four.
The special committee did not enter upon its work until evening and then announced that its work would not be finished until late Tuesday and maybe not then.

STROMBLI MAY REPEAT MARTINIQUE'S DREAD STORY

Another Eruption of the Volcano Makes Situation Precarious for Inhabitants.

Rome, Nov. 17--A fresh eruption of the volcano Stromboli occurred yesterday evening, accompanied by a terrific explosion and a great flow of lava. It formed a magnificent spectacle, which was visible from all the northern part of Sicily, the flames rising from the volcano illuminating the surrounding sea. The situation of the inhabitants of the island of Stromboli is precarious.
Panama, Colombia, Nov. 17--Passengers from Central America, who arrived here yesterday report the complete destruction of the territory surrounding the volcano of Santa Maria, provinces of Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, in consequence of the recent eruption. Hundreds of lives were lost. Refugees are arriving at the port of Comperico. More than 200 fugitives fled for San Jose de Guatemala on the Pacific mail steamer.

Exchange is rising by leaps and bounds at 1200 per cent., without buyers.
MONARCHS HELD IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS
HER HUSBAND KILLED
WIFE DROWNS HERSELF.

England's Edward and King of Portugal Meet at London and Exchange Greetings.
London, Nov. 17--The King of Portugal arrived at Windsor tonight from France, to pay a visit to the King and Queen of England.
King Edward, who had come directly from Sandringham, met him at the station, the two monarchs embraced one another most cordially, and then drove off to the castle, accompanied by the cheers of the crowds which gathered outside the station and along the route. A great banquet was given at Windsor Castle in honor of the royal guest.
The other ruler at present in England, the German Emperor, had good shooting today on the estate of the Earl of Lonsdale, whose guest he has been at Lowther Castle since Saturday.

YARMOUTH CONVENTION; FOUR NAMES MENTIONED.
Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 17--(Special)--Yarmouth Liberals will elect delegates Tuesday to nominate a candidate for the dominion house on Friday. Four prominent parties are mentioned as possible candidates.

CHAMBERLAIN DINED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE ON AFRICAN MISSION.

Tremendous Welcome Given Colonial Secretary in His Home Town.

London, Nov. 17--Colonial Secretary Chamberlain received a great ovation tonight at Birmingham, where a farewell banquet on the occasion of his departure for South Africa was given in his honor. Members of all parties joined in the demonstration, as the affair was of a non-political character. Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by his wife and his son, Austen Chamberlain.

Responding to a tremendously enthusiastic welcome the colonial secretary paid an affectionate tribute to his American wife (who was Miss Mary Radcliff, of Salem, Mass.), who, he declared, "had been with me by her savings, and cheered me by her sympathy. He found in her his best and truest companion."
Referring to his approaching trip, he said it was to be a matter of business and not a mere parade. He would not expect that all the bitterness in South Africa would die out, but he could say this for the government, that it would retrieve all sufferings.

He was bound on a new venture, and there was a possibility of failure. The government's desire was to make South Africa one united nation; united in heart as well as in name. Greater differences, he said, had been healed and he mentioned Canada as an instance in this connection. He took a very optimistic view regarding the future of South Africa.

PERRY, THE NEGRO, IS HELD FOR GRAND JURY.
Jack the Sluggo Case in Cambridge Court Yesterday.

Somerville, Mass., Nov. 17--Held for the action of the grand jury without bail was the finding of the court when George L. O. Perry, the negro, was arraigned here today on the charge of murdering Miss Agnes McPhee, who had been sold to her watch, later identified as that owned by Miss McPhee, to Joseph Nemeser, the Boston jeweler. Other witnesses, including Ethel Carter, to whom the article was given, testified that Perry had in his possession a watch chain, later shown to belong to Miss McPhee and attached to her watch.
Nemeser, the jeweler, identified Perry as the person who had sold him the watch. In addition, other circumstantial evidence was offered by the prosecution.
P. B. Kiernan, representing the defense, asked the court to discharge Perry on the ground of insufficient evidence. He contended that the main evidence offered—that of Mr. Birtwell's story of the defendant's confession—should be ruled out on the ground that the confession was obtained under misrepresentation and inducement.
The court declined so to rule, and ordered the defendant held without bail for the grand jury.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS TO CONFER.
Sale of the Land to the Tenants the Proposition.

London, Nov. 17--A poll of the Irish landlords, which was undertaken by a committee composed of the Earl of Mayo, Lord Darnley, Captain Shawe Taylor, Lord Darnley, and other gentlemen interested in the Irish agrarian question, on the proposal to call a conference of landlords and tenants with a view to the sale of the land to the latter, has resulted in a vote of 128 in favor of holding the conference for which arrangements will be immediately proceeded with. A circular announcing the result of the poll has been sent to 4,000 Irish land owners who possess 500 acres and upwards.

ST. JOHN MAN VERY BADLY HURT AT AMHERST.
James Mahar, Fell Down Elevator Shaft in Car Works.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 17--(Special)--James Mahar, a native of St. John, who is employed in the car works, this morning fell down an elevator shaft in the moulding shop, 14 feet, striking on his head. He was rendered unconscious, and still remains in that condition. He was removed to his boarding house on Havlock street, where he lies in a very critical condition. It is probable that the base of his skull has been fractured.

MUST KEEP UP THE FLEET SAYS BERESFORD.
Attacks British War Secretary Brodric, who Showed Signs of Belittling the Navy.

London, Nov. 17--Some recent speeches made by War Secretary Brodric, showing a tendency to belittle the importance of the navy as a national defence, have brought forth a strong attack by Lord Charles Beresford, who, speaking at Portsmouth tonight, argued that 10,000,000 of the finest Britons under arms could not prevent the cutting off of Great Britain's food supplies if her fleets were beaten.

Portland Ship Laborers Get New Wage Scale.
Portland, Nov. 17--Officers of the Portland Longshoremen's Association have been notified that the Dominion line will grant the new rate of wages requested. It is understood that all the ocean steamship lines running to this port will do likewise.

MOLINEUX'S WIFE IN SIOUX FALLS.

Leaves Her Husband After His Acquittal, and a Divorce Suit is Now Rumored.

New York, Nov. 17--The despatch from Sioux Falls announcing Mrs. Roland B. Molineux's arrival there to take up her residence, was shown to General Molineux today, and he was asked if his daughter-in-law intended to get a divorce.
"I have nothing to say," said the general.

Roland B. Molineux's comed, G. G. Battle, said he knew nothing about Mrs. Molineux's reason for going to Sioux Falls. Mrs. Molineux's absence from court during her husband's last trial revived rumors of family differences, but she went to the Molineux residence in Brooklyn a few hours after her husband's acquittal and remained there until the next morning, when she went to the hotel in New York where she had been staying. She was there an hour or two and then disappeared. She was not seen in public with her husband that week.

His principal argument was the alleged boycott and he often pressed the miners' president hard for an answer. The latter, however, slowly and deliberately gave some reply, but they did not always satisfy his inquirer.
Mr. MacVeagh expressed his admiration of the ability of the witness and on one occasion the distinguished attorney threw up his hands and laughingly said:
"Mr. Mitchell, you are the best witness for yourself that I ever confronted. Give Mr. MacVeagh weighed heavily on what he said was a reign of terror in the anthracite region during the period of the strike and maintained that it would be utterly impossible for the coal companies to represent to enter into agreements with an organization that could not control its own men."

Would Not Admit He Approved the Boycotts.
Mr. Mitchell stoutly maintained that the discipline in the organization is as good as it possibly could be where 147,000 men were involved. To question, he said that there was a reign of terror, and he had no information that such was the case during the late strike, conditions arise that are "intolerable" or "unfortunate." When the strike was declared every miner in the region quit work and remained out even after the entire National Guard of the state had been thrown into the coal fields. In short he said that the men would not have gone to work under any condition.

The miners' president, no matter how skillfully he was questioned, could not be dragged into a flat admission that he as president of the union, approved of the boycotts complained of by the companies. He had his personal opinion of some phases of the boycott but would not express them as being the sentiment or policy of his organization.
Only once Mr. Mitchell showed signs of irritability. This was when Mr. MacVeagh, reading the long list of acts of violence, would take Mr. Mitchell to task for some particularly vicious act, and, exasperated, "You could have prevented this."
In the forenoon session Mr. MacVeagh examined Mr. Mitchell regarding the eight hour demand. Mr. MacVeagh grew eloquent in putting one of his questions to Mr. Mitchell regarding the martyred presidents and asked: "I only mention these because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy which is the cause of this conflict today and the only cause of this anarchy."
The miners' president quick as a flash came back with the inquiry, "Trade unions are not held responsible for it are they?" to which Mr. MacVeagh quickly responded that they were not and supplemented this with the remark that labor unions are most admirable.

Did Not Like the Word Anarchy.
The bringing of the word anarchy into the examination caused a distinct murmur of disapproval from the many busy workmen in the court room.
While the discussion of the effect that a yearly agreement would have on the coal industry in the anthracite region was in progress reference was made to the workings of agreements in soft coal regions. This led to a conference which resulted in an agreement to invite representatives of the bituminous operators and miners to testify.
The investigation is dragging too slowly to suit the commissioners and the committee will probably ask both sides to agree upon some arrangement for expediting the investigation.
A long line of questions followed on the matter of boycotts, and Mr. Mitchell had to answer Mr. Mitchell hard for a straight out expression on boycotts. The attorney read a list of 14 men who were killed during the strike, and Mr. Mitchell stated that a number of these were killed by coal and iron police, and that of the 14, 10 of them did not belong to the union. The sectionally injured was also put in evidence by Mr. MacVeagh.
The commission adjourned until tomorrow. Mr. MacVeagh was still engaged in cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell.

BALD VERDICT AGAINST BRITAIN IN THE SAMOAN CASE BY KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.
Royal Arbitrator Adopts the Extreme German View and Says England and the United States Must Pay Damages for Their Military Action--Full Text of the Decision Made Known Monday.

Washington, Nov. 17--By previous arrangement between the principals there was published today simultaneously in Washington, London and Berlin, the full text of the decision given by King Oscar II as arbitrator between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, of claims on account of military operations conducted in Samoa in 1880.
The decision is long and in substance it has been announced heretofore from Stockholm. The preceding publication, however, did not convey to the officials here a full realization of the complete victory won by Germany. It appears that on every single point, the arbitrator adopted the most extreme German view, in opposition to the United States and Great Britain.
In answer to the British and American claims that, under the treaty of Berlin, anyone of the signatory powers was fully authorized to enforce the decision of the Chief Justice of Samoa declaring Malietoa king, the arbitrator says:
"We have found nothing in the said general act or any subsequent agreement which authorizes one of the signatory powers, or a majority of them, to take action to enforce the conditions of the act or to make the decision of the chief justice binding on the powers."
It is held that the British-American military action "had the character of a serious control over the Samoan islands and the government thereof," which was prohibited by article one of the general act. The arbitrator insists that the Berlin conference aimed to establish the principle that in their dealings with Samoa the powers could proceed only by common accord, and that as the consular representative of three powers by proclamation had recognized the provisional government of Mataafa, the powers themselves were bound on principle of international good faith to maintain the situation until by common accord they decided to change it. The action of the British-American authorities tending to overthrow the provisional government thereby established, is held, was contrary to the aforesaid obligation and cannot be justified either on the plea of validity of the said provisions of the government nor its establishment under a species of "force majeure."
The arbitrator says:
"We have found nothing in the evidence before us to show that the general condition of affairs was such as to make military action necessary for the protection of lives and property."
Continuing, the decision recites that Malietoa had been completely defeated before the arrival of the Philadelphians, but that the United States and the British authorities brought back his weapons and arms and provisioned them, giving them ammunition which, under the treaty, should have been issued only at the unanimous request of the three consuls.
The decision concludes as follows:
"That the military action in question, viz.: The bringing back of the Malietoa and the distribution to them of arms and ammunition, the bombardment, the military operations on shore and the stoppage of the street traffic cannot be considered as having been warranted."
"And that, therefore, his Britannic Majesty's government and the United States government are responsible under the convention of the seventh of November, 1880, for losses caused by said military action. While reserving for a future decision the question as to the extent to which the two governments or each of them may be considered responsible for such losses."
(Signed) "OSCAR."

Government Forces on Top Now.
Caracas, Nov. 17--A tug boat has arrived at Lagaira from Curaguan bringing the news that, Saturday, government troops under the command of General Velutina attacked and re-occupied, almost without fighting, the support of Ouanary, which has been in the hands of the insurgents.
The Dutch Governor of Curaguan has notified General Mator, who reached that island Nov. 13, that he must observe a strictly neutral attitude and so do not otherwise he will be asked to leave Curaguan.

GREAT BATTLE OF WITS BETWEEN WAYNE McVEAGH AND MITCHELL, THE STRIKE LEADER

Lawyer of 70 and Young President of Miners Thrust and Parry--Admiration of Mitchell's Ability Drawn From the Able Cross-examiner, Who Seeks to Discredit the Miners' Chief.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17--In the presence of as many persons as could be jammed into the Superior Court room today Wayne MacVeagh, for the Erie Company and John Mitchell for the miners continued their brilliant battle of cross-examination before the anthracite coal commission. The two men, the one in his thirties, and the other in his seventies, were followed with intense interest, and the contest will continue tomorrow.

The fourth demand of the union which calls for a yearly trade agreement and which means a straight recognition of union was the bone of contention and although four hours were taken up on the question not much material progress was made. Mr. MacVeagh attempted to show the utter irresponsibility of the union and its unwillingness to make contracts which it could not live up to.

Mr. Mitchell stoutly maintained that the discipline in the organization is as good as it possibly could be where 147,000 men were involved. To question, he said that there was a reign of terror, and he had no information that such was the case during the late strike, conditions arise that are "intolerable" or "unfortunate." When the strike was declared every miner in the region quit work and remained out even after the entire National Guard of the state had been thrown into the coal fields. In short he said that the men would not have gone to work under any condition.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

Publishers' Letter to Subscribers.

DEAR SIR:-

We recently notified all subscribers asking them to remit the amount of their arrears before November 10, at which date we expected to close our books.

The response to this notice has been so very general that we have arranged to keep our books open until the 10th of December, so that all who remit before that date will have their name appear on our annual statement as paid up subscribers.

We heartily appreciate the kindness of all our friends in their prompt response, which betokens the interest taken by our subscribers in the welfare of the paper.

THE TELEGRAPH is the people's paper, and there is no more effective way of contributing to its success than by keeping the subscriptions paid up in advance. The management is thus enabled to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the paper and so in turn benefit the readers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our subscribers who have remitted their subscriptions and assuring those still in arrears, whom we know will remit in the near future, that their favors will be thankfully received. We hope to make THE TELEGRAPH still brighter in the coming year, and so keep it the best SEMI WEEKLY published in the Maritime Provinces; to this end we ask that all our friends should interest their neighbors in the paper, as the bigger our circulation patronage the better paper are we enabled to produce.

With best wishes, we remain, Yours truly, THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO. C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

James G. Henderson is now canvassing in Charlotte Co. Wm. Somerville, Queens Co. These gentlemen are authorized to receive payment for subscriptions for either Daily or Weekly Telegraph.

NO GREAT LEADER. Like the Tories the Democrats are without a leader of any strength or prestige. Cleveland is too old, and a Washington correspondent who is a Democrat, surveys the field without discovering anyone else who will fill the bill. The men he names only to discard them for one reason or another, are David B. Hill, Gen. Johnson, William J. Bryan, A. P. Gorham of Maryland, General Miles, General Funston and Admiral Dewey. The list in itself suffices to show the poverty of the party in presidential timber.

The results of the election in New York appears to have eliminated both Hill and the Empire state from the race, for New York has no one but Hill to propose and it is conceded that without Hill Ocker or another Democrat would have carried the state. It will be much more difficult to win in a presidential year, when, as the record shows, the Republican strength up the state, is always brought out to the full. Moreover it may be thought more important now to carry Illinois than New York for while the metropolis has Republican Pennsylvania on one side and Republican New England on the other, there is a chance that victory in Illinois would affect the surrounding states favorably.

Hanna attended to Johnson and Bryan, separately for all time, and the soldiers and the sailor will not do at all. Gorman might carry Maryland and would carry everything south of it, but the Democrats do not need a man who can do that only, but one who can do much more. So there is no one at present. The tendency will be to look for a man in the west. Of course much may happen in two years, but with Roosevelt training the Democrats have much to fear unless they find a Moses who can unite the party and attract new strength.

The men referred to by the correspondent who has been candidate-hunting are all "willing," but the party must do better. And New York, which "virtually named every candidate from Seymour to Bryan," seems doomed to cut rather a sorry figure at the next convention.

A TIME FOR ACTION. The meeting Friday of the committee appointed by the common council to revise the city's assessment act was disappointing in so far as the citizens had failed to avail themselves of the opportunity to be present and make known their views on the best system of civic taxation. Strange as it may seem, not a single member of the board of trade appeared to discuss with the committee the desirability of removing the tax on merchants' stocks, a principle which has agitated the members of that body for many years. However, another opportunity is offered for the merchants to express their views on the assessment act, as the committee decided to give a special invitation to the

local merchants to appear at the next session of the committee and make themselves heard.

At yesterday's meeting, the lack of equity in the present enforcement of the income tax by which the incomes of employees were taxed to their full limit, while the larger incomes of employers were but partially taxed, was thoroughly discussed. The unfairness of the branch banks practically escaping taxation, while the local bank was taxed on its entire capital was pointed out. The general consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of some income exemptions, but the committee seemed divided as to the form this should take, and the extent to which it should go.

One of the gentlemen who appeared before the committee pointed out that it was unfair to expect laboring men with incomes of less than \$300 to pay even \$7 a year in taxation. These men, and many of them are sober, industrious, worthy citizens, contribute sufficiently to the city in the labor of their hands, and cannot reasonably be expected to make a monetary contribution to the city treasury. One matter which was freely discussed was the unfairness to the body politic resulting from certain men doing business in St. John who escape taxation by a residence in the suburbs. The chairman of the revision stated an attempt had been made to tax the incomes of these men, but it was necessary, on the receipt of their sworn statements, to remove their names from the list, as it was not felt advisable to test the matter in the courts on the present law. In framing a new law it was, however, felt that it might be possible to make such people pay their proper contribution to the city treasury.

It is to be hoped that future meetings of this important committee will be well attended by the taxpayers, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to present their various views. The time for grumbling at the present law has passed. It is now in order for the citizens to impress upon the committee their views regarding desirable amendments to the assessment act. Do not leave it for your neighbor to do, but do it yourself. Otherwise no action will be taken and the cause for grumbling will remain.

WHY THIS SHRINKING MODESTY?

The Chatham Advance devotes a two column leader to the Ottawa interview with Attorney General Pugsley, in which announcement was made that the next provincial election would be run on party lines. The premier's organ says that this interview "is an invention," etc., etc.—The Sun. Until the Attorney General questions the veracity of the Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent his reliability will little or no defence.

But why does the Sun omit the more important portions of the Advance's two column leader? Surely the omission is not due to the fact that a considerable section of the article is devoted to the Sun's editor. The Telegraph's first idea of the Advance's remark was that they might well be left to the consideration of the journals named in them, of which The Telegraph was not one. But, since the Sun sees fit to reproduce some of the Chatham man's utterances, it is to be assumed that those which the Sun man's modesty forbids him to print may now be made public here without impropriety. The Advance then, in the article referred to by the Sun, says in part:

It is observed that one of the gentlemen who came to Chatham with Mr. Hazen a month or two ago, and who was shut out

from "saying his piece" is amongst the pretended believers in the Ottawa interview with Dr. Pugsley. He is, amongst other things, the editor of the Sun, which, on Monday last, had for a leader what read very much like the speech Mr. Scott was said to have had ready for delivery after opposition leader Hazen had made his appeal to the Chatham Liberals to stand by him in the election which he thought to be then immediately pending.

It was understood that Mr. Scott, who had been one of the Ottawa interviewer class for several sessions and was recognized as a stalwart Conservative (being employed and paid for that purpose) would be a good sort of person to impress the soft-hearted Liberals here with the honor they would achieve by joining Mr. Hazen and himself in the old crusade of their Ottawa leaders against the local government. Mr. Scott seemed to have convinced Mr. Hazen that Mr. McInerney and Mr. McDade were not the men to commend the opposition cause to the North Shore Liberals, because of their vacillating party record, and his speech was to be reassuring on the point that the Foster-Hazen party had really abandoned the policy of the Moncton Convention and were now ready to bless, where they had formerly cursed all Liberals.

Well, for the reason stated, Mr. Scott was ignominiously shut out from being one of the orators of the occasion, but the Sun on Monday last proved that he was determined that the oration he had prepared for that evening should not go into the waste basket, which, but for his being editor of that paper, it would doubtless have done.

If a desire to avoid making public a family quarrel has prevented the Sun from commenting upon the injustice done its editor by his political associates in stifling his oratorical ambitions, the Advance has no such scruples about revealing the ghastly facts. The Telegraph does not know why the editor was not allowed to "speak his piece," nor why he did not make public protest if an attempt was made to suppress him. The Advance man presents the story nakedly, and the matter is now one between that journal and the Sun. The Advance made no reference to the Telegraph by name and the authenticity of the Ottawa despatch which led to the lamentable clash between two distinguished journalists has not been questioned by the persons immediately concerned.

But the matter of the Sun editor and his part in the now famous North Shore "revolt" is not one which can be disposed of so easily. Indeed it is likely that more ink, if not more light, will be shed on the subject. Fiat justitia ruat cœlum!

SOMEWHAT DISCOURAGING.

At the banquet to Lieutenant Peary in New York—banquets are a regular part of any well regulated Arctic expedition programme—a letter was read from Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, of London, which revealed the temperature of the banquet hall appreciably. He pointed out that expeditions which were not useful in the sense that they added to the sum of knowledge, were foolish and that the risks attending them were undertaken without any sound motive.

"We desire," he wrote, "to see lines of deep sea soundings over the polar ocean, to know the temperature of the water in the depths. But this cannot be done until men following dog sledges, whose results would be valuable whether they reached 84 or 88 or 90 degrees. I therefore deprecate the useless waste of money and power involved, which might be so much better employed on discoveries which would increase the sum of knowledge."

The stories of perils encountered in the far north and the far south are old stories now, and the chronicling of them is wasteful since they lack the charm of novelty. It is not true that all expeditions are open to the objections mentioned by the president of the Royal Geographical Society, but most of them are inasmuch as they have for their object the establishing of a "farthest north" record rather than the acquisition of information of use to the human race. It would seem that the farther north the explorer goes the less useful knowledge he is able to acquire, and while encouraging Peary in his work in the lower latitudes about Greenland President Markham says mere attempts to reach the pole are idle. But the race for the pole will go on and there always will be persons willing to pay the expense. It is one way of buying publicity.

THE CARTOONIST.

Bob Tread said the cartoons of Thomas Nast did more than anything else to break up the boodle ring. Richard Croker said much the same thing in regard to Tammany's worst defeat. After President McKinley was assassinated there was much public outcry because of the cartoons printed by the New York Journal in which the president was portrayed as the tool of the trusts, and generally pictured as a meek servant of the capitalists who were represented as grinding the face of the poor. Some of the cartoons really were in execrable taste, but it is unlikely they had anything to do with the assassination of the president. Unquestionably that tragedy made them appear more objectionable.

But in New York, where objection was loudest at the time, William R. Hearst, proprietor of the American (formerly the Journal) was elected to congress the other day and it is generally believed he has presidential aspirations. These are not likely to carry him beyond his present political rank, but even his small political success and the growth of his newspaper shows how short is New York's memory or how few people believed his cartoons were seriously harmful. The Evening Post,

which alone among the newspapers assailed Mr. Hearst before his election, now poles fun at the Methodist ministers of Chicago because they "revolted" that the press should abstain from printing caricatures of the president which they say "foster a spirit of contempt for those in authority" and "may lead misguided individuals to the commission of acts of personal violence." The Post prints no cartoons but it sees no reason why other newspapers should not, and it says of the anxious Chicago men's resolution:—

Such twaddle was natural during the great grief, not unmixed with hysteria, which followed the assassination of President McKinley. To-day it wears a ludicrously belated look. If these reverend gentlemen could borrow from the enemy of all the gift of looking through the roof of the houses, they would see something to their professional profit. They would see throughout the country some millions of contented citizens chucking over the latest caricatures of the president, and if they turned to Washington and looked through the roof of the White House, they would probably see the president chucking over the latest travesty of himself. Unless the Methodist clergymen of Chicago are of a gloomier stripe than the brethren of their cloth generally, they would join in the chuckle, too, and banish black visions of a sacrilegious press and of impending assassination.

The mere reference to assassination as a possibility made by the Chicago folk and repeated in New York by the Post is more likely to work harm than all the cartoons of the year. Cartoons do not kill many men but they kill many corrupt schemes and discredit many schemers.

HOW IT WORKS.

Fear of United States—Canada Urged to Prepare for Defense as a headline in the Boston Transcript. This means that the Halifax Chronicle has been having visions and that someone has telegraphed these visions to the grave Boston newspaper, which dignifies them with a serious heading. The Americans do not know the Chronicle, but they do know the Transcript, whose reputation for reliability is regarded across the line as excellent, as indeed it is, save in matters affecting Britain and Canada.

The effect in Boston's misleading. The despatch will be copied elsewhere, and an entirely false impression will be created, the result of which will probably be other "spread-eagle" speeches on a par with the pre-World War dinner oratory of Archbishop Ireland, who so recently demonstrated his profound ignorance of the people of Canada.

This is not a fearful country under any conditions, and there is no fear of American invasion or aggression because there is no ground for it.

If Halifax men are troubled by these nightmares they should at least refrain from attempting to shape them with the public. Outside of Halifax it is known that Canada is not going to war this winter, and will not create a large standing army until there is some likelihood that now a burden is a necessity demanded by natural conditions. We do not play at war extensively in this country, nor have we been found backward when there is soldier's work to be done.

A WORD TO THE MANUFACTURERS.

The present difference between Canadian tweeds, for instance, and imported tweeds is that people want the latter. Why? Just because they are imported. The people know the value of the Canadian article they will buy it. The manufacturers clamoring for tariff revision could profitably divide their efforts in an endeavor to educate their customers.—Male Attire.

The journal quoted insists, and with reason, that manufacturers would do well to work for a more general appreciation of Canadian goods. Most of these goods are of superior quality. When the fact is generally realized there will be no trouble about keeping the home market. But high protection, making it possible for manufacturers to sell here an article of inferior quality, would force the consumer to buy what he did not want because the tariff would prevent him from getting a better article for the same money. We should manufacture what we can manufacture to advantage. The hot-house industry is a mistake.

SKELETONS FOUND BY POISONOUS SPRING

San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 17.—A party of mining prospectors, headed by Henry Arnel, has arrived here, bringing word of the discovery in Timber Mountains, Southern Nevada, of the remains of several people supposed to have been a party of prospectors. The exact number is not given. The skeletons were lying close to little spring and the cause of their death was soon revealed. No sooner had the members of Arnel's party drunk from the spring than they were seized with cramps, some of them suffering intensely. Samples of the water brought to this city and analyzed have been found to be heavily charged with arsenic.

BE PREPARED.

Sore Lungs, Inflamed Throat, Quinsy and Croup occur more frequently during damp, cold weather. Try the new, scientific, Whitehead's Remedy. This reliable household remedy should be always on hand. Every family needs it, every doctor keeps it. The city of Ghent has a number of police dogs, which the officers use at night and which are intelligently trained. They can not only leap high walls, but can swim with ease in light or darkness.

"A man seldom deceives himself," said the large-waisted philosopher, "unless he thinks he will profit by it."—Indianapolis News.

Oak Hall Clothing.



Men's suit selling is at the highest point, and the Oak Hall stock is in prime condition.

You'll find what you need—you'll find it at what you expect to pay—as likely as not, at less than you expect.

Oak Hall is a safe store. You never come upon what we advertise without knowing it.

Suits \$5 to \$25. Overcoats \$5 to \$20

Youths' Suits.

Style is the first thought. When one young man gets hold of a suit that is striking and stylish without being loud, his friends see it and they all want to get their clothes at the same place. They've been coming here for the past few years.

Suits, - \$5.00 to 13.50 Overcoats, 6.75 to 15.00



Boys' Vestee Suits, Reduced.

For boys 3 to 9 years. Of fancy chevrons in neat mixtures—plaid, checks and stripes; serges and worsteds in blue and blacks. Been selling them right along at from \$3.75 to \$8.00.

Your Choice, \$3.00.

When you remember our regular prices are 25 per cent. lower than others you see what values you get during this sale. None on approval or exchanged.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS & CO.

King Street, Cor. Germain.

ITALIAN CONFESSES HIS OBJECT WAS TO KILL KING LEOPOLD. Was Employe of Italian Embassy at London, and Was to Watch Anarchists. Dismissed When He Was Found to Be One Himself—Cannot Be Executed Because Capital Punishment Has Been Abolished in Belgium.

Brussels, Nov. 15.—An Italian named Rubino attempted to kill King Leopold today as he was out driving. He was arrested. The police at first denied all reports that Rubino's revolver contained ball cartridges or that he was connected with anarchists, but they finally admitted that the prisoner had confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and that he had anarchist beliefs. The self-confessed would-be regicide is a small, baldheaded man, with a heavy black moustache. He informed the police that he came from London, where he had been assisted by the Italian embassy and was temporarily engaged to watch anarchists. He was dismissed, however, as the embassy officials discovered that he sympathized with anarchists.

It was then that he bought a revolver and 50 cartridges and came to Brussels. Failing to find work here, Rubino said he "determined to act," and went to the cathedral with the intention of shooting the king, but he did not fire at his majesty for fear of hitting intervening soldiers. Then Rubino proceeded to the Rue Royal, where he awaited the cortege. The king's carriage passed before Rubino was able to draw his revolver, hence the shots hit the carriage following. In Rubino's pockets were found picture postcards bearing portraits of King Leopold, Prince Albert and the Princess Elisabeth. The prisoner said he procured the cards so as to be able to recognize the members of the royal family, and expressed the hope that others would be more successful than himself. He also said he did not regret his act, and would have fired at any monarch, "at the King of Italy as readily as at the King of the Belgians, because the monarchs are tyrants who cause the misery of their peoples."

Finally Rubino declared he hated Socialists because they were friends of the police, and asserted that he had no accomplices. The police are engaged in scouring the anarchist reports here in search for possible accomplices of Rubino. One arrest had been made, of a noted Belgian anarchist named Chappelle. Several persons were near Rubino when he fired the revolver, but he was accompanied by another man who escaped. Rubino, who has a wife and child in London, continues to affect a profound indifference as to his fate, which cannot be death, since

Advertisement for Five Leading Brands of Canadian Parlor Matches. Includes logos for Eagle, Victoria, King Edward, Little Giant, and U.S. Canadian. Text: 'All the above stocked at SCOFIELD BROS., St. John, N.B., THE E. REDDY CO.'

the capital punishment has been abolished in Belgium. Rome, Nov. 16.—The ministry of the interior has established the identity of the assailant of King Leopold. His name is Genesiro Rubino and he is described in their records as an advanced Socialist. He was condemned to a long term of imprisonment for stealing at Milan in 1893 but effected his escape to England where he is supposed to have imbibed his anarchist principles. Rubino while serving in the army was condemned to five years' detention for writing a subversive newspaper article. These are the only criminal records found against him. Some years ago he was accused of treachery by his anarchist friends and expelled from their ranks.

KRUGER'S MEMOIRS. More Extracts—The Jameson Raid Dealt With—Can't Speak of the War, for He Didn't Take Part. London, Nov. 15.—The Times published this morning another page of extracts from the memoirs of Mr. Kruger dealing with the history of the Transvaal and his own successive terms of office as president. Mr. Kruger enters at great length into the circumstances of the Jameson raid and declares that it was only his influence and his threat to resign the presidency which prevented the burghers from attacking and shooting down all the inhabitants of Johannesburg.

The former president explains that particularly of the course of the war with the British and its vicissitudes would not come within the scope of his memoirs as he took no personal part in the fight. He describes the harassing life he led at this period, doctoring and advising the Boer leaders. His sleep was broken many times every night to attend to despatches, etc. He gives minute details of the removal of the Boer government from Pretoria and says it was a sad blow to him, especially as his wife was then so old and weak that he could not think of taking her with him. The extracts published also include a description of Mr. Kruger's journey to Europe and the writer declares that in the matter of the peace negotiations he left everything to the discretion of the general.

GEORGE K. McLEOD GETS VERDICT OF \$1,020 IN NEW YORK

Montreal, Nov. 14.—(Special)—A New York despatch to the Star says: "Ellen W. McCarthy, promoter, was sued by George Kerr McLeod for \$800 and interest. The case was tried in the supreme court yesterday before Justice Leventritt. McLeod, who is a Canadian, testified that in 1897 Mrs. McCarthy was introduced to him in her office, 50 Broadway, by John R. Plummer, who was also a promoter. Mrs. McCarthy took him to the office of Gregory & Gregory, 19 Broadway. There he signed an agreement providing that he should put up \$4,000 for treasury stock of the Photo Identification Company, and when he did so Mrs. McCarthy was to give him one-fifth of that amount or \$800, in return for some of the stock. Plummer and Eugene J. Gregory were also parties to the agreement. McLeod put up \$4,000 and got a promissory note for \$800 from Mrs. McCarthy, with collateral to secure it in the shape of stock of the 'Mexican Land Improvement Company,' nominally worth \$15,000. The note was renewed and then went to protest. McLeod's suit was to recover \$800 with interest, as he had no accompanying 'stock note,' which would have enabled him to sell the collateral. McLeod said the company 'went up the flue.' The jury awarded him \$1,020. At Saratoga a few days ago the Rev. Dr. Charles F. and Mrs. Harriet Miriam Dowd celebrated their golden wedding. The present system of standard time was first suggested in 1880 by Doctor Dowd, who at that time brought it to the attention of a way convention in New York. The system adopted by the railroads in 1883 and now used throughout the United States was originated and worked out by him. Clocks have been placed in all the electric tramway cars at Dresden.

ST. JOHN RIVER STEAMER PLANS MEAN
11 BOATS SEEKING BUSINESS NEXT YEAR.

This Will Be the Situation if Companies Carry Out Present Ideas--A New Route to Be Opened--Better Pleasant Point Ferry.

Indiantown is daily becoming more prolific in steaming schemes. With the proposed new line materializing there would be 11 steamers running between Indiantown and river points.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The I. C. R. took its boat to the old stand after a short absence, during which necessary repairs were made.

At a meeting of the provincial government at Fredericton on Thursday the resignation of John L. Carton, reporter of decisions of the supreme court, was accepted and George W. Allen, M. P., appointed in his place.

A new steamer called the Latona, built by Daniel McLaughlin at St. Mary's, is to be placed near Hilyard's mill for the winter. The boat, which is fitted with compound engines and made to credit to the builders. Her length is 90 feet.

Dan's Review (New York) of Nov. 15 says of trade conditions for the week, demand being mostly for rubber goods. In dry goods and groceries there was a little falling off. Retailers report trade supported by heavy reasonable weather, and sales so far this month are up to the usual average.

Sydney B. S. Kaye was Monday awarded the \$300 prize for the best design for a cover for the New Brunswick Tourist Association's booklet for next year. The award was made at a meeting of the executive committee of the association. Between 40 and 50 designs were sent in and they were all so attractive that it was difficult to make a choice. The winners will be shown for a few days in Waterbury & Rising's window, King street.

Last Tuesday a freight named Marce had his coat stolen while en route from St. John to Halifax on the train in charge of Conductor Dickson. On Wednesday the thief, a young man named Slade, was arrested. He had been tried, convicted and sentenced to two years in Dorchester. Friday he left Halifax for Dorchester in charge of Conductor Dickson. The thief was being made off the same train on which he had committed the theft.

A successful and pleasant social was given at the Methodist church at Silver Friday night. James Ryan presided and an interesting programme was rendered, in which the Epworth League, quartette, Walter Nixon, Gordon Smith, John Salpino and several other people participated. When the programme was over, a large number of the dainties brought \$2. The total receipts were in the vicinity of \$50.

T. C. Casgrain, of Montreal, M. P. for Montserrat, Quebec, is in the city in connection with the suit of the Consumers' Cordage Company against the Dominion government which will be heard before Judge Burbridge in the exchequer court Wednesday. In return for certain land which the government expropriated from the cordage company, the government offered \$250. The company claims \$125,000. At this hearing of the case probably ten witnesses will be called. Argument will be heard on Thursday.

The New Brunswick Tourist Association have received word from Miss Tenney, one of the lecturers who was entertained in this province during the summer, saying her first lecture on Beautiful New Brunswick will be delivered in Watertown on Thanksgiving day, the second will be before the Lynn Educational Club on Dec. 12, then before the Young Men's Christian Union in Boston, and also before a club in Littleton, besides other engagements after. New Castor Rev. Mr. Kempton and Rev. Henry Rose are both at work with the stories and pictures and will be ready to start the winter's work in December.

Frank Murdoch arrived in the city Friday from Thorne's Brook, near Havock, where he opened for the Canada Point granite mine. The mine is of excellent quality, and is of excellent quality. It has been built, a bridge 30 feet long for the cleaning and drying of the granite, and a roadway has been constructed from the mine to the main road. The company's mine at the falls, this city, has been closed, and the Thorne's Brook mine will be extensively worked next season. The granite will be

DRY DOCK DELEGATES
HOME FROM OTTAWA
AND WELL PLEASED.

Think Project for Structure Here Looks More Favorable.

Received a Cordial Reception from the Cabinet--The Need and Advantages of the Dry Dock Placed Before the Ministers and Request for Aid Urged--Mr. Robertson Answers a Newspaper Article.

Colonel J. J. Tucker, M. P.; Thomas McAvity, George Robertson, M. P.; John H. Thomson and James Manchester, who visited Ottawa in the interests of the dry dock project, returned Saturday at noon. In conversation last night, the members of the delegation gave the impression that the dock scheme is now in a more favorable position than ever before. They were kindly met in Ottawa and received every consideration from the government.

ST. JOHN SKIPPER
WAS IN A TIGHT FIX.

Three-master, Commanded by Capt. James Smith, Driven Ashore.

HAL, Nov. 18--The three-masted schooner Everett W. Berry, of Eastport (Me.), bound for Philadelphia, was driven ashore two miles and a half off Point Allerton about 1 o'clock this morning.

There was an unusually heavy sea and a terrific gale was blowing. On account of the dense fog the vessel was not located by the life savers until an hour after she grounded.

About 2 a. m. the patrol boat U. E. Marchant discovered the Berry and notified the life-saving crew at Stony Beach. The crew found hard work to launch the life-rafts and the crew were high. Meanwhile the vessel had drifted almost five-eighths of a mile from shore and was riding the storm with one anchor. Captain Sparrow and his men, after a hard battle with the waves, boarded the vessel and proceeded to insure her against further danger until daylight came and further help could be secured.

In the morning several tugs were secured and with their aid anchors were raised and the vessel was towed into Market Roads. The schooner carried a crew of five men and was in command of James Smith, of St. John (N. B.)--Boston Post, Nov. 14.

DR. ORONHYATEKHA.

The Most Remarkable Indian Since the Days of Pontiac, Brant and Red Fox.

Head of the Independent Order of Foresters--Was Chief of His Tribe at 18--He's the Richest Indian in America.

The most remarkable Indian since the days of Pontiac, Brant, and Red Fox arrived in Detroit this morning and lunched at the hotel lobby all the morning. Doctor Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, was accompanied by A. E. Stevenson, of Chicago, general manager of the order in the United States, and W. W. Danahy, secretary to the supreme chief ranger.

The party just arrived from attendance at the fraternal congress held in Denver. The supreme chief ranger and his secretary are on their way to Oronhyatekha's home, which is on an island in the bay of

Quinte, Canada, 100 miles from Toronto, and Mr. Stevenson is on his way to a point near Huron, where his family is spending the summer.

Doctor Oronhyatekha is a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, 61 years old, born on the Indian reservation, near Bradford, Canada. He married a daughter of Brant, the famous chief after whom the city of Bradford was named, which city has perpetuated his name in stone, the work being the chief adornment of the principal park. Ever since Oronhyatekha's wife's death two years ago he has lived practically alone in his 25-room-castle on the island in the bay of Quinte.

Today he is bringing to his home a number of Indian trinkets he purchased in the west, among them being some bows and arrows, Indian plaques, beaded work, and things of that sort. He is still fond of the traditions of his race, and proud of his red blood.

At the age of 18 years, so he told the Journal reporter, he was chosen as chief by the women of the tribe and so, for more than 40 years he has held that honor although the title is now obsolete. For more than 20 years he has been supreme chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, and will undoubtedly hold that position as long as he lives.

Oronhyatekha can be called the richest Indian in America. He will not say how much he is worth, but he has held that honor for many years. He carries with him a dozen families independently rich. He is a pleasant fellow to meet, far more intelligent than the ordinary white man.--Detroit Journal.

NEW RIVER STEAMER
HAS BEEN PURCHASED.

The New "Star" Bought in New York--The Springfield's Successor on the Bellisle Route.

D. J. Purdy, M. P., and Inspector Wm. Waring, who went to New York to inspect a steamship, in the interests of the people's line, are expected to return to St. John this afternoon. They are expected to bring back a new steamer which will start at once for St. John.

The steamer is a side-wheeler, length about 138 feet, beam 30 feet, draught when loaded about six feet, speed 15 knots, and passenger capacity 700.

The price is said to be between \$3,000 and \$4,000. She is about the tonnage of the burned Star, after which she will be named.

A new boat will take the place of the Springfield on the Bellisle route. Her length will be in the vicinity of 130 feet, and she will be a steam whaler.

COUNTY TAXES.

Arranging for Sale of Lands and Property Because of Arrears.

The special committee of the municipal council appointed to advise the secretary as to the sale of lands and estates for arrears of taxes in the parishes met in the afternoon at the city hall yesterday afternoon. The question was discussed in detail and the county secretary was instructed to take legal proceedings at once against all estates which have arrears of taxes advertised in the Royal Gazette and the city newspapers.

The procedure will now be to issue execution against the parties and estates which have no personal property and to return the same to the county secretary after which he will place his warrant in the hands of the sheriff for the sale of the lands.

NEW SCHOONER.

The Ida M. Barton Built in Queens County.

There arrived at Indiantown Saturday afternoon a topside schooner, fresh from the shipyard of L. P. McLean, Queens County. She is called the Ida M. Barton, and was built by Capt. W. G. Barton, who names the vessel in honor of his little daughter.

The schooner's length is 77 feet, breadth 27 feet, and tonnage 82 register. The keel is of hardwood, the keelson pitch pine, beams pine, deck white spruce, spars and bowsprit hard pine. The bottom is of three-inch hardwood.

The cabin is finished in natural wood. The J. W. McAlary Co. and L. P. McLean are part owners. The schooner is at present chartered to carry lumber.

G. A. HENTY DEAD.

Well-known Author of Books for Boys Passes Away in London.

London, Nov. 18--George Alfred Henty, the well-known author and former war correspondent, died today.

FEW ATTENDED ASSESSMENT MEETING
TO HELP COMMITTEE BY SUGGESTIONS.

Inequalities in the Present System Were Shown in Discussion--Some Points for Improvement--Merchants to Be Called on to Attend Meeting Next Week.

The civic tax commission met Friday afternoon and discussed phases of the assessment question. It was expected that merchants who desired a readjustment of the tax system on wholesale stock of goods would aid the commission by suggestions, but they did not accept the invitation to attend, those present outside the commission being D. R. Jack, C. J. Milligan and William Vincent.

Alderman Robinson presided, and the other members present were Alderman Maxwell, Alderman Christie, Alderman Millidge, A. W. Sharp, chairman of the assessors, and Chamberlain Sandall. Several other aldermen took part in the proceedings.

Alderman Robinson said the assessment law had been fairly found fault with. Two years ago the council sought to remedy some of the glaring wrongs, and amendments had been sent to the legislature, but had been sent back, the legislature suggesting that the city frame an entire new act. The present commission had been appointed with this in view. He referred to the provisions of the present act and showed that the total levy had been \$415,754.55. This had been raised upon \$13,000,000 of real estate, \$8,000,000 personal property, and \$3,827,000 income. This year the rate was \$1.55. Speaking of inequalities of the system, he called attention to the fact that a man whose annual income is \$5,000 is taxed \$77.50, leaving him \$4,922.50 net. A person with \$5,000 invested at six per cent. gets from it an income of \$300. The taxes on this would be the same as in the case of the \$5,000 income--\$77.50, and this was unfair. The present assessment law was passed in 1897, and since that time the population has increased, and the value of property has advanced. Merchants and professional men should be taxed to the full extent of their annual incomes. He believed that income up to \$200 should be exempt, and that there should be a more equitable system of dealing with merchants. A man should be taxed on what he gets from the city. Taxing of personal property should give a large return. Mr. Sharp said the system followed in taxing a merchant's income was to tax him on what he would be obliged to pay for the winter there are still many a professional man should be taxed on his profits or earnings. When taxed on the



Dr. Oronhyatekha.

amount of investments they go to the country, and in the case of Taylor Bros., shipping merchants, who have valuable shipping properties on which they are not taxed in the city, and yet their business is practically conducted here.

The chamberlain said Taylor Bros. had been placed on the city assessment list, but had been dropped as they claimed they do no business here.

Alderman Millidge suggested that the commission could reach such cases by making the concern file affidavits of profits.

Mr. Sandall said all the Battle Line steamships were registered abroad, and it was impossible to reach the owners. In this connection he said Taylor Bros.' vessels are registered in the customs house here the same as the Troop vessels.

Mr. Milligan called attention to the fact that the assessment laws of no two cities are alike. He thought there should be some universal opinion or theory as to matters of assessment.

William Vincent said that in Glasgow land values are taxed. If St. John followed this principle there would be vacant lots, owners of neglected vacant lots should be taxed upon the opportunity for improvement rather than upon the value of the land unimproved. He objected to the principle of taxing property more heavily than unimproved, as tending to lessen the improvement.

Alderman Maxwell thought vacant lots are individual almost to the city. When houses are built an extra tax is levied upon the land. Mr. Milligan thought the large incomes could be more sharply looked after if the small ones were exempted.

They exempt income up to \$200. Alderman Millidge asked the opinion of those present upon the question of taxing stocks of goods.

Mr. Milligan thought the opinions of the people affected by that phase of the question would be more valuable.

Alderman Robinson said the commission thought merchants of goods and personal property should be taxed on the meeting when they could be heard.

Mr. Milligan suggested that it be known that at the next meeting the question of taxing stocks of goods and personal property generally be taken up, and merchants notified to attend.

This was adopted and the meeting adjourned for a week.

FIRST WINTER PORT STEAMER WILL
FIND SAND POINT WELL PREPARED.

St. John, Canada's winter port, is again assuming a busy aspect. St. John, west of the chief point and although preparatory work has been carried on during the summer for the expected increased traffic during the winter there are still many improvements in the offices and warehouses yet to be finished.

Extra Yard Room. During the summer the C. P. R. have had a large gang of men, steam shovels and special ballast trains at work at Bay Shore yard making extra yard room and, as a result, 600 more cars can be accommodated now gives space for no less than 1,400 cars. All export goods will arrive by train at the Bay Shore yard and there be sorted out and taken to Sand Point as needed, thus preventing a blockade at the point as was experienced on previous occasions.

Increased Office Room. Owing to the increase of business the C. P. R. offices have been found too small for the large staff of clerks and a few weeks ago the company bought a large two-story house on Union street from Robert Frazier and in future the winter port business will be handled there. The building has been thoroughly made into a first class office building of 17 rooms and will greatly aid James Gilliland, the west St. John agent, and his staff in their duties.

The First Export Freight. Goods from the west have already arrived and there is now at Sand Point a large quantity of apples, pears and oats for shipment to Great Britain.

The Elevator and Warehouses. The large C. P. R. elevator has been given a thorough overhauling and will commence the season's operations today. It is expected the grain shipments this season will be large.

City Foreman, Thos. Thompson, with a number of carpenters, has placed the warehouses in good condition for the handling of the winter's business.

The First Steamer. The Royal mail steamer Parisian, of the Allan line, will be the first steamer of the winter port fleet to arrive for this season.

It was intended to have placed the C. P. R. offices used last winter but it is thought that they will be used this year by the United States immigration officials who have previously had rooms in the Troop building, Prince William street.

Stock Yards. The Sand Point stock yards are under lease to A. C. Smith & Co., of West St. John, and the sheds have been repaired and put in first class shape for the receipt

tion of the large consignments of stocks expected.

Thomas Martin, who was shed foreman for the C. P. R. two seasons ago, has arrived at Sand Point to assume the same duties for the company. A number of clerks have arrived from the west and more are expected today.

Immigration Building. The government immigration building is now ready for the reception of passengers for the better class of passengers. The building is enclosed in an 18 inch concrete wall to prevent the high tides from flowing into the basement of the building. A tile floor has been placed in the kitchen and in this apartment there has been placed a three oven and a three furnace range. There is a large dining room fitted to seat 50 or 60 persons, for the better class of passengers. The restaurant has been furnished with shelves and sinks fitted, giving those in charge a better chance to attend to the passengers. The resting room has been fitted with comfortable settees and two rooms have been arranged for sick persons and have been comfortably furnished. The agents' office have been neatly fitted up. A safe has been placed in the banker's office, which has also been furnished. Other offices, which have been made ready, are those for C. P. R. and I. C. R. ticket agents and C. P. R. and Western Union Telegraph operators. The lavatories have been put in perfect order, the building has been cleaned from top to bottom and the floors oiled, additional lights have been placed and a large arc light established in front of the doors.

SPEEDY CURE FOR CRAMPS AND COLIC. The most reliable cure for Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea and Summer Complaint is ten drops of Peppermint Nervine. It moves the bowels, relieves the cramps, restores prompt relief and a healthy cure in every case. Neither internal or external, and should be in every household. All Druggists sell and recommend Nervine. Price 25c.

Married at Oak Point. The marriage of Clara Mayple Hamilton and James B. Johnson, of Jerusalem, Queens County, took place at the home of the bride, Oak Point, Wednesday evening, Nov. 12. The ceremony was attended by Miss Ella Johnson and F. A. Hamilton. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful gifts.

THE BARRED COMPANY'S. Wine of Honey and Wild Cherry soothes and cures all irritated conditions of the throat and properly relieves the cough. This preparation does not contain any injurious ingredients whatever.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table of market reports including sections for Saint John Wholesale Market, PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TOBACCO, RICE, SUGAR, OILS, RAISINS, MOLASSES, and FLOUR AND MEAL.

Table of market reports including sections for Black Putty, IRON, ETO., LIME, TAR AND PITCH, COALS, LUMBER, and various other commodities.

tion, except where affected by weather conditions, are exceptionally good and a large majority of cities report payments fair to good.

TORIES FIND IT QUITE FROSTY IN CHARLOTTE; MAIN BODY WASN'T OUT.

At St. George No. Candidates Were Nominated, But 160 Listened.

Meeting Not Enthusiastic, But the Door-keeper Was an Exception—Mr. Hazen Bids for Liberal Support—Disappointment Because of Mr. McInerney's Absence—The Old Story Retold.

MIDLAND WEDDING BELLS.

Gardner B. Wilkins and Miss Margaret Menzie United in Marriage.

ROYAL MATCH NOT POPULAR IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—One of the objects of Emperor William's visit to King Edward was to discuss the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William and Princess Alice of Albany.

THE FREE TRADE CAUSE.

Views of Hon. Edward M. Sheppard of New York Expressed at Boston Dinner.

OLD STAMPS SOLD.

Alexia and New Brunswick Varieties Bring Good Sums.

BRITISH NAVAL CHANGE.

London, Nov. 15.—The admiralty is considering the advisability of adopting a measure closely resembling the navy personnel bill passed by the American congress.

END OF GLOUCESTER MACKEREL SEASON.

GloUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—The mackerel season has practically ended, only six more vessels remaining to arrive and with their homecoming the season of 1902 will be closed.

BY VICTIM OF HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Merriden, Conn., Nov. 15.—While on a squirrel hunt this afternoon William Holmes, aged 11 years, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

CHATHAM FOR NEXT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Provincial Executive Accepts Invitation—Field Secretary's Work in Botsford Parish.

The pastors and superintendents of Chatham recently held a meeting and unanimously invited the Provincial S. S. convention to meet in that town next October.

MEMO OF AMOUNTS OF STAMPS AND MISSES PAID IN RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY BY THE PRINCIPAL OPERATORS IN THE YEARS MENTIONED.

Table with columns for Name, Year, and Amount.

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THE MUSKOKA LUMBER LANDS.

John Dickie Writes Some Facts for the People's Consideration in View of Opposition Speeches.

There was no other without going over into the province of Quebec. We talked of all the likely places along the shore between Dalhousie and Campbellton, and after he had examined all these sites he told me that none of them would suit for a large business.

Now it may be asked why the site which Kilgour Shives is using for his new mill could not have been utilized. The explanation is that this site was owned by an estate, and it was not possible until last winter to secure a perfect title.

There is no question fully written about this lumber question by people who have absolutely no knowledge of the facts. For example, a writer in the Sun recently stated that the Restigouche lumbermen could cut their lands every 10 years and not decrease their value for timber purposes.

Now I have cruised over the lumber woods in the counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, Matane, Rimouski, Saint-Jovite, Gloucester and Restigouche and I have come to the conclusion from my experience in the business that if the timber lands of our country are not very carefully preserved we are going to have, before many years, a lumber famine.

Take a piece of land, mixed cedar and spruce; the lumberman cuts the cedar and spruce; the lumberman cuts the cedar and spruce; the lumberman cuts the cedar and spruce.

Now, while I think that it was the intention of the government that the Muskoka Company should operate their lands the same as any other lumbermen, yet every man in the province who knows the circumstances connected with this matter will be convinced that the government did exactly right in not forcing the Muskoka Company to operate their lands while there was such a heavy cut of lumber going on in the Restigouche river, and more especially when no mill site could be had in Restigouche county near Campbellton where a large lumber business could be operated.

Now, Sir, what about the third cut on these lands? It is a matter of fact that it is not apt to be a third cut for a good many years as nearly everything is cut off the second time whether it be of standard size or not. But let us admit that the second cut was wise, and that the price of your grandmothers' churn, all limbs down to the ground, and not lumber trees.

I have marked the growth of primal trees in my own woods 30 years ago, and I am speaking absolutely from the book. I do not think the writer in the Sun had ever been in a lumber woods at all, as they do not use jackknives in our country in the lumber woods.

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Advertisement for 'Free, Free' featuring an illustration of a man and a woman, with text describing a product or service.

WEDDINGS.

By the Rev. A. M. Hubby the bride at Upland Oct. 19, to the late Judson Herbert Baird, of New York.

DEATHS.

TILPON—At Milwaukee (Wis.), Nov. 12th, Charles Odell Tilpion, aged 41 years, of this city, on Nov. 12th, Percy A. Hampton, aged 41 years, of this city, on Nov. 12th, Joseph Cummings, aged 15 years, son of J. and Mary Cummings.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Carlo (D), 261, from J. H. Seaman & Co. via Liverpool.

Osage; Britannia, from Liverpool, via St. John, on Nov. 18th; from Philadelphia, via St. John, on Nov. 18th; from Philadelphia, via St. John, on Nov. 18th; from Philadelphia, via St. John, on Nov. 18th.

Shipping Notes. The following charters have been announced by the charterers: British steamer Salsola, 2,263 tons, New York to Antwerp, via St. John, on Nov. 18th.

Obituary. Mrs. Robert T. Saunders. The death of Mrs. Robert T. Saunders at Ayer (Mass.), on Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, is announced.

Obituary. Mrs. Gilbert Purdy. At the home of J. Boyd McManis, Brookville, Friday morning, the death of Mrs. Jane Purdy, widow of Gilbert Purdy and daughter of Surgeon Lake, of Dublin, Ireland, took place.

Obituary. Mrs. Catherine Stevenson. The death occurred of Mrs. Catherine Stevenson Saturday morning, at her residence, Douglas avenue. She was the widow of Robert Stevenson, deceased.

Obituary. Dr. Henry Hoamer. Concord, N. H., Nov. 15.—Wm. Henry Hoamer, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians in this state, died at his home in Penacook today.

Obituary. Arthur Martin. Arthur Martin, an old resident of St. John, died at his home on Mill street, Saturday, December 1, at the age of 87 years.

Obituary. Captain George W. Stanton. News has been received in this city of the death in London (England) of Capt. Geo. W. Stanton, formerly well known in this city.

Obituary. Mrs. Mary. I love her not; her form is blue, Her brow is low and white; Her hair is of the golden hue, That gives the raven's delight.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. MITCHELL APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

MR. HAZEN GIVES HINT OF THE MAIN BODY AT MILLTOWN MEETING.

Followers Have Increased 100 Per-cent, He Says, But He Did Not Divulge Their Location.

Again No Candidates Are Chosen, and Again the Eloquence of the Opposition Leader is Poured Out for the Delight of Some 125 or 150 People.

St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 14.—(Special)—The political issues from an opposition standpoint were discussed this evening at Milltown, before an audience of 125 to 150.

On the platform were G. W. Ganong, the mayors of Milltown and St. Stephen, G. J. Clarke, J. W. Richardson, Doctor McManis and the chairman, Dr. J. M. Deacon, who first introduced Mr. Mott, who takes the place of Mr. McManey on the tour of Charlottetown.

Mr. Mott gave his views on the lumber land question. No enthusiasm was evoked by the speech.

The chairman then introduced as the next speaker, J. H. Hazen, who received an appreciative welcome.

Mr. Hazen said he regretted the absence of Mr. McManey on account of illness and predicted the absent speaker would be a member of the next government.

Mr. Mott then came in for praise for giving up his support of the government, and was commended for his courage.

The speaker then took up the lumber question. He found a very strong feeling against the government in the northern counties and they would send a large number of members to return opposition members not on federal lines but on the record of the present administration of the province.

He spoke of the political career of Messrs. Tweedie and Puley.

Although unusual for the opposition of any government to increase its members between elections yet his followers had increased nearly 100 per cent. He pointed out the decrease in the majority of Kings and Albert counties, showing a great change in the feeling of the voters. He then gave his history of the steel bridges.

He admitted that the opposition did not turn out for the government. He claimed that by the government asking for tenders for building bridges since, they admitted the right principle of the opposition.

The Railway list was then read. Mr. Hazen then spoke of Doctor Puley's receipts for public services. He referred to the agricultural policy of the government, touched on the high prices paid for horses and then announced the platform of the opposition should they be entrusted with the reins of government.

The meeting closed with God Save the King.

When Baby was sick, she gave her Castoria. When she was a little older, she cried for Castoria. When she became teething, she clung to Castoria. When she had Colic, she gave them Castoria.

Confessions of a Young Housekeeper.

By Mary Pixley Smith.

I have improved somewhat since the time of which I am about to write, but it has been by such an uphill road as only those who have had something of the same experience may know of. I would not recall a time so crowded with trials and mortifications, near by all of which I can see now, were the results of my own mistakes and inexperience, were it not that just such a journey through the valley of humiliation would be impossible to me now. I had been serenely certain that I could keep house. Housekeeping, according to my mother's way did not seem difficult. Her rooms are always in "living" order, her pantry shelves were never empty, and according to an unwritten law of New England housewives she never has "worked around" in the afternoon. When she left a bride of two weeks, to keep house for my father and husband while she made a long talk of visit, I had many a pleasant picture before my eyes, of rooms whose perfect order none could question, of a kitchen shining with neatness, and of prettily arranged breakfast and tea tables.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass."

Agents Wanted. The hearty reception and high commendations accorded to our "New Household Manual" and the large sale it has had during the past few months, has been the result of its being published. It contains such information as every family desires to have, and the most complete and reliable work of the kind.

Wanted. An energetic man can earn from \$15 to \$25 a week by selling our "New Household Manual" in your own home. Write for particulars to C. H. Fenwick, Ontario.

Wanted. A second or third class teacher in District No. 1, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Apply to the trustees, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Wanted. Students to learn telegraphing, shorthand, and bookkeeping. For terms and particulars apply to the principal, St. John, N. B.

Wanted. Dollars invested in your own home will give employment to whole family of single individuals. Write for particulars to Mrs. M. A. Finn, 21 Union street, St. John, N. B.

For Sale. Farm for sale. The undersigned offers his farm, consisting of 150 acres all under cultivation, well watered; has a good house and barn, 40 acres cleared land, 15 acres of intervals, the balance well timbered and a nice young orchard. Apply to Annie and Jennie Gray, Bellville, Kings county, N. B.

Money to Loan. Money to loan on city, town, or country property in amounts to suit a low rate of interest. H. H. Pickett, 61 Water street, St. John, N. B.

Shipbuilding. Raymond's shipyard, established over 25 years ago, is open to contract for the building of wooden vessels. Estimates and specifications furnished. Correspondence solicited. CROSBY & LANDERS, Port Maitland, N. B.

Wool & Phosphorine. This is an English-made and reliable preparation. It has been used for generations in the Dominion of Canada for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases. Before only medicine of this kind is used, it is essential that the patient should be properly prepared. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, and all other eruptions of the skin. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

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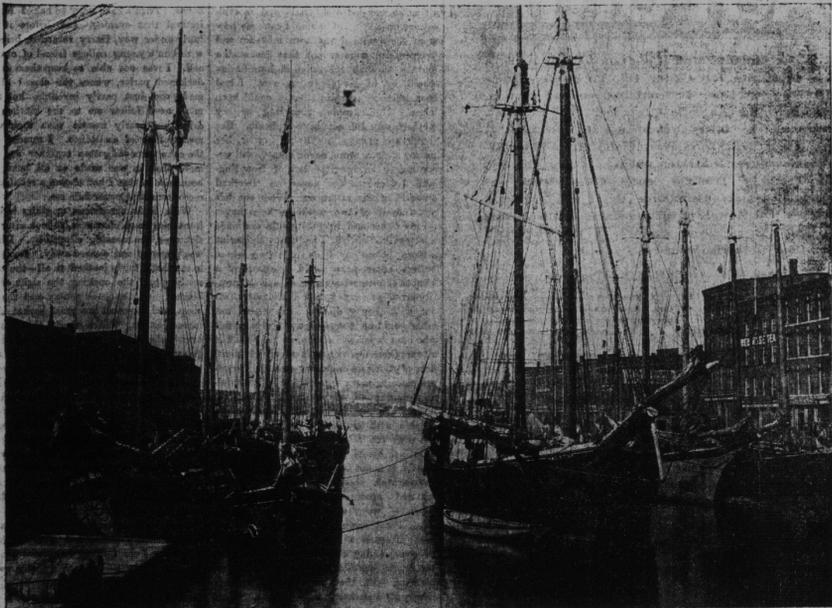
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 19, 1902

THE HARDY SALTS WHO VISIT THE MARKET SLIP

Picturesque Features of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Coasting Trade—The Schooner Skipper is a Commercial Tar.



MARKET SLIP, AN EVERY DAY PICTURE, AS SEEN FROM KING STREET.

About the men who smack of the favor of the sea you are apt to weave fanciful thoughts. Around their weatherbeaten faces there apparently broods an air of rough and ready romance and you'd feel, perhaps, a mild sense of disappointment if their conversation was not resoundingly well seasoned with nautical expressions, the meaning of which you were quite unable to understand.

They do so because of the excellent reason that they've got their living to make and this being so, they are not above securing the best of a bargain whenever such is possible. They talk business; they war earnest if you seem a possible purchaser, but in many respects they are not given to small talk or the discussion of matters which have no direct bearing on profit and loss.

"We're from Grand Manan," finally remarked the captain, "an' we freight fish-bering and the like. The season's been poor, though; catches have been small and by all odds it's been as bad as I want to see it.

"Apples haven't been of much account this year. The frost came and killed the blossoms. Competition's been sharp, and we've got to be the same way, I'm commencing to think. The shipping season begins about the first of September, and we handle Gravensteins, Kings, Pippins, Baldwins, Greenings—take 'em from the growers and sell 'em principally on commission.

His Commercial Spirit. Walk along Market slip wharves, where the schooners and packet boats again and again, and behold the sons of the brine as they juggle with junk, apples, canned goods and counterpane, and you'll be struck with their commercial spirit.

Adjoining the schooner lay a packet, her keel grooved into the mud. Through the cabin roof appeared a joint of stovepipe, out of which the smoke wafted into the air. The cabin hatch was open and a hard, bronzed face peered into the street. The prospect seemed fairly inviting, and he watched with inquisitive eyes as the stranger clambered over the side.

Nova Scotia Apple. Near the end of the slip lay a schooner which bore a name suggestive of enduring relations toward the only main line to be found in all the length and breadth of the land. The deck was deserted, and in the hatchway all was shadowy and quite still, save for the ticking of a clock.

Regarding it from the standpoint of worldly success, the coasters are probably in no danger of being perplexed on how to dispose of fabulous incomes, but from another view, though, they are blessed with the health that only such a life as they live can give, a life that is free from the weakness and luxury and the gratification of every whim, a life of wholesome, hard endeavor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Fastest Transatlantic Routes. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—The element of time determines the success or failure of an ocean passenger steamship line. The costly efforts made to remove a few hours from the records of the great liners, although the advantage gained may be said to be chiefly of the character of an advertisement, may nevertheless, be safely assumed to be undertaken in the best financial interests of the companies. The practical speed limit, however, of these great ships has undoubtedly been reached, regardless of the economic advantages, that may in the future be found, in the use of oil fuel and steam turbines, as the difficulty is founded in the fact that an enormous increase of power must be generated to overcome the rapid multiplication, with higher speeds, of the inertia of the water, through which the ships must plow. There is nothing at present in sight that even remotely promises the removal of this obstruction, which is of an entirely different character from that which hinders the locomotive designer, in his efforts to increase the speed of railway trains, as the locomotive encounters serious losses of power at the higher speeds owing to bad steam distribution. These facts, it will be found, are of vital importance to the establishment of a successful Canadian Fast Line.

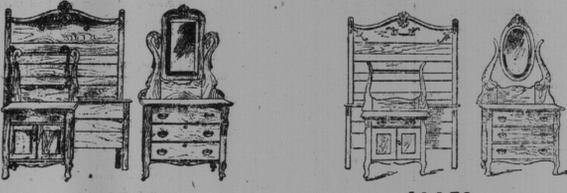
Nature has placed the islands of Newfoundland and Ireland some 1,500 or 1,600 miles nearer together, than Liverpool and New York, and has provided each with magnificent harbors, at St. John's and Galway, always accessible, both within the empire, and the former, let us hope, soon to become a port of the dominion. To connect these ports with Montreal and Chicago, London and Liverpool, by railway and fast packet services, provided a scheduled train speed of at least 60 miles per hour can be maintained, in connection with a suitable steamship service between St. John's and Galway, would effect a saving of about 40 hours, over any of the lines terminating at New York. A double track road from St. John's to Port Aux-Bois would have to be constructed, to connect with a fast packet service to the nearest suitable port on the Cape Breton shore, there connecting with a fast train service to Montreal, Chicago and the west via the Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. These lines would all have to be double tracked, and their serpentine courses straightened out, especially the North Shore line of the Intercolonial, which could be made the most direct, and continued to Blouin, Fredericton and Matawaning Junction on the C. P. R. There should be

little trouble in making suitable arrangements with these railway companies, or with the Irish and English railways immediately interested at the other end of the route. Passengers and mail only, would be transferred at St. John's and Galway, and with special appliances for handling the latter, no more time would be lost than in the ordinary practice of changing cars; the inward and outward bound steamships continuing their courses, with freight and baggage, to Halifax or St. John (N. B.), and to Liverpool or Plymouth, in advance of their regular schedules. The trains in time to catch the steamships at St. John's or Galway. Travelers who might not wish to journey in advance of their baggage, or for other reasons could continue their journey on the steamships until their arrival at the baggage termini. A tunnel, or possibly a bridge at the strait of Canso would be required, and as the trains would be filled with through passengers, local traffic could not be accommodated, even if the delays necessitated thereby could be tolerated, and it is probable that the service could be so arranged that through passengers would be unnecessary, except at divisional points for a change of engines. But, with all the costly and elaborate equipment outlined above, and in spite of all that nature has done for this great

British route, the project would prove a total failure, unless something more powerful at high speeds than the ordinary locomotive is available. The average speed of passenger trains on American railways, is less than 30 miles per hour, the higher speeds only being possible with light trains which would be out of the question for the service proposed. A very substantial gain over steamship speeds must be maintained, with trains of 12 or 14 cars, and this can only be done by equipping the engines with the "Cleveland Locomotive Cylinder." As this article is not written for advertising purposes, it is not intended to say more in this connection, except that the remarkable power of this device at high speeds, is well known to the management of the Intercolonial Railway. The federal government is already committed to the task of gratifying the wishes of the Canadian people for a fast line of some kind, and the latter are even ready to pay for a service that they admit will prove a financial failure, but if such a service could be provided, it would be of great value to the country; everyone will join with the writer in maintaining that a real fast line, that will surely capture the cream of the ocean passenger traffic, will be of much greater value in attracting attention to our young and vigorous country, to say nothing of the prospect of its becoming a

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We illustrate below two Elm Bedroom Suits which we are selling at very special prices. They are grand values, well made in every way, nicely finished, and have perfect mirror plates.



\$13.50. Elm Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x24 ins. | Elm Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x24 ins.

WRITE FOR PHOTOS OF BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Manchester Robertson & Allison ST. JOHN, N. B.

source of revenue instead of a costly and burdensome luxury. W. F. CLEVELAND. St. John, (N. B.), Nov. 14th, 1902.

THE MUSKOKA LUMBER LANDS.

(Continued from page 6.)

the very worst thing he could do. When the brush is scattered evenly over the ground it will prevent the trees from growing but when piled up it would.

As a matter of fact the government in running the block fires has actually discovered some 150 miles that was no man's land in the county of Restigouche, and operators who were paying a few hundred dollars when the policy of yearly land sales was introduced by Premier Tweedie, then surgeon-general, are now paying into the treasury thousands of dollars.

The above table shows one man alone who in the year 1891 paid as much as \$2,000; that same man last year paid \$9,721.50.

I want to ask again where were our timber lands and what revenue did we get from them while the Tories held power? The only thing the Tory government did was to give away nearly all the timber lands of York county for all time to come for the sum of \$1.50 per acre. They must have been hard up for revenue at that time and had very little foresight, as there was not even much revenue in the deal.

Coming right down to the question of the lease of the Muskoka lands, the question might be reasonably asked, was it right for this present government to put these timber lands in the market? My answer is, Yes. Because they have been ever since drawing \$4 per mile or \$1,000 a year in mileage, whereas for the century past they have never paid one cent. In addition the government's lease to the company provided for the protection of these lands from fire and poaching, and this mileage revenue of \$1,000 a year was an actual gain to the province without the loss of a single stick of timber, so that as far as the people of this province are concerned it has been of gain to them. But it will be argued that the Muskoka people in paying this \$1,000 to the treasury have made a good investment as they have been able to turn over the property at a fabulous price. As a matter of fact, the people who are making \$200,000 as the price of the Muskoka land transfer are simply drawing upon their imaginations; but even if the price named were as great a one, I cannot see what argument it is against the government, but rather shows that if its wise policy had been introduced years ago that the lumber lands of this province would have been even a greater asset than they are today.

There is no doubt that the sale of the Muskoka lands forced the Restigouche lumbermen to meet the government's policy instead of evading it by refusing as they had previously done to buy any more than a trifling block of land, nor could any one blame them for paying along as easily as possible, and getting as little mileage as they could help, any man would do the same thing; but it was the government's duty to see that the mileage was paid on the lands upon which the lumber was being cut instead of allowing it to be poached over as it certainly must have been where the lumbermen were leasing little or no land.

I am glad to say that the greater part of the Restigouche lumbermen took the right view of the matter and supported the government in its business-like lumber policy, for they realized that they had better have an intelligent and just administration in the crown land department than have a hap-hazard and weak administration which certainly was the case until the Hon. L. J. Tweedie put that position of our fiscal policy on a business basis. The more the Muskoka lumber matter is talked the better for the government.

JOHN DICKIE. Cole's Island, Nov. 13.

HOW THE COASTERS EAT BREAD.

Generally from all kinds of vegetables on our farm. Miss Hume—"Pooh! We've got three margarine on our farm."

Miss Hume—"Oh, well, I guess we're going to have some on our place, too, before long. I'll be sure talking to mamma about it when she's up. So you needn't feel so big."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Biliousness.

Miss Kitty—"We've got apples and pears and berries and all kinds of vegetables on our farm."

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, and Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1896, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say DR. BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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