

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908.

NO. 75

NO COMPROMISE IN OTTAWA DEADLOCK

Opposition Decides to Fight Aylesworth Bill to a Finish

Premier Roblin, at the Capital, Declares Its Passing Will Mean Disfranchisement of Manitoba Conservatives-- Appeals to All Fair-minded Men to Give His Province Equal Rights With Others.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, May 18.—A Conservative caucus will be held tomorrow morning to discuss the situation created by opposition to the Aylesworth election bill.

That Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposals for peace will be respected and that word will go out to hold up the bill indefinitely has been practically decided in advance, it being announced that terms submitted to Mr. Borden in writing are "twisly unsatisfactory."

It is pretty generally understood that Sir Wilfrid has submitted to the Conservative leader a draft of an amendment to the Aylesworth bill together with an alternative proposition, neither of which, it is said, touches the root of the difference between the two parties.

Roblin's Views. With the arrival of Premier Roblin today fresh impetus has been given to the opposition to the Aylesworth election bill, which has brought about the present deadlock between the two parties.

Mr. Roblin was called immediately to Mr. Borden's office and the two were closeted together for more than an hour. This evening Mr. Roblin gave his views of the causes, which led to the struggle.

"If the bill becomes law," he said, "it practically means the disfranchisement of the Conservatives of Manitoba. Proceeding, he said, he fought in the legislature when Greenway, Sifton and their following were attempting to put through a bill almost identical with the Aylesworth bill.

ROBINSON'S WEAK DEFENCE

Opposition Leader Makes Labored Excuses for the Old Administration and Reviews Joint Debate.

Solicitor General Makes a Hit in His Maiden Speech-- Deals Treacherly With Hon. Mr. Pugsley and that \$47,000 for Old Rails-- A Slashing Reply to Hon. Mr. Robinson Winds up the Budget Debate Late at Night.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Fredericton, N. B., May 18.—The budget debate ended rather unexpectedly at 11 o'clock this evening and a motion to go into supply was carried without division. The house then went into committee with Mr. Sprout in the chair, but adjourned without passing any items.

Mr. Robinson, leader of the opposition, resumed the debate on the budget at 11 o'clock and continued for an hour and three-quarters after recess. He criticized the government for increasing the expenditure, and claimed that they had violated some of their pre-election promises.

The finance minister informed Mr. Armstrong that \$33,338 worth of silver coin had been coined at the mint, of which \$28,025 had been received from the mint and issued to the receivers-general.

Mr. Brien asked when the French treaty would go into effect and was told that it was difficult to name a date as the treaty had so far only been approved by one house of the French chamber and would have to receive approval of the second chamber before going into effect.

SENATOR PLATT SUED FOR DIVORCE

Catherine Wood Alleges She Was Secretly Wedded to Aged Politician

Names Mrs. Lillian Janeway, a Native of Carleton County, as Co-respondent-- Says Hummel Got Her to Sign Away Her Rights for \$10,000.

New York, N. Y., May 18.—Miss Catherine Wood was on the witness stand all day today testifying in her suit for absolute divorce from United States Senator Platt. She alleged that she did so under duress and was compelled to sign a receipt for \$10,000 in settlement of all her claims against the senator.

TWO MEN PERISH IN DISASTROUS SOO FIRE

Lake Superior's Power Plant and Other Buildings Wiped Out

One of the Victims Jumped from Burning Building, With Clothes Afire, Into Tail Race-- The Other Was Smothered-- Loss About \$150,000, With Insurance \$70,000.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May 18.—Tagna water, light and power house, Lake Superior Company's power plant and Soo pulp and paper mill store room were completely destroyed by fire this morning.

It was the most disastrous fire in the history of Soo, as the estimated loss is \$150,000 with approximate insurance of \$70,000 in various companies. No men will be thrown out of employment as the street cars will be unable to run for some time.

OBSTACLES IN WAY OF ANNA GOULD AND PRINCE DE SAGAN

Want to Get Married But Are Confronted by Loss of Fortune and Bon's Wrath.

Paris, May 18.—When and where the wedding of Prince Helie de Sagan and Madame Gould will take place, has not yet been definitely decided. They regard themselves as engaged and would like to solemnize the marriage immediately.

TWO YARMOUTH MEN FEARED LOST WITH SCRR. J. H. CHAFFEE

Was Commanded by Capt. John Morey, and Loring Scott, Mate, Both of Nova Scotia Town--Three Others Aboard.

Boston, Mass., May 18.—Hope for the schooner, J. H. Chaffee, which sailed from Perth Amboy, N. J., for this port, April 9, with five men on board has been abandoned. The schooner should have made the trip within a week, but has not been heard from, and at the offices of the owners, J. I. Thorpe and A. C. Varum, of this city, relatives of the missing men have made constant and fruitless inquiries.

(Continued on page 8, third column.)

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY.

Rothsay, May 14.—The closing meeting for the season of Rothsay Branch W. A. was held at the rectory on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Daniel presiding. A most enjoyable Bible reading was given by Mrs. Davidson and a letter in regard to the work by Mrs. J. Robinson. Miss Thomson read a comprehensive report of the annual diocesan meeting held in St. John. Thanks were tendered to the members of the ladies' bearing added kind words of appreciation. The barrel of clothing, etc., for the western mission school will be packed on June 1. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, of St. John, spent Sunday in Rothsay. The news of the marriage of Mr. Thomas B. Freese and Miss A. M. Ballentine, which took place at Calgary on April 29, has been heard with much interest and good wishes by many friends in Rothsay, where both bride and groom have been residents. Dr. D. A. Pugsley and Mrs. Pugsley, who spent the week-end in St. John, have returned home this week. Miss Row, of Nauyasewick, who is visiting friends in Hampton, returned to her home on Friday. Miss Edith Gilbert is home after a month's visit to Boston. Mrs. George Y. Doherty and Mrs. D. L. Robinson, of Fredericton, expect to come to Rothsay tomorrow and remain over Sunday at the Kennedy House. Mrs. and Miss Brock are expected home from New York next week. Miss Black, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pugh. A cottage for Miss Picher and Miss Gannon, who is to be built on the grounds at Netherwood, during the summer. The annual meeting of the Rothsay Tennis Club was held at the club house on Saturday afternoon. Mr. James E. Robertson was re-elected president and Mr. Colin Mackay, secretary. The committee are Mrs. J. Malcolm Mackay, Mrs. James F. Robertson, Mrs. H. Gilbert, Mrs. H. F. Puddington, Miss Mary Robertson, Mrs. J. H. A. L. Robertson, Mrs. R. W. Turnbull and Miss Murray Fairweather. The Misses George and Bertha Ballentine returned home from a two-week excursion, having spent the winter in Boston. Mr. Thomas Bell and his son, Master Moffatt Bell, came home yesterday from a short visit to the city. The grapes at Netherwood are preparing for a little play, from some of Charles Dickens' works, which is to be given at the school on Saturday evening.

ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, May 14.—Miss Laura Shaw is a victim of mumps this week, and has been compelled to be absent from school. Miss Mabel Jones is supplying for her. Mrs. John Wade has been very ill for the past week, but is improving and it is hoped she may be restored to her usual health in a short time. Mrs. W. J. Burton has returned from St. John (N.B.), after a very pleasant visit there with her daughter, Miss Beattie Burton and to Mrs. L. B. Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis and daughter Marie, of Woodstock (N.B.), are in the city, the guests of Joseph Handy, and returned to their home on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodger Oastler have returned from their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Oastler will be at home after May 24th. Rev. R. J. Langford has recovered from his illness and is among his parishioners again as formerly, and was met in St. John by Miss Bertha Carson who has returned from St. John after a most pleasant trip in the Aldine. Miss Lena Stinson and Mr. Ira Stinson enjoyed a pleasant outing at St. Stephen (N.B.), last week among their friends there. Mrs. and Mrs. Brehm, of New Brunswick, arrived by train on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Harry Burton, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Stephen, is enjoying a three weeks' vacation with his mother, Mrs. N. J. Burton and friends. Mrs. M. N. Cockburn entertained friends at tea on Thursday. Mrs. F. P. McColl entertained lady friends at bridge on Thursday. Messrs. George Cockburn and Royden Smith are at home on the U.N.B., arriving on Saturday last. Mrs. H. D. Forster is being warmly welcomed by her many friends here on her return from Geneva (N.Y.). Mrs. William Sheehan died very suddenly at his home on Monday evening last. Mrs. F. H. McColl left on Monday's train for a three weeks' stay in New York City. Mr. J. M. McMann, J. P., of Milltown (Me.), has been the guest of Mr. T. T. Odell this week. Mrs. Gill, of Montreal, will occupy "The Anchorage" for the summer season. Mrs. F. Y. Andrews will be in a short time occupy "The Locusts," and will entertain a number of guests this season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer, of the location, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Cockburn this week. Miss Katie Sheehan, daughter of Mr. William Sheehan, came from Lubec (Me.), on Wednesday and Mr. Roy also arrived the same day from Montreal, for the sad purpose of attending their father's funeral. Much interest is being taken in the play, "Miss Fearless & Co.," which is to be gone through in Andralto Hall, May 29. The proceeds are for the Ladies' Aid in connection with the Methodist church. Characters. Miss Margaret Henley, an heiress. Clara Gove. Miss Euphemia Addison, her chaperon. Miss Sarah Jane Lowrey, from the location. Miss Helen's servant. Miss O'Connor, Miss Helen's chaperon. Miss Kathleen Cockburn. A. Dixon's guests. Miss Barbara Livingstone. Laura Wilson. Miss Bettie Cameron. Rae Howe. Miss Marion Reynolds. Cecil Hewitt. Just Lizzie. The Glimpses. The Silent Sisters. Miss Alia. Miss Alia's guests. Miss Alia's guests. The play is under the direction of Miss E. S. Sloop.

BATHURST.

Bathurst, N. B., May 14.—Miss Josie Burns returned during the week from St. John. Miss Carson who had been very seriously ill, has quite recovered. Mr. and Mrs. W. Fenwick have returned from a visit to Sussex.

ROTHESAY.

Mr. P. J. Veniot, Collector of Customs, is in Moncton this week. The examinations took place on Wednesday in the school taught by the Sisters of Charity. The exercises were much enjoyed by the friends and parents present, and the trustee, Mr. S. Bishop, at the close spoke very highly in praise of both teachers and pupils. Mrs. W. A. Cragg of Dalhousie is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. McLane. Mr. W. F. Pupper is in St. John this week. Very much sympathy is extended to the family of Mrs. Holland in the loss of a most kind and loving mother. Parrsboro, May 13.—Miss Mabel MacLeod who has been attending Dalhousie University came home last week. Miss Margaret Blake came home from the Joggins on Monday. Mrs. H. A. Tucker spent a few days in Amherst, the rest of the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith are visiting friends in Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Glynn of Springfield were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wylie on Sunday. Mrs. M. Brayley who spent the winter in Jamaica Plains with her daughter, Mrs. Durning, arrived home on Monday. Miss Elizabeth Fraser went to Truro on Wednesday where she intends to remain. Mrs. Sprague, of Bridgewater is the guest of Miss Ella Corbett. Mrs. Y. Longhead is visiting friends in Truro. Miss Clara Kirkpatrick spent a few days in Amherst this week. Miss Irene Gow has been visiting friends in Halifax and Amherst. Mrs. Whidden is visiting friends in Halifax and Wolfville. Mrs. B. E. York entertained a number of Mrs. Alice's friends on Thursday evening. Miss Edna MacLeod is in Wolfville attending the closing of Acadia. Mrs. Stewart Jenks and Miss May Jenks of Amherst were in town on Monday on their way to Wolfville. Mr. H. W. McKenna, Mrs. Gordon, Misses Isabel Aikman, Mary Boyce, Backhurst, Ella Corbett, Julia Brown, Nina Chambers, Alma McMillan, Alice Howard, Edna, Belle, Maude Rice, Sadie Cook, Grace Cook, Mary Woodworth, Mayne Brownell, Hally Letch, Mabel MacLeod, Edna MacLeod.

HAMPTON.

Hampton, N. B., May 13.—Mr. Thomas A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, spent the last week-end at Hampton, with members of his family. Mr. C. S. March, St. John, spent from Friday till Monday at the home of Mr. Harold Dixon who has joined the staff of the Royal Bank. His brother, E. A. Dixon, who is a member of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is at present on a business trip to his well-earned vacation. Mr. J. Lumsden, of Amherst, is relieving on the bank staff here. Mr. H. W. Read, who lately graduated from McGill college is in town. Miss Ethel Favett, who has spent a good part of the winter in Montreal, is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harper, Bayfield. Woodstock, May 14.—Mr. Frank Hull, of London, arrived in town on Monday to spend the summer. Mr. James Willis, of St. John, is visiting friends in town. Donald Munro, M.P.P., spent Sunday with his family, returning on Monday to his home in London. Mr. Berford Connell and Mr. Roy Watt left on Friday for a trip to New York. Mrs. W. D. Camber was a visitor in St. John last week. Mr. Robert Flemming is able to resume his usual duties here as manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is now relieving at Pictou, N.S. Mr. Ralph Street, of Boston, arrived in town on Monday. NEWCASTLE. Newcastle, May 14.—Horace G. Gough, of Revestok, B. C., for the last few days has been visiting his brother, Fred. H. Gough here, and leaves today for his former home in Summerside, P. E. I., where he resided until he went west ten years ago. Mrs. James MacNutt, of Chatham, has come to Newcastle to spend the summer with her uncle, Edward Robertson. Mrs. MacNutt is very vigorous for a lady in her ninety-first year. J. A. Tollanabee is able to be around again after a severe attack of a gripe. Mrs. Thomas J. Jeffrey still continues to improve but not very rapidly. Among those who attended the dance given by the Principal and Mrs. H. H. Gough last night, were the Misses Mollie Craig and Minnie Ingram, Newcastle; Edith and Mary Burchill, Nelson, and Messrs. Garfield Topp, Cyril Croughan and others. Mrs. John Fleming has gone to Victoria, B. C., where she will spend the summer with her sons, Perley and Blain Fleming. Miss Mamie Fleming went to Moncton on Saturday, called there by the death of her uncle, Edward Robertson. Mr. Donald Morrison and Hon. John Morrissey spent Sunday at their homes here. Mrs. Beveridge, of Chatham, was the guest of Mrs. J. S. Lewis, on Thursday. Mrs. MacNutt, of Nova Scotia, is visiting in town, Chief Train Despatcher MacNutt, here. Miss Jessie Fleming has for the last week been visiting in St. John. Miss Bertha Russell, of Boston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Keith Anderson. Miss Florence Russell visited Mrs. C. G. D. Miller, Moncton, this week. Miss Florence Russell visited the guest last week of Mrs. John McDowall, Chatham. Newcastle, May 15.—Elizabeth MacLean, aged 81 years, died yesterday at her home in St. John. She was twice married, her first husband being Alexander Taylor, her second, George MacLean. She is survived by one brother and one sister, John and Miss Ann Morrison, both of Douglastown. Rev. I. W. Thorne left today for Pictou, where he will spend the week-end at the Penfield-Beaver Harbor Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, of Dorchester, visited in town on Saturday. Mrs. Elizabeth Anselow, of Campbellton, is visiting Mrs. Witherell.

SACKVILLE.

Sackville, May 13.—Prominent among the events of the week was the tea at home given by Mrs. E. J. Ripley for the pleasure of her daughter Gladys, and her guest Miss Daisy Ripley. Mrs. Dixon was assisted in receiving by her daughter Gladys and Miss Mabel Anselow. Mrs. Ripley and Miss Mabel Dixon. Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Humphrey assisted in serving, while Mrs. Violet Knapp and Miss Mabel Anselow drew waiters upon the guests. The evening was passed most pleasantly at games, music, etc., after which luncheon was served and the company dispersed, voting Mrs. Dixon a charming hostess. Miss Grace Carter, of Point-de-Bate, and the little son of the late Mrs. Deull, of Stoughton (Sack), arrived home on Monday from the west. A little son is being welcomed at the home of Allerton C. W. Ford and Mrs. Ford, York street. Mr. H. R. Read returned on Monday

SUSSEX.

Sussex, May 14.—Miss Blanche Fowles is visiting friends in St. John. Mr. John Gunn of St. John is the guest of his son, Percy P. Gunn. Miss Abbie Smith's many friends are very much pleased that she is recovering after her serious operation of a few weeks ago. Mrs. Frank Lansdowne entertained the Ladies' Art Club on Thursday afternoon. Miss Hazel DeBoo entertained the Youngster Set Whist Club on Tuesday evening. H. D. Robinson of St. John spent Sunday at his home here. Mr. Duffin, of the Reading Circle met on Thursday evening with Mrs. Crandal Prescott, Maple avenue. Mr. Duffin, who has returned to his home at Riverside. C. A. Keith of Havelock was in Sussex on Tuesday. Mrs. M. Sprague of Newcastle is visiting Miss Hazel DeBoo. Sandy Bain came home yesterday and will take charge of the Reading Circle. Mrs. B. B. Duffin, of St. John, is visiting Mrs. Keith's illness. Dr. Leigh Langstroth of St. John spent Sunday with Mrs. Langstroth here. Mr. and Mrs. H. Plummer have taken a house on Church avenue. Shediac, N. B., May 14.—Mr. W. Edgett and little daughter Mary, of Moncton, are the guests this week of Mrs. Edgett's sister, Mrs. W. R. Williams, Main street. Mrs. H. B. Stevens left on Wednesday for Moncton during the week. Mrs. W. H. Harper. Mr. H. Hanington, who was here spending the past winter with relatives in St. John, returned on Tuesday to his home at Shediac Cape. Mrs. J. C. Gaudet, of P. Du Chene, left last week on a trip to Yarmouth. Mrs. P. W. White, of Moncton, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marian, spent Sunday in town the guest of her sister, Miss Webster, Riverside. Mrs. H. S. Bell and Miss Nora Shannon, of Shediac, are the guests this week of Mrs. Bell's sister, Mrs. D. S. Harper, "Sunny Brae." Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Burt were in Sackville for a few days during the week. Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, of Newcastle, was the guest of friends in town for a short time during the week. Mrs. Irving, of Hillsboro, is spending some days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilbur, Sackville street, West. Mrs. M. G. Wilson, of Moncton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cox, Water street. Mrs. Jones has returned home from Watlington to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Ouellet. Mrs. Thos. Gallagher made a short visit to Moncton during the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McDonald are moving this week into the residence on Sackville street, lately vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dixon, who last week, with their family, left for Fredericton. Mr. A. W. Bodeva has secured a position in Moncton and this week left for that place. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Moore, who have been visiting many points of interest in the South West during the past winter, left Winnipeg on Monday of this week en route home and will arrive in Shediac on Friday. Mrs. Gurney Jones, of Moncton, has returned home from a visit to friends in town. Chatham, N.B., May 14.—Very general sympathy is being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pout in the loss of their only son Jack, who died on Sunday after a long illness here at the age of fifty-five years and was of a bright and lovable disposition. Mr. J. W. Roggles, who made many friends here as manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is now relieving at Pictou, N.S. Mr. A. J. Loggie has purchased the residence at the corner of St. John and Anderson, and will take possession about the first of June. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson intend traveling abroad for some time. Mr. R. A. Murdoch is at Charlottetown, P.E.I., attending the Knights of Columbus convention. Mr. G. H. H. Hickman, of Gordon H. Loggie's many Chatham friends have heard with pleasure of his recent promotion to the position of assistant in the branch office of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Simpson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray.

WOODSTOCK.

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SUSSEX.

Sussex, May 14.—Miss Blanche Fowles is visiting friends in St. John. Mr. John Gunn of St. John is the guest of his son, Percy P. Gunn. Miss Abbie Smith's many friends are very much pleased that she is recovering after her serious operation of a few weeks ago. Mrs. Frank Lansdowne entertained the Ladies' Art Club on Thursday afternoon. Miss Hazel DeBoo entertained the Youngster Set Whist Club on Tuesday evening. H. D. Robinson of St. John spent Sunday at his home here. Mr. Duffin, of the Reading Circle met on Thursday evening with Mrs. Crandal Prescott, Maple avenue. Mr. Duffin, who has returned to his home at Riverside. C. A. Keith of Havelock was in Sussex on Tuesday. Mrs. M. Sprague of Newcastle is visiting Miss Hazel DeBoo. Sandy Bain came home yesterday and will take charge of the Reading Circle. Mrs. B. B. Duffin, of St. John, is visiting Mrs. Keith's illness. Dr. Leigh Langstroth of St. John spent Sunday with Mrs. Langstroth here. Mr. and Mrs. H. Plummer have taken a house on Church avenue. Shediac, N. B., May 14.—Mr. W. Edgett and little daughter Mary, of Moncton, are the guests this week of Mrs. Edgett's sister, Mrs. W. R. Williams, Main street. Mrs. H. B. Stevens left on Wednesday for Moncton during the week. Mrs. W. H. Harper. Mr. H. Hanington, who was here spending the past winter with relatives in St. John, returned on Tuesday to his home at Shediac Cape. Mrs. J. C. Gaudet, of P. Du Chene, left last week on a trip to Yarmouth. Mrs. P. W. White, of Moncton, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marian, spent Sunday in town the guest of her sister, Miss Webster, Riverside. Mrs. H. S. Bell and Miss Nora Shannon, of Shediac, are the guests this week of Mrs. Bell's sister, Mrs. D. S. Harper, "Sunny Brae." Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Burt were in Sackville for a few days during the week. Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, of Newcastle, was the guest of friends in town for a short time during the week. Mrs. Irving, of Hillsboro, is spending some days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilbur, Sackville street, West. Mrs. M. G. Wilson, of Moncton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cox, Water street. Mrs. Jones has returned home from Watlington to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Ouellet. Mrs. Thos. Gallagher made a short visit to Moncton during the week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McDonald are moving this week into the residence on Sackville street, lately vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dixon, who last week, with their family, left for Fredericton. Mr. A. W. Bodeva has secured a position in Moncton and this week left for that place. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Moore, who have been visiting many points of interest in the South West during the past winter, left Winnipeg on Monday of this week en route home and will arrive in Shediac on Friday. Mrs. Gurney Jones, of Moncton, has returned home from a visit to friends in town. Chatham, N.B., May 14.—Very general sympathy is being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pout in the loss of their only son Jack, who died on Sunday after a long illness here at the age of fifty-five years and was of a bright and lovable disposition. Mr. J. W. Roggles, who made many friends here as manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is now relieving at Pictou, N.S. Mr. A. J. Loggie has purchased the residence at the corner of St. John and Anderson, and will take possession about the first of June. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson intend traveling abroad for some time. Mr. R. A. Murdoch is at Charlottetown, P.E.I., attending the Knights of Columbus convention. Mr. G. H. H. Hickman, of Gordon H. Loggie's many Chatham friends have heard with pleasure of his recent promotion to the position of assistant in the branch office of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Simpson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray.

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PETITODIAC. Petitodiac, May 15.—Mr. C. B. Herrett returned home Tuesday from a very pleasant trip to Boston.

STELLA McDONALD TELLS OF ESCORT'S MURDER BY LOWER. Charlotte, P. E. I., May 16.—Stella McDonald, the young girl who was the victim of the shooting of Joseph D. McMillan by Alonzo Doherty, was on the stand all day at the preliminary enquiry...

CAMPBELLTON. Mrs. Kilgour Shives went to Rothesay last week to visit her son Alexander.

TWO OTTAWA MEN DROWNED. Ottawa, May 17.—Charles H. Gamble, a reporter of the Citizen staff, and Aubrey Monk were drowned today at Black Rapids, about ten miles from here, on the Rideau river.

HOW MAINE MAKES MILLIONS OUT OF ITS FISH AND GAME, AND HOW NEW BRUNSWICK CAN, TOO. Commissioner Carleton Gives Particulars in Admirable Address Before the Legislature—What the Plan Would Cost and What the Province Would Get in Return—How Maine Restored its Supply of Fish and Game After a Period of Waste and Neglect.

Fredericton, May 16.—A striking address, filled with information and suggestions of value to all New Brunswickers, was delivered yesterday before the legislature by Hon. L. T. Carleton, chairman of the commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game in the State of Maine.

What it Costs. Premier Hazen—What is the compensation? Carleton—The Chairman receives \$2,000 per year and actual travelling expenses while in the performance of his official duties.

Where the Farmer Comes In. One farmer said to me some years ago, "What benefit do I get out of it? I pay my taxes on my farm, none of this money goes to me. It goes to the railways, the hotel men and the guides, but what do I get out of it?"

Graduating Class of Acadia College. Wolfville, N. S., May 16.—The graduating class at Acadia College this year numbers twenty-four—eight ladies and sixteen gentlemen.

SHOE BOILS Are Hard to Cure, yet ABSORBINE will return them and leave no scars. Does not blister or burn. Contains no mercury. For sale everywhere.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH NEAR PARRSBORO, N. S. Parrsboro, N. S., May 15.—A very sad accident occurred this afternoon at Greenhill, about two miles from Parrsboro, Clarendon McAlister had been burning brush piles near his home and had four little girls went into the field and were playing with the burning heaps when the dress of one of them, a child of about six years of age, caught fire.

MANITOBA LISTS NON-PARTISAN. Hon. Robert Rogers, at Ottawa, Says Aylesworth's Bill is an Outrage. JUDGES THE REVISORS. No Government Official Has Any Hand in the Matter—Minister Talks of Liberal Corruption in 1904 Election and Declares He Can Prove It.

OTAWA, May 17.—Hon. Robert Rogers, Manitoba's minister of public works, arrived here yesterday. He is deeply interested in the deadlock in the commons. Asked by your correspondent if he regarded the situation as serious, he replied: "Serious for the liberty and franchise of the citizens of Manitoba and British Columbia, should the Aylesworth bill become law."

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EVELYN THAW WANTS HUSBAND'S SANITY PASSED ON FIRST. New York, N. Y., May 17.—Efforts will be made by Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Evelyn Thaw, to obtain a further adjournment of the hearing scheduled for Tuesday next of the proceedings brought by Mrs. Thaw for the annulment of her marriage to Harry K. Thaw.

THE LOCK. The illustration demonstrates the phenomenal gripping strength of our lock. Under the most unusual strain it never gives. It is known as the lock that can't slip; the lock that unfailingly holds the wires in their correct position.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

AUTHORIZED AGENT The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1908.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH

While New Brunswick is growing accustomed to revelations concerning the provincial government which it rejected in March last, Hon. Mr. Fleming's budget speech will cause fresh amazement. Speaking with the knowledge of one who has had opportunity to learn at least a part of what the late administration did, he presented Thursday afternoon an array of facts which had been known before the elections, would probably have prevented the election of more than two or three members of the present opposition, and which would have justified the electors in defeating every supporter of the old government.

Mr. Fleming does not yet know the whole story, but we must suppose that the whole of it will be told before the session is over. The discovery Thursday of a hitherto unsuspected bill of nearly \$30,000 against the Central railway, which has been withheld for six or seven years suggests that new liabilities may be unearthed at any time. This bill is alleged to be for "rails and fasteners" sold to the Central by the Intercolonial. It will be asked why the I.C.R. was so slow in demanding payment, and whether or not the delay was a part of the scheme for keeping the people as much as possible in the dark concerning the Central.

The Telegraph this morning prints an extended account of Hon. Mr. Fleming's speech, and it desires to impress upon the electors in every county the necessity for carefully reading it if they are desirous of knowing where the province stands, what has become of their money, and how brazen was the conduct of Mr. Robinson's supporters on the public platform during the recent provincial campaign. When on the eve of the elections, the government of the day caused to be printed in the Sun an alleged summary of the report of Mr. Robinson's expert auditor, this journal warned the electors that the report as printed was garbled and incomplete. It is now seen that had the truth about the public accounts and the administration's methods of carrying on the public business been spread before the people a week before the elections Premier Robinson and the handful of supporters who survived would very probably be in private life today. Mr. Fleming shows how the policy of concealment was persisted in. The surplus which the late government claimed was figured out by methods which can only be interpreted as disclosing a dishonest determination to hide the truth from the people in the hope that in their ignorance they might give the government of that day another lease of power.

The electors who overthrew the reckless government at the polls were convinced that things were in a bad way, but few of them suspected the frenzied financing and deceit which Hon. Mr. Fleming laid bare Thursday. Men who will defend the old government's record will defend anything. But they will not in future succeed in deceiving even those who were blind supporters of the old regime. The facts now coming out will stick in the minds of New Brunswickers for years to come.

AT OTTAWA

The report that the Laurier government might dissolve the House at once, which was current here Thursday, and doubtless in other provinces also, is discussed in our Ottawa despatches this morning. The situation is one from which steadfast supporters of the administration will not be able to extract much comfort. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's attempt to secure a partisan advantage brought the government into its present trouble. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made concessions to placate the opposition, but it now appears that these are insufficient to do full justice to the provinces and that the opposition believe it well to continue the blockade which up to date has been so successful.

Sir Wilfrid, it is true, might escape from one horn of the dilemma by going to the country, but that would bring the

other horn in view, and there is much reason for thinking this second horn is long and sharp. What is the country's present feeling toward the administration? That is the question the Liberal leaders will be debating today among themselves before they decide what overtures to make to Mr. Borden.

It may be assumed that some of the government's advisers would prefer an immediate election on the ground that more scandals at Ottawa are inevitable and that the government would do well to take the plunge before it is further discredited. It is unlikely that this view will prevail. The scandals already made public have had a tremendous effect upon public opinion and they are too fresh to have lost their weight with the electors. The government's tactics in ordering a sort of second civil service investigation showed a desire to gain time and give the people other things to think about before asking them to pass upon the administration. The government needs some sort of constructive programme for campaign material, and it needs funds and a period of active organization. If it were to go to the people today its principal campaign slogan would be "Not guilty," and the jury would be strongly prejudiced against the defendant.

So far as the election bill is concerned, Mr. Borden set forth the opposition's position concisely at the conclusion of his speech on Wednesday when he said: "The statement of the premier was not clear enough to justify the opposition in withdrawing opposition. He would say briefly what the opposition believed to be their duty."

"They believed that clause one authorizing federal intervention in two specially selected provinces, should be withdrawn (Applause.)"

"They believed that the clauses providing that ballots improperly marked by returning officers should be valid, was a dangerous departure from the secrecy of the vote, that would make it possible to show how every man voted, and it was better to set aside a few electors than violate the principle of the secret ballot. Mr. Borden did not believe that the minister of justice intended such violation and considered that the purpose sought could be obtained in another way."

"Thirdly, Mr. Borden said the opposition believed it ought to stand out for simultaneous bye-elections. (Applause.)"

The whole country will be quick to grasp the significance of Sir Wilfrid's retreat in this matter. The Montreal Gazette tersely sums up the situation thus: "With a multitude of words that did not serve their intended purpose of distracting attention from his retreat, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted Mr. Borden's propositions in regard to the arrangement of the voters' lists in Manitoba, British Columbia and the unorganized territory of other provinces. The opposition's resistance to the proposals of the Aylesworth bill has been justified by success. The backdown is complete. Instead of by partisans of the Leach type, appointed from Ottawa, the adjustment of the provincial lists to the federal constituencies will be made by judges, who are not subject to political pressure, and whose office and inclination will make them independent actors in the matter. This is all that may reasonably be required. It will make redlining impracticable; and in spite of the denials of ministers realized that the Conservatives suffered by the process in 1904, people who know Dr. Roche, M.P., will accept his statements and will believe that depriving opponents of their votes was one of the frauds for which Liberalism in the West is responsible. The government cuts a poor figure. It has been beaten out of the position it took while all the country looked on; and wherever there are honest, fair-minded men in the country there will be rejoicing over this fact."

THE BUDGET

Hon. Mr. Fleming's budget speech will be well received throughout New Brunswick. It will recall many other provincial budget speeches delivered in this province during recent years—it is no different. The other budget speeches had for their main purpose concealment. Mr. Fleming, thanks to the vote of the people, was in a position to expose much of that which his predecessors concealed. Some of his critics complain that he dealt with ancient history. Much of it is not so ancient that the people of this province are done paying for it. One does not wonder that critics friendly to the late government object to Mr. Fleming's course in turning on the light. They naturally would prefer that he should leave past transactions undisturbed; but how can he when formidable five-year-old bills against the Central turn up, and when the excessive interest charges that must be met by the taxpayers speak so loudly about the transactions of the late administration?

And more chapters are to come. All the bills are not yet in. The Crown Land Department audit is not yet complete.

Full information as to the Department of Public Works is not yet at hand. And the Central Railway mystery still calls for light. The James Barnes Construction Company is now mentioned afresh in connection with the purchase of \$47,000 worth of rails and fasteners for that wonderful railway. All in all it is, perhaps, fortunate that there are still within the confines of the province so many gentlemen who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Pugsley-Robinson government, and who today are fairly panting for a chance to go before the Central Railway commission of enquiry and tell all they know about the nature and progress of an enterprise which swallowed up public money as fast as even an expert like Dr. Pugsley could get the bonds issued.

It is by no means Mr. Fleming's fault that he was compelled to spend much time in dealing with the acts of his predecessors. We have to pay the bills they incurred. They cheerfully put on the mortgage and left the people to do the rest. Mr. Fleming directed attention to certain increases in expenditure that are particularly worthy of attention. The interest charges call for an extra \$30,000 and the bridges contracted for by the government responsible for the interest charges will cost an extra \$30,000. The new government cheerfully assumes responsibility for another increase of \$30,000, that for education. This includes additional aid to that sterling public institution, the University of New Brunswick, and the augmentation of the salaries of school teachers. Mr. Fleming invited his critics' attention to the expenditure for education, but that is scarcely the sort of ammunition they are looking for. They will be likely to avoid that subject and charge the government with extravagance because it does not repudiate contracts entered into or expenses incurred by the last administration.

The outlook, as Mr. Fleming truly says, is not dark but extremely hopeful. The period of reckless waste, and worse than waste, is at an end. The province has been delivered from the spoilsmen. It is in the hands of men who promise progress and fair play, protection and development of the natural resources, and honesty and publicity in the management of public business. If these men keep faith with the public they will go far. At least they have started well.

A BRIDGE

Ald. Scully's note of motion regarding a small committee to discuss a harbor bridge is timely and may result in useful action. The city has made costly experiments with the ferry service, but has by no means established satisfactory communication with the West Side. The passage of time will intensify dissatisfaction over existing conditions, for the traffic, which now exceeds the accommodation, is growing rapidly. If the ferry service is to be developed, the city will have to retire the Oungandoy and the Western Extension and build new boats to replace them. The initial and subsequent cost of the Ludlow, if capitalized, would represent a very formidable sum. To face the future squarely we should multiply that sum by two or three, and we should remember also that the ferry service is not the model solution of the problem but only a compromise.

The city needs a bridge. The C. P. R. and the street railway need a bridge. Every year increases the need of all three of these interests for easy communication between the city proper and Carleton. The provincial government is talking about a bridge. The structure which would best meet the situation would be one which would provide for teams, pedestrians, street cars and railroad traffic, and for such a bridge the Navy Island site will naturally suggest itself. It may be urged that to span Navy Island would not meet the convenience of many people, but would it not serve more people and more important interests than can be served by a ferry and a bridge at the Falls? With proper approaches and a street car service a bridge at the Island would seem to fill most of the requirements. One who says the cost is prohibitive, and another that it would have to contain a draw. The cost of the ferry improvements which will be inevitable without the bridge might well be considered in this connection. There is no reason for supposing the city will not ultimately find partners for the enterprise. Mr. Scully's motion, when it comes, should lead to a discussion of the preliminaries, and it should at least show whether or not the project is to become practicable in the near future.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

This week's Maritime Merchant contains a talk with Mr. James Jack on the business outlook in New Brunswick. The Merchant, in introducing the interview, remarks that there is probably no one "better situated to size up the conditions than the manager of one of the great mercantile agencies." Industrially, Mr. Jack says, things are slack in New Brunswick as compared with a year or two ago, "but," he adds, "the condition of the people universally is good, and no one

who has studied the situation has any apprehension whatever of prospective distress. We realize that the world at present is passing through one of its periodic resting spells and that it is good philosophy to sit pat for a while and wait for a new era of industry and enterprise."

After referring to the depression of the lumber markets in Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Jack reminds the Merchant that our lumbermen are in a position to wait. Possibly his view of the situation is somewhat more cheerful than that of the lumbermen themselves. Any way, he draws his picture of them: "They have had seven fat years—the fattest probably of any in the lumber industry in New Brunswick—and they can well afford to have an off-year just now if need be. As for the lumber cut last winter, it will, of course, be less than usual—in some places about fifty per cent, or more, and in others from this amount up to two-thirds of an average cut. This decline need not be viewed so seriously when we come to consider that the timber value improves from five to ten per cent every year it is left standing—five per cent in districts near the sea, and ten per cent in the back country parts. And of course the value of lumber prospects is increasing all the time."

One year, it is true, is not very formidable to contemplate, and certainly the lumber market is bound to recover strongly. Fortunately there is no reason why in this connection seven fat years should suggest an equal number of lean ones. Mr. Jack comments on the small number of failures in this province during 1907 and the first part of 1908. In conclusion: "He thinks we have every reason to be thankful that the conditions in the provinces are relatively so much better than they seem to be elsewhere on this continent, and he believes that if our merchants and traders exercise a fair degree of conservatism during the balance of the present year, we shall go through the quiet period without much, if any, ill effects."

Mr. Jack is an optimist, and the Merchant does well to quote observers who look on the bright side. There are pessimists, to be sure, yet it would be found that they could not give as convincing reasons in support of their views as Mr. Jack brings forward to support his. The outlook is improving steadily, and by autumn the province should see evidence of a marked improvement all along the line.

It is a fact that the Maritime provinces seem to have come through the period of depression with less signs of wear and tear than any other part of the continent.

THE DEADLOCK

Newspapers supporting the Dominion government now give themselves over to the pleasing employment of abusing the opposition for holding up supply, asserting that such a course is unpatriotic, inhuman, and generally unspeakable. Politically, it certainly is cruel. But the public will remember that Sir Wilfrid Laurier found it necessary to recede somewhat from the stand taken by his Minister of Justice, and the public will find in that retreat very good reason for the course the opposition has adopted. Sir Wilfrid, himself, by his first choice of a way out of the deadlock, convinced the country that the opposition's case was well-founded. Moreover, as Sir Wilfrid on occasions is by no means timid where party advantage is at stake, the country realizes that he would have gone the full length with Mr. Aylesworth had he not been convinced that public sentiment, in a dangerous degree, would be found upholding the opposition's protest. Having receded, and thereby confessed that the bill is unjust in principle, the premier cannot well complain if his opponents make the most of their victory. The holding up of supply has not hurt the country, but unquestionably it has hurt the administration by showing that they were caught in an attempt which called for drastic action by the minority, if that minority is to keep faith with the country.

While the war goes on at Ottawa, the newspapers committed to the government should be thankful that something has occurred which served even temporarily to divert public attention from the crop of scandals which this session has produced. It is unfortunate that the mere mention of dissolution as a way out of the deadlock leads people to ask what the issues of the campaign would be, for it at once becomes clear that the government would have to go to the country on the defensive. An election now would everywhere be interpreted as an attempt on the part of the administration to secure a verdict before there are any further revelations to discredit it. The Montreal Gazette glances at some of the awkward matters about which the taxpayers are entitled to further information. Events it says, have been hard on the administration and its friends of late: "None of their enterprises returning out as they predicted. Want of business knowledge, incompetence and graft are bringing them and their following into discredit. There

was the Quebec bridge, for instance. It was promoted by a party of politicians, who resolutely refused to put into the company which was to own the work even as much money as would pay for preparing the plans. The government became responsible for \$8,678,200 of its obligations. When, because the men employed by the company were incompetent, the structure fell, bringing death to seventy or eighty men, the loss was thrown upon the national treasury, and it developed that the promoters and officials of the company had drawn more money as salaries and fees than the company had put into the work as capital. And all Laurierism seems to think the situation is perfectly right. The National Transcontinental Railway is another case. Sir Wilfrid Laurier first after he had conceived the idea staked some reputation for business ability as he had on the statement made from his place in Parliament that the government section from Winnipeg to Moncton would cost only \$50,000,000. Now, five years later, with the work only partly under contract, the estimate has been raised to \$114,000,000. What the actual cost will be no one can yet say. Why it is costing more than was expected has been partly disclosed. A man, not a real estate dealer, not known as a capitalist, bought at St. Boniface certain sections of land, paying or agreeing to pay therefor, some \$119,000. The commissioners for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway discovered, almost immediately afterwards, that the land was needed for their work, and \$242,000 of public money was paid for a part of the property. The case was a repetition on a large scale of what the country had been made familiar with on a small scale at Halifax and Moncton. Government supporters on the parliamentary committee of investigation are apparently doing what they can to prevent enquiry into charges made by one of the commission's own engineers that too much is being paid for work done in connection with other divisions of the road, to the loss of the treasury. The only thing that is that the system that made the land deals and grazing lease deals and town site deals in the West notorious spreads all over the country and all through the departments."

The Gazette warns the Conservatives and others who desire the restoration of a better order of things to be ready for the elections at once.

Yet the Gazette probably does not really anticipate an immediate appeal to the country. The government may not like to wait, it is true, but to go to the country now would be more dangerous than waiting.

NOTE AND COMMENT

There was a "garrison" parade at Toronto on Sunday, shared in by 3,100 men, horse, foot and artillery," says the Montreal Gazette. "The two cavalry corps turned out over 180 men each. The Queen's Own had 885 officers and men, the Royal Grenadiers 567, and the 48th Highlanders 716 men. These are inspiring numbers in their way. Toronto gives the country some things to smile at, and also some things to inspire honorable emulation."

Lt. Gov. Fraser of Nova Scotia was the guest of honor and chief orator at the Canadian Club banquet in New York recently. Early in the evening an American agency sent out a bulletin to the effect that he had disappeared mysteriously and that the police were trying to find out what had become of him. In response to the telegraphic inquiry made in New York by the Montreal Gazette, this reply was received: "Fraser says it's a lie." And he ought to know.

CANADA'S FUTURE

Canadian newspapers are commenting freely upon the remarks reported to have been made at the New York-Canadian Club dinner by Mr. Justice Longley, Ambassador Bryce, and others, touching the future of the Dominion. The Montreal Star re-echoes with Judge Longley for expressing the opinion that Canada some day will become independent, the Star's opinion being that we shall remain part and parcel of the Empire until we have wealth and population equal to those of the British Isles, and that after that time we shall be too loyal, too grateful, and too just to free ourselves from the connection. The Montreal Witness has this to say:

"In hazy times they used to say 'the future is in the hands of the gods.' At the great banquet of the Canadian Club at New York, last evening, Mr. James Bryce declared his belief that Canada would always remain loyal to Great Britain, a nation within a nation, as it were; while Judge J. W. Longley, Ex-Ambassador of Nova Scotia, expressed the opinion that sometime in the future, Canada will be an independent nation in alliance with Great Britain. Who can tell? Mr. Charles Marcell, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, told the guests at the same banquet with pride that Canada is free from militarism and the maintenance of armies and fleets. That is to say, Canada is sheltered under the aegis of the prestige and power of Great Britain, whose forty odd millions of people are taxed heavily for the support of the army and navy which protect not only the Mother Country, but to all her big and little children. Therefore, whatever the far future may hold of chance, few Canadian statesmen today see 'separation' upon their horizon. Today is a closer union to be encouraged and anticipated, where we shall bear our fair share of the burden of empire and the protection of our commerce. What always forms a happy feature of such gatherings is the strong expression of mutual good will between Canada and the United States. In the continuance of that good will lies our best hope of continued quiet and peace. Our ideal and our hope is that there will be a continuous drawing together of the two great kindred powers till Canada shall be a happy member of an alliance that can speak peace to the world."

Mr. Longley, no doubt, was speaking of probabilities of whose weight our generation cannot judge at all accurately. In addressing this question much weight must be given to sentiment. Men have a habit of saying that sentiment does not count for a great deal unless it pulls with

material interest. It is the part of statesmanship to keep the two in line; but, aside from that, one of the facts conspicuous in our history is that sentiment has been very powerful in shaping our course. And so it will be. Many thoughtful men in Great Britain and the United States should never have been lost. That view will grow. The other day, in arranging a treaty with the United States, Britain reserved the right to consult any of her self-governing colonies in matters of concern to them, thereby providing for their assent to bargains touching their rights and territories. How much that may mean is, perhaps, not to be seen until it is submitted to the test of practice; but at least it would appear to evince a wise determination to avoid hereafter such friction as followed the Alaska award. Sentiment and material interest, as a matter of fact, pull together for perpetual British connection.

One feature of the case alone should give the independents pause. This country can never be independent until it is populous and rich enough to pay the price of safety in the form of a fleet and an army formidable enough to resist encroachment from any direction. How much that means we can tell roughly by referring to the population of the United States, of Germany, of France, of Japan and of other countries, and observing what they pay out yearly for military purposes, not counting the time and labor consumed in keeping millions of men out of productive employment. We have the protection of the British fleet, and we have begun to pay something in the way of insurance. Soon we shall have to pay more in order to give the people in the Old Country a square deal. A greater Canada within a greater Empire is the prevailing thought in the Dominion today. Independence is a purely academic topic.

NOTE AND COMMENT

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News of that \$47,000 bill for old rails for the Central has reached Ottawa. Mr. Bennett asked Dr. Pugsley about it—as if Dr. Pugsley could be expected to remember that far back. Dr. Pugsley indignantly denied whatever it was that Mr. Bennett was seeking softly to insinuate.

The default and death of the deputy surveyor-general of New Brunswick is a warning against the antiquated method which permits any official, however trusted, to keep his own and the public's bank account under one heading.—Toronto Star.

New Brunswick people have not yet learned why the practice was permitted. It is likely that the whole story has not yet been told.

The latest flying machine, the invention of a Dane, a resident of Copenhagen, Ellehammer by name, has been pronounced by Capt. Ramsing, a high Danish aeronautic authority, the best airship yet invented. It has an automatic rudder, which keeps the ship in a horizontal position at all times. It has wings that can be folded to its sides when not in use, with the result that the whole machine requires no more housing space than an automobile. It is also the lightest machine of its kind, weighing as it does only 225 pounds, in contrast to the thousand pounds' weight of Henry Farman's aeroplane. Ellehammer's motor weighs only seventy pounds, but develops no less than thirty horse-power. With this machine the inventor has made, according to Capt. Ramsing, 200 successful ascensions. If this account of the weight and power of the motor be correct, the machine is a great advance upon any yet perfected. It would appear, however, that the Dane has not yet made the long flight necessary to prove his mastery of the problem. But that will come. Men are going to fly. How much commercial use the discovery will be is a matter for speculation. For war and for recreation the airship will be a great contrivance.

The members of the recently overthrown New Brunswick government, it appears, were in the habit of overdriving their salary without warrant in law and went out owing the province some thousands of dollars. It is only now and then that there are to be found men fit to be trusted with long continued power. Too many of the average politicians, after a reelection, develop the idea that what is entrusted to them by the public is for themselves.—Montreal Gazette.

The Gazette evidently does not know that members of the old government squared these balances by the simple method of presenting a counter account.

Wolfe's Letter to His Mother

It is to be hoped that the Appeal (which is signed by Lord Middleton, the Lord Mayor of London, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Mr. A. M. Grenfell, Lord Strathcona, Mr. J. St./Loe Strachey, and others) for funds to be ap-

plied to the nationalisation of Quebec's historic battlefields will meet with a liberal response. It would be distressing if the sum, which is to be handed over to the Governor-General in the name of the Prince of Wales when he visits Quebec in July, were unworthy either of the Mother-country or the temporary treasurer, who is the King's direct representative. Not but Canadians will think rather of the motive of this "birthday gift" (as the Appeal happily calls it) than of its monetary value, and will feel as grateful to the giver of a small sum as to the donor whose means permit him to sign and send a three-figure cheque. With the view of bringing home to Englishmen the meaning of the events which occurred on the Plains of Abraham, the Appeal quotes Horace Walpole's account of the manner in which the news of the capture of Quebec was received in 1759. Walpole was not prone to enthusiasm, and he must have been a keen observer of the scene. He writes:—"The incidents of dramatic fiction could not be conducted with more address to lead an audience into a dependency to exaltation than accident prepared to excite the passions of the whole people. Joy, curiosity, astonishment were painted on every countenance. The more they inquired, the more their admiration rose. Not an incident but was heroic and affecting." Indeed, history contains no more poignantly dramatic scene than that which glorified the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe is the type for all time of self-sacrificing patriotism and military genius rising triumphantly superior to bodily weakness and baffling circumstances. Writing to his mother, he says: "I must tell you that I wish for myself that I may at all times be ready and firm to meet that fate we cannot shun, and to die gracefully and properly when the hour comes. This desire, his one personal interest, was gratified by destiny; never more than in his case was the ancient saying, 'Dulce est decorum esse pro patria mori,' more brilliantly vindicated. Nor was Montcalm in any way the inferior of his victorious opponent. France has a right to be proud of this truly great Frenchman: "A courage so nobly sustained hits him above pay." Neglected by his masters and thwarted by his colleagues, never able to see clearly what the enemy was doing behind the fluctuating veil of British success, he yet held Quebec, and it fell by a species of miracle, against all odds, and he died in the moment of defeat sans peur et sans reproche, as indeed, he had always lived. The courage and nobility of the two protagonists in this amazing episode in the wars of England with France would, even if it had been a historical result, have insured its lasting remembrance.

But, in point of fact, Wolfe's victory was the beginning of the British Empire, Rochester, Durham, Macdonald, Laurier—these are four names of great men who have carried on the work of building a single Commonwealth out of the two races on the site prepared, so to speak, by Wolfe and his Admirals. Here the Times points out that the Appeal overlooks one of the greatest names of those whose words and actions moulded the destiny of the city founded by the sea. It was the vast demesnes of New France. "Great as our debt is to Wolfe and Saunders, to Murray and Amherst, for the conquest of Canada," says our contemporary, "it must not be forgotten that the man who alone planned it all, who chose these men and inspired them with their own ideas, and sense of England's glory, was great Minister who shattered his health the stupendous task. This is the 20th anniversary of the death of the man who and it would certainly not be unfitting that it should be signalled by associating his name prominently with the first of that part of the Empire which we owe to him at least as much as to any other single man. In the words of Macaulay, 'The ardour of his soul, the fire of his kingdom on fire. It inflamed every soldier who dragged the cannon up the heights of Quebec.'"

The Appeal, it is true, says that all He planned the campaign himself, and saw that no details in armament or equipment should be wanting for lack of forethought. Perhaps it would be as well to associate Pitt's name with the celebration in order that all interested may get a glimpse through the long vista of history of the cause and effort which he forgot that, but for Pitt's knowledge, men and wisdom in choosing the one to lead to carry out the plan, which would never have crossed the Atlantic. It would have been disgraceful to Canada and dishonourable to Great Britain, if the Plains of Abraham, the first of the Imperial shrines, had been allowed to remain desecrated. Canada and the Mother-country must unite in the first of a lasting day, rather, imperishable—these scenes of glorious victory and not less glorious defeat.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE ON THE TOBIQUE

Sir—I have just read in The Telegraph a complaint of alleged Sabbath breaking on the Tobique River, referred by 'Rev. T. D. Bell,' of Arthurette, who charges "many wealthy men from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the leading cities of the Union," with being "determined to set at naught the sanctity of the Lord's Day," etc. He says that this assertion is based on his own observation. He fails to furnish evidence to satisfy any reasonable person that what he asserts is true. He does, however, cite the case of a citizen of Arthurette, who on Sunday, March 22nd, with a number of citizens of Arthurette, hauled a portable mill some twelve miles.

Having had a good deal of experience in the Tobique region, as well as others in New Brunswick, who are fully conversant with the Province, the idea suggests itself to me that March—especially the latter part of it—is a time of the year when a man can do good on having a good haul, and is compelled by prudence and experience to run no risk by omitting to do such a job as Rev. Bell describes, whether it be Sunday or Monday.

I had occasion to learn the disposition of the non-resident anglers who, in the Province, in regard to obedience to the laws, including those on Sabbath observance, and it was a gratifying fact to me that, with hardly any exception, there were no persons in the country (whether residents or visitors) who were more careful in respecting them than these very non-residents.

It would give one much more confidence in Mr. Bell's motives, if he had demonstrated his loyalty to the law by setting them in motion against their alleged violators, rather than to find him resorting to "trial by newspaper." Perhaps he was determined from taking that course by the feeling that his alleged personal observation was at fault. In any case, his style of writing suggests that he is of the class of the old lady, who many years ago, criticised her late reverend Majesty, Queen Victoria, for being about the grounds at Balmal, "fropin' wi' the childer on the Sabbath." When reminded that even our Lord Himself went about the fields with his disciples on the Sabbath, plucking ears of corn, she admitted she knew all about that, but added: "I dinna think any man for it." People who are "wise beyond what is written" and Christians who pose as greaters than their Lord, are always with us. Respectfully,
D. G. SMITH,
No. 188 Claremont Avenue,
New York City, May 12, 1908.

A Russian Incident Brought to a Close

St. Petersburg, May 12.—In an interview today, M. Kozlov, minister of finance, declared that the report of his resignation was unfounded. M. Kozlov, resigning having admitted the error he made in stating that the Duma was not a parliament, the incident is now closed. At the same time, he maintains that his intervention is to a certain extent justified, as the Duma does not entirely resemble other European parliaments, in which the majority decides the fates of Ministers. The settlement of the conflict is due to the energetic intervention of M. Stolypin.

FOSTERS BRITISH INDUSTRY

Effect of the New Patent Legislation

The Patent Must Be Worked in Great Britain—The Law Hits Many Foreign Corporations—It Seriously Affects the American Shoe Machinery.

A London despatch to the Boston Transcript says:— One of the most interesting, if not one of the most important measures passed at the last session of the British parliament, was that relating to patents in the United Kingdom. This section of the new law, which has attracted most attention is that which provides that an article patented in Great Britain must be manufactured in that country, or the patent will be cancelled. The provision is of the greatest importance to certain American firms manufacturing in this country. The act went into effect on Jan. 1.

The one objectionable to the foreigner is: 1) At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent and not less than one year after the passing of his act, any person may apply to the comptroller for the revocation of the patent on the ground that such invention was not exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom.

(2) The comptroller shall consider the application and if after inquiry he is satisfied that the allegations contained herein are correct, then, subject to the provisions of this section, and unless the patentee proves that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom.

(3) If within the time limited in the proviso of the section the article or process is not manufactured or carried on within the United Kingdom to an adequate extent, but the patentee gives satisfactory reasons why it is not so manufactured or carried on, the comptroller may extend the period mentioned in the proviso for such period as may be specified in the subsequent order.

(4) Any decision of the comptroller under this section shall be subject to appeal to the court, and on any such appeal the law officer or other counsel as may be appointed shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

This feature of the law has been generally hailed throughout the kingdom, the following extract from the Dublin Sunday Chronicle is characteristic:— "On the first of this new year a new act came into force in this country, one that within a month has brought the business instinct of the nation to a sharp understanding of the value of possessing a keen commercial brain at the head of the board of trade. The new patent act, in a month's time has found additional work for nearly two thousand people, and before the end of 1908 it is estimated that quite ten thousand British workmen will be employed as a direct consequence of this particular piece of legislation.

"It is something like fifteen years since this compulsory working of all patents granted in this country within our own shores was first brought before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. At every annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce from 1891 to 1905 a resolution was moved on the subject. Finally a powerful deputation waited upon Mr. Lloyd George. They introduced the subject and succeeded in so impressing the president of the board of trade that he at once formed a small committee, and finally he carried through the admirable act of last August. It is a definitely and clearly worded act, and there is no escape from it. Every patent granted in the British Isles will have to be worked in the British Isles. Further, the act is retrospective, and all patents taken out in 1904 and before that date will be compelled to show cause why they should not be made to work the manufacturers in this country. We have granted something like eight thousand patents to foreigners. Many of these are not worth much, but a large number are very valuable.

"The United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, U. S. A., are now negotiating with the Bradford Park (Manchester) Estates Company for land on the banks of the Ship Canal, with a view to establishing an extensive plant in Manchester. It is stated that the scheme the United Shoe Machinery Company have in view is a far-reaching one. The scheme foresees a transference of the centre of the trust's

M. R. KOROVITZEFF

foreign operations to England, with sales departments all over the Continent. The advent of the American firm to meet the English shoe manufacturer on his own ground may be somewhat disconcerting to the home firms, but it is believed, nevertheless, that the Northampton and Leicester manufacturers will be able to hold their own.

Large electrical engineering works for the manufacture of British patents are to be set up on the banks of the Thames. This is said to be a German firm doing a very large business in patent articles. A French motor company has sent representatives to England with a view to acquire land for the erection of works somewhere in the vicinity of London, and other German and American firms contemplate erecting works near Manchester.

There has also been considerable debate as to whether the provision is a measure in protection of British industries. But it is pointed out that it does not prohibit free import of the patented article, nor does it impose any condition as to the sale of the article, and because the public is not prevented from buying in the cheapest market, if one can apply this free trade doctrine to a monopolized article. If, for example, a safety razor manufacturer who establishes works here in consequence of the new act, is also manufacturing elsewhere, he charges for his article in the United States, the public have the remedy of importing it from the States.

Not all of the comments, however, are favorable. The Times, in a special article, says: "It is true that in consequence of the new Act commencement have been made by owners of some foreign manufacturing businesses, including some chemical manufacturers, to start works in England, and to work under their patents. Much is made of this fact and of the publication of numerous advertisements by owners of patents offering their goods for sale or inviting licenses. These facts do not, however, prove much. It is not a new thing that patents are made in this country, even in the district most mentioned in connection with the new law. It is very desirable that such planting of industries should take place, although the history of such ventures shows that they do not always succeed.

With respect to some of the chemical industries it is well known that excise and fiscal matters in England have stood in the way of progress with some patents which will in a few months be finding work for five hundred hands at Sheffield. Another company has bought land in London, and all this in four weeks' time. One can all ready compute that 10,000 additional work people will be directly employed twelve months hence as a result of the amended patent act.

"But we shall never hear of a great number, since, when it is not considered essential to erect works of their own, the right to manufacture will have to be delegated by foreigners to British firms. Finally, when all these patents lapse we shall have definitely established concerns here ready to continue the industries. Fortunately, the new act, unlike its preceding one, is so definitely and clearly worded—especially in this case with section 27, which deals with the revocation of patents worked outside the United Kingdom—that there are no loopholes to afford escape from it. The industries that are to be created will become British industries."

The Morning Post (London), says: "It is clear that the effects of the act will be most observing. A large number of foreign patents have been and are now negotiating with British manufacturers to work their patents, others have taken land for the purpose of erecting works in order themselves to work their British monopolies. Foremost among these are the Hoechst Farbwerke (formerly Merck, Lucius & Brumby), who are also Messrs. Casella & Co. These two companies represent a capital market value of which amounts to more than eight millions sterling. The Hoechst Farbwerke have secured land for the erection of works at Ellesmere Port, on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal, which will deal with products which they intend to manufacture in these works is synthetic indigo.

"The Elberfeld Farbwerke, with whom are associated the Badische Anilin and Soda Works, and the Berlin Company, with a capital of over £13,000,000, have purchased thirty acres of land at Port Sunlight from Lever Brothers, and the firm has the option of buying another large piece of land for the extension of works, if necessary. These allied companies are erecting works for the purpose of manufacturing in this country all the products of which they hold British patents, including the manufacture of synthetic indigo and a number of alizarine colors.

A BROAD-GAUGE SEARCH INTO SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Rev. H. R. Truempour, Curate of St. John's (Stone) Church, Dwells on the Real Meaning of the Sabbath and the Vital Importance of the Right Kind of Observance— Earnest Words to Canadians.

Recent discussion and controversy regarding Sabbath observance has interested a wide interest in the subject. The following sermon by Rev. Mr. Truempour, curate of St. John's (Stone) Church, is timely and many who heard it last Sunday were struck by its breadth and power.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. Mark II 27-31: The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath. One of the Resurrection subjects of the Easter season is our observance of Sunday, for we observe this day as our Lord's Resurrection from the dead on the first day of the week.

The observance of the text is to the Jewish Sabbath, and therefore by way of introduction let us consider: I. THE CONNECTION OF THE CHRISTIAN WITH THE JEWISH SABBATH. Most people think the Christian Lord's Day corresponds to the Seventh Day of the Jews, and that the early Christians merely transferred the observance of the one to the other, there is, however, no connection. Christian people as distinguished from the Jews of old have no divine command to abstain from all manner of work on the seventh day of the week, under threat of penalty for non-observance. Besides, our Sunday does not commemorate the Sabbath Rest Day of God, but the Saviour's Resurrection from the dead. The Sabbath of the Jews was utterly abolished from the Christian system, not transferred. It was abolished with the whole Levitical system of sacrifices, priesthood, ritual and holy days. For a while there may have been a confusion of the early Christians, and there was a party in the Christian church which would have enforced them on the church, but in the end the Judaizing party as being only the shadow, not the substance. The Sabbath Day (as then observed) was among "the weak and beggarly elements" mentioned by Paul, but being an external prop only, whereas the Christian is satisfied with nothing less than the power of the inner life. "Let no man," says "Judge you with respect to Sabbath days." And again: "One man esteemeth one day above another; another man esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." So while the early Christians for a time observed the Jewish Sabbath Day, they were not bound to do so, and they were not bound to observe it with the same strictness as the Jews, and at the same time the first day of the week, though with a different spirit, in the end was the Judging party in the church died out, the Sabbath Day of the Jews was utterly swept away and abolished.

But further, the whole spirit of the Jewish Sabbath differs from the Jewish Sabbath. The essence of the latter was "Thou shalt not work," and the observance of it is absurd, unless it is necessary, however, to the man whose life is risen with Christ. The man who is risen with Christ is not bound to observe the Sabbath. He determines it; it does not bind him. "To be in the Spirit on the Lord's Day" is not a matter of duty, but of the Christian's refinement of distinction as to what might be done and what not, which characterized the Jewish Sabbath. And today prohibitions are enforced, and customs enforced, some things considered permissible, others not, only because the mass do not know any better. The Christian esteems his Sunday as a sacred day, a holy day, not because of some outward command, not because of the Jewish Sabbath, but because of the eyes of God, because to Him all time is holy, all places which the reading of the Word, all people holy, therefore free; the Christian in his inner spirit himself holds it with a peculiar reverence, because he knows that it is the bonds of death; he himself values it with his own peculiar value, for life to him is nothing apart from the risen Lord, and he is bound to observe it with the same reverence as the Lord's Day, for the Lord's Day is the holier heights of the risen life. So the Sabbath is Christian for the Christian.

II. HOW AS A CHRISTIAN NATION, AS CHRISTIAN DISCIPLES, WE SHOULD OBSERVE THIS DAY. We have therefore a Sabbath Day, Christ's Resurrection Day, the first day of the week, not derived from the Jewish Sabbath, though there may be some points of analogy. How should we observe it? I propose to answer under the heads: (1) Work, (2) Worldliness, (3) Worship.

With regard to work, the children of Israel were explicitly commanded to abstain from the 7th day. "On that day shall do no manner of work, but the Jews have made therefore the Sabbath because of the subject of microscopic distinctions and hairsplitting. It was, as we said, therefore, that Christ's Sabbath might be tied or untied, others not. One might go 2,000 cubits from home on the Sabbath there, he might consider that home and go 2,000 farther. Toothache might be treated in certain ways only. The Talmud did allow an animal, if it fell into the pit, to be pulled out, but food may be carried to it, or cushions to enable it to help itself out. In short, these minute regulations became a burden, and when Christ did those works of necessity and mercy on the Sabbath day, for which He was unscathingly criticised, He took the law by the neck, and said, "I will have you free from the burden of the Sabbath. The Sabbath, He said, was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. The definition of Sabbath observance, therefore, which would lay down for us would be to spend the day in whatever way ministers to our highest well-being, or meets the greatest need. He needs rest—physical rest—for his well-being. All need rest. It cannot be said that every man must have pleasure, or even intellectual food, but every man must have rest. Of the divine God Himself it is recorded that He rested. No rest of man exists which does not meet some provision for rest. Even the godless element in the French Revolution allowed one day in seven for material things we use or wear last the longer for occasional non-use.

We need, therefore, to spend one day at times apart from our work. Our bodies are as machines wear out the sooner unless we do. I pass on a science jolting for what it is worth. It says that when the eye is applied to work we do not inhale the proper amount of oxygen. A laborer at the end of six days is found to lack one ounce out of seven, because his rest by night has furnished him with only six out of the seven he needs. He must use up his own self therefore, or rest a day to make up the ounce he needs. Whether he be so or not, it is a recognized fact of experience that to work seven days in every seven is a species of suicide. In like manner it is a species of murder for an employer or corporation to compel its employees to work, without the chance to rest one day in seven. Now this does not say that no work shall be done on Sunday. Works of mercy may be done, and there are also works of necessity in our complex commercial domestic and civil life, and also in our country of climate and nature. But there should not deprive anyone of some one day in the seven.

Now the danger today is that this one day will be fished away from us; the more these so-called works of necessity break in upon the university and the Sabbath rest, the more the Sabbath has less chance there is of any one day in seven being found. The world at times seems a heartless race for wealth and a nothing to fear from those nations which, without conscience encroachments on the liberty and life of man. So the call comes to us who are Christians, and this duty is laid upon us as Christians, that no man, no corporation without heart or soul, no incarnation of Satan shall rob man of the rest he needs. The Sabbath was made for him. Let us see that he gets it.

The British race has ever respected this right. In the laws of the Saxon King, Aethelstan, it was enacted that the slave was free who was forced to work from sunset to the sunset on the Sunday. Foreigners too have ever respected the Sabbath, the English Sabbath, and at one period in history, for eleven years it was possible to enforce what is known as the Puritan Sabbath, that is, a day when no work was to be done, and the British race has ever respected this day, because this busiest and greatest of nations on this day respects the Sabbath, and the British race has ever respected this day, because this busiest and greatest of nations on this day respects the Sabbath, and the British race has ever respected this day, because this busiest and greatest of nations on this day respects the Sabbath.

III. CONCLUSION. So therefore let us do our share in preserving this heritage of our Saxon fathers, this gift of the risen Christ. Let no spirit of Mammon rob us of the day no citizen of Spirit rob us of his blessing. No nation has a greater asset than the Sabbath, and no man a greater blessing. No more, the very spirit of calm and repose which dwells over the quiet Sabbath morning, the presence of the Holy Spirit of God, which seems at times to answer to the cry of man's spirit on the quiet Sabbath morning, seems to be God's recognition of man's observance of His Day. The world seems a different world then. Poets, the inspired priests of spiritual things, have noticed this, and of great busy London, Wordsworth wrote on the Sabbath morn:

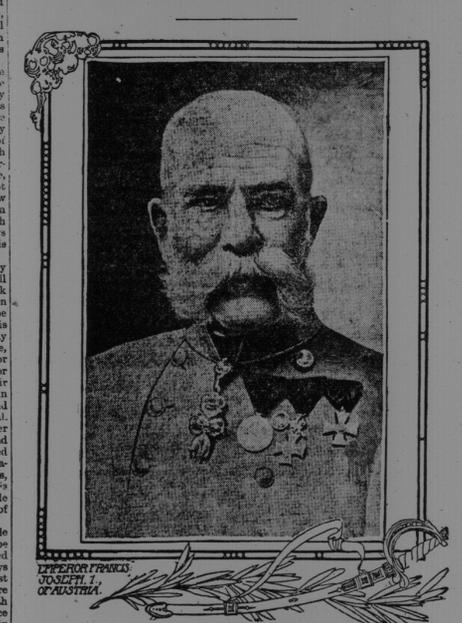
Earth has not anything to show me fair: Dull would he be of soul who could pass by A sight so touching in its majesty: This city now doth, like a garment, wear The beauty of the morning.

May it ever be so; may our world be ever blessed with such a day to be restrained to the favored haunts, the foolish appetites, the greasy sins of man, to be a rest to the weary of man in the strife, to be cases in the desert of life ministering the living water that leads to our eternal Sabbath Rest with God.

Countess of Warwick Against Roosevelt's Daughter. Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 9.—So hot is the fight in the Eighth Ohio Congressional District that the candidates are announcing startlingly original plans of campaign. Two of the opposing stump speakers will be the Countess of Warwick, famous in England as a socialist, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of President Roosevelt. That Mrs. Longworth would stump for Ralph D. Cole, Republican candidate, was promised several weeks ago by Representative Longworth. She was, however, nominated for a third term, but he secured the right to run only after a secret meeting of candidates, during which a coin was flipped. Representative Longworth also will speak.

Of a curious double rainbow. "Observer" says in a letter to the London Times: "On March 14 last, while on the voyage between Jamaica and the Isthmus of Panama at 11 a. m., the sun being nearly in the zenith, a double rainbow of brilliant coloring appeared, forming a complete circle around the sun, the inner bow being some distance from the sun, the outer bow being about an equal distance from the inner. A clear horizon showed no signs of rain. Neither the captain nor any other soul on board had even seen a similar phenomenon. The outer bow faded gradually away and then the inner bow faded." 2269

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY MARK LONG HISTORY OF THE EMPEROR



Vienna, May 9.—The heads of the princely houses of Germany, led by Kaiser Wilhelm, have assembled in Vienna to present their congratulations to Emperor Franz Joseph on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of his enthronement as King of Austria-Hungary and to inaugurate a series of festivities with which the jubilee is to be celebrated throughout the dual monarchy. It is a long time since Vienna has seen such a gathering of sovereigns and princes as greeted Emperor Franz Joseph today. Headed by the German Kaiser and his family, the list includes Prince Leopold, the regent of Bavaria; the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duke Frederick of Anhalt, Prince Leopold VI. of Lippe and Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, who is this week celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of his enthronement, is in many respects one of the most interesting of the crowned heads of Europe. Some months ago he was seriously ill and it was feared that he would not live long enough to celebrate his diamond jubilee but the fates decreed otherwise and on Thursday the Emperor William and eleven German kings and reigning princes proceeded to the Schoenbrunn Palace and congratulated the aged Emperor on his jubilee. He will be 78 years of age if he lives until August next.

The Austrian Royal family seems to have more than its share of romances, even to the extent of forfeiting royal prospects. There was the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, who drew his royal prospects to the winds to marry the woman he loved. He fell in love with the Countess Chloek, a handsome, high-spirited woman, but socially inferior. The news of his nephew's infatuation reached the ears of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and he swore the marriage should never take place. He sent for the Archduke and pointed out, in terms of command, the advisability of the youth's allying himself with a princess of one of the European Royal houses. "If you persist," he said, "you will forfeit your right to succeed to the throne of Austria. The line of succession shall be changed, and the Archduke Karl shall become my heir." But, in spite of this august threat, the young Archduke married the Countess, and, in proper accordance with so romantic a union, has "lived happily ever after." He voluntarily and formally relinquished all claim to the Austrian throne, and declared himself a private citizen.

The Royal Family of Austria seems particularly chosen by destiny to supply examples of heroes for love. There is the strange case of the Archduke Johann, who renounced his Royal rights and fled from Austria with the daughter of a shopkeeper. Passing from the patrician world of purple to that of the plebeian, he assumed the name of John Orth and adopted the calling of a mariner. The history of this strange love match is one of the most romantic in the entire annals of Royalty. He courted Mizzi Strubel under the name of "John Orth," and until the girl saw him at the head of the Royal troops at some army manoeuvres, she had no idea of his identity. When next he visited Strubel's shop his addresses met with a rebuff. His intentions were suspected, despite his assurances that they were wholly honorable. But, notwithstanding the Emperor's opposition, the marriage took place, and the Duke and his bride sailed for Valparaiso. The ship was wrecked, and although rumor from time to time insists that the Archduke is alive, he has never since been heard of. The hero of another Austrian love match is the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand.

He is the brother of the Countess Montignozzo who recently married Signor Toselli, a musician. It was he who assisted his sister to escape with the schoolmaster, Giron, when she left her palace in Saxony forever. He fell in love with Wilhelmina Adamowitch, the daughter of a postman and a second-rate actress. It was pointed out to him by some candid friends what a marriage of this sort would mean. Rank, income, and hope for the future would all require to be jettisoned, said they. But their importunities fell on deaf ears. The Archduke married the actress and lived happily for a considerable period. All would, perhaps, have gone well had not the Archduchess contracted the "simple life" craze. She became a strict vegetarian and was able to preach the advantages of a fleshless diet so well that she speedily converted her husband. Then she discarded the garb of civilization and took to a one-piece peasant, say nothing of sun baths and other forms of the health fad. Next she joined a simple life colony on the banks of Lake Maggiore, which rejoiced in the inspiring

CURIOSUS DOUBLE RAINBOW. Of a curious double rainbow, "Observer" says in a letter to the London Times: "On March 14 last, while on the voyage between Jamaica and the Isthmus of Panama at 11 a. m., the sun being nearly in the zenith, a double rainbow of brilliant coloring appeared, forming a complete circle around the sun, the inner bow being some distance from the sun, the outer bow being about an equal distance from the inner. A clear horizon showed no signs of rain. Neither the captain nor any other soul on board had even seen a similar phenomenon. The outer bow faded gradually away and then the inner bow faded." 2269

Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

THE CHOICE

By E. R. PUNSHON

CHAPTER XXX—(Continued.)

Fred leaned across the table and nearly spoke for he knew very well that this marriage...

And overcome everything else, till at last it was that alone they heard, only that they heeded...

Washington, D. C., May 13.—After a 12-inch projectile has been sent crashing against the turret of the monitor Florida...

at least as hard as you do your friends." "Well, one doesn't want to be blown up..."

CHAPTER XXXI. The Bomb. Thus, swayed by a word, in one instant the men in the cabin changed from quietude to a wild frenzy...

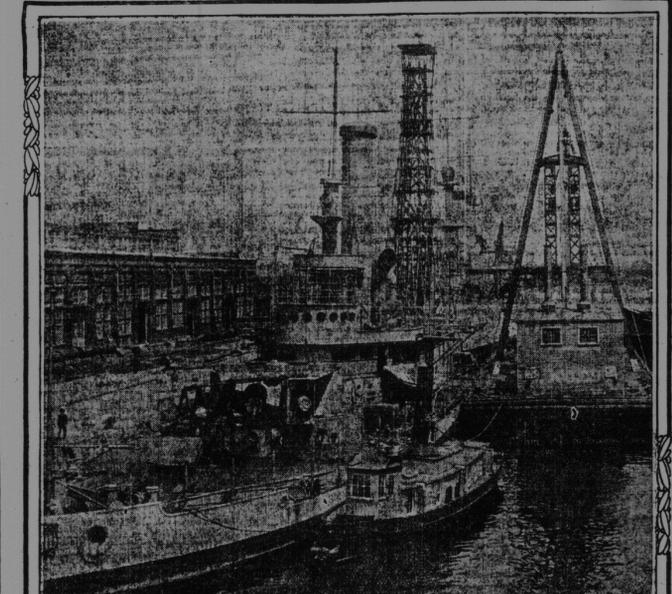
"That's as may be," said Nikolai, and drew a flat case from his pocket. He stood quiet on the table...

"Ah," said Golovin with gloomy satisfaction. "Well, if you don't mind, the bottom will be smashed out of the ship..."

"No one else spoke; they hardly so much as dared to breathe, lest they might explode that little flat, box-like thing which held, they well understood, the lives of half of them within it..."

and overcame everything else, till at last it was that alone they heard, only that they heeded, a quick and regular ticking proceeding from the little flat case...

Deck View of the Monitor Florida, Showing Experimental Steel Skeleton Mast



Washington, D. C., May 13.—After a 12-inch projectile has been sent crashing against the turret of the monitor Florida...

fact experiments have been made with skeleton masts composed of comparatively thin steel rods, held together by transverse rods joining other transversals all on the same horizontal plane...

CHAPTER XXXII. Good-bye to Golovin. Golovin presented a ludicrous picture enough as he sat at the table in the cabin...

"What is it?" he muttered. "Where are we going?" Nikolai hesitated and Fred sat upright...

"I was not the only one," said Fred gloomily. "Why has this thing happened to me?" Nikolai went on with a kind of pitiable confused hurry...

"Well, for my part," said old Ivanovitch, rousing himself, "I am going—it seems to me everything is over and there is nothing left to be done..."

Without waiting for any answer he began to walk away, a bent and aged figure...

steeping and very feeble, and so vanished for ever from that conflict for the liberty of his countrymen...

Golovin, thinking he might as well do that as anything else, did as he had been told, and wandered off to Greenbridge Square...

She was in this mood when Golovin was shown in to her. She knew him again, listened while he told her a long, confused, rambling tale...

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CHURCH FIFTY YEARS IN THE WORK

The fifty anniversary services of Leinster Street United Baptist Church, Sunday, drew large congregations both morning and evening...

Rev. Mr. Kelly's subject in the morning was the Function of the Church. The text was Colossians, 1:8, "And is the head of the church..."

There was the speaker said, dynamic force in the message to transform men. There never was such power to thrill and hold men...

After the service a meeting was held for inquirers and was also largely attended. The services will be continued till Wednesday evening...

The best way to keep her neck and shoulders from getting sore is to be careful at the beginning of the season's work. Once the skin is worn off the neck or shoulders it is difficult to heal...

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST" Made of High Carbon Wire... THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

WANTED—At the Provincial Hospital for Insane, St. John, N. B., two young or middle aged women... WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework... WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S CHEAPEST" NURSERY...

WANTED—to hear from owner having a GOOD FARM for sale. Not particular about location, but please give price and description... Ambitious young men for large insurance company as agents. Experience not necessary.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP—Shoemaking, Jobbing and Wagon Work... RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

WOOD TO PAY FOR THIS 102 Acres for \$1600. Near two famous lakes; large ten-room house; every year the fall stock to these lakes and vicinity...

Slipp & Hanson Barristers-at-Law, 115 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Long distance telephone connection.

We furnish your Home Free. It is easy to take orders among your friends and neighbors for our Tea, Spices, Extracts, and other household necessities...

Only 10 Cents. To quickly introduce our famous "Beaver Flour" to the public...

BEAVER FLOUR. It is really two flours in one and a Manitoba bread flour. Beaver Flour is a blend of Ontario and Manitoba wheats...

AT YOUR GROCER'S. Write for prices on food, groceries & cereals. T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATELAIN, ONT. 727.

The Incentive. (Manuscript Province). "My!" exclaimed the minister's wife, "I never saw the boys in this street fighting so much as they have lately..."

FLEMMING FORESHADOWS AN ERA OF REAL REFORM

Provincial Secretary Promises Economy and Progressive Measures in Closing Budget Speech

More Facts Concerning Loose Methods of Predecessors in Office—The Outlook for New Brunswick Hopeful—The Year's Estimates—Complete Audit of Crown Lands Department to Come.

Fredericton, May 15.—Provincial Secretary Fleming finished his budget speech in the legislature today. He promised that the government would inaugurate reforms in every department and would endeavor to keep ordinary expenditures within income...

That no further claims in regard to the N. B. Coal & Ry. or other matters had been presented against the province since yesterday, Hon. members doubtless would be glad to have this assurance. Continuing he said in closing yesterday's session, he had referred to the audit of the auditor general's report and those which were contingent by reason of legislation and over-expenditure...

The estimated value of the N. B. Coal & Ry. property, he was considered, an erroneous item. In the past he had objected to placing a greater value on the road than the amount of \$1,200,000 which was shown in the estimate...

Mr. Fleming said that the government would not be able to pay for the railway until the year 1910. He said that the government would not be able to pay for the railway until the year 1910...

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for public works last year, which, with the \$10,000 released from the payment of interest, would give \$30,000 additional to this service. It was proposed to continue the expenditure by the public works department at the provincial hospital until the improvements planned at that institution were completed...

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DO-NOTHING POLICY, SAYS THE SUPREME CHIEF

Head of Foresters So Refers to New Brunswick Decision Against Increased Rates

High Court Favors Granting Sick and Funeral Benefits to Women—Geo. W. Mersereau the New Chief Ranger for New Brunswick—Next Session in Fredericton—Honor for D. G. Lingley.

The High Court I. O. F. brought its meeting to a close Friday evening. Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson, in the course of an address to the members said that their decision against increased rates was a "do-nothing policy."

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Additional fees from old members. \$1,000,000 for 20 years, \$1,000,000 for 20 years, \$1,000,000 for 20 years...

Amount estimated by actuary. Mr. Grant, quoted by royal commission, that the I. O. F. will in the future be required \$30,000,000...

Mr. Allison Graduating Recital. Sackville, N. B., May 18.—Last night in the hall of the Commercial Hotel...

Programme. Piano—Sonata Op. 57 (Appassionata) Al. Chopin. Reading—"The Closet Scene" (Hamlet) Shakespeare...

There is sadness and waiting among the thousands of employees of the express companies doing business on the railroads today...

BAILEY—Entered into rest on May 15, Adelaide Thompson. BIRTHDAY—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Armstrong, aged 80 years, left for the state of Maine...

An old couple from the country were in town on a holiday, and on going along one of the streets they saw a horse and a man...

