

DISRESPECT TO LEGISLATURE

Members Complain of Press Publishing Central Road Report Before House Got It

A SHORT SESSION

Local House Adjourns Till Tonight Out of Respect to Late Thomas Robinson, M. P. P.—Likely to Attend Funeral in a Body—Debate on Address Resumes This Evening.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—Dr. Daniel wanted to know why the flag had not been flown on the St. John post office on St. David's day. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the flag was new, and while it was undestroyed by those in charge of the customs house, who had down the flag, the order had apparently not been understood by those in charge of the post office. He would like to see the flag, and would like to see the order for flying the flag from public buildings was a good one, and he desired to congratulate the minister of public works in having made the regulation. However, he wanted to know why the flag had not been flown from the railway station and the military buildings. Dr. Pugsley said he would have attention called to the need for a flag on the railway station.

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DR. DANIEL STIRS PARLIAMENT

Wants to Know Why Flag Wasn't Flown, St. David's Day, on St. John P. O.

OTHER "OUTRAGES"

Military Buildings and Railway Station Were Also Bare of Bunting on the Same Day—Dr. Pugsley Soothes the Irate Member and Sir Frederick Borden Helps.

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BORDEN WOULD CALL OFF RECIPROCITY DEBATE

Gives Notice That He Will Move Tomorrow That Matter Be Dropped

BOY TELLS OF MAKING \$30,000

Heard of Collapse of Pool and Sold 600 Shares Short

WORKED FOR KEENE

Young Ronan Testifies in Bankruptcy Hearing That He Owns 342 Shares of Railway Stocks, and Has \$5,000 in Bank—Objects to Telling His Salary.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—Mr. Borden gave notice of a motion today in parliament, that as the pending reciprocity proposals have not been carried into effect by congress at the sitting which has just terminated, he intends to move on Wednesday next for the postponement of the further consideration of these proposals in the parliament of Canada. H. H. Miller, who moved the adjournment of the debate last week, will yield the floor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who will make an important speech tomorrow on reciprocity.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—The Times says editorially: "We cannot tell how far the sporadic Canadian opinion but there is no reason to suppose that the reciprocity agreement would produce any tendency in that direction. On the contrary, the United States might tend to foster rather than diminish the self-reliance and independence of the Canadian people."

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—At a mass meeting of the grain growers of this district held at the residence of the Grain Growers Association this evening, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "Whereas, the Hon. Clifford Sifton from his place in the house of commons on Feb. 21, 1910, claiming to speak for the wheat growers of the world, and that the United States was not in the interest of the wheat people, and whereas, the Winnipeg board of trade and the Manitoba board of trade, have also in the name of the wheat growers, declared against reciprocity."

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—The tariff resolution passed before the government by the Canadian council of agriculture on December 16, 1910, is a correct representation of the opinions of the Canadian people today; and "We further declare that the people of Manitoba are anxious to secure and further the ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before parliament, and the complete abolition of duties upon agricultural machinery and implements, an increased preference to fifty per cent of the British tariff."

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—After three hours' hot discussion the Liberals of Brandon constituency endorsed the trade agreement made by the government with the United States, but the government for the resignation of their member, Hon. Clifford Sifton. The Virden delegates and some of the delegates from the Brandon district held out strongly for his resignation, but the gathering decided to leave it to Mr. Sifton to set upon the matter in the face of resolution which was passed on the government trade policy.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—Lord Amulph raised a discussion of American and Canadian reciprocity in the house of lords this evening by strongly condemning what he termed the inaction of the government which, he declared, had forced Canada to abandon her national policy and offer to the United States one of the advantages which she had so freely given to Great Britain.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—According to a report just issued by the department of mines on the minerals of Canada for 1910, the total output was \$106,048,908, compared with \$81,831,441 in 1907, an increase of \$24,217,467. By provinces the totals were: Nova Scotia, \$14,054,534; New Brunswick, \$35,830,501; Quebec, \$8,180,275; Ontario, \$43,017,026; Manitoba, \$1,470,728; Saskatchewan, \$57,086; Alberta, \$7,876,458; British Columbia, \$24,547,817; Yukon, \$4,737,375. Among the principal items are: Coal, \$29,811,750; silver, \$17,108,694; pig iron, \$11,545,830; nickel, \$11,181,310; gold, \$10,229,910; cement, \$6,414,315.

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VESSEL THOUGHT LOST SIGHTED?

Schooner Ella M. Goodwin in Grip of St. Lawrence Ice Floes

LONG SEIGE LIKELY

Fisherman Will Probably Not Get Clear Before Middle of April—Captain and Bulk of Crew Are Nova Scotians.

Canadian Press.

Curling, Nfld., March 6.—A fishing schooner, now thought to have been the missing Gloucester vessel, Ella M. Goodwin, was sighted in the ice off Bay of Islands several days ago after the Gloucester fishing fleet sailed for home on Jan. 21. At that time the ice-bound craft was believed to be either the Aloha or the Bohemia, but as both of these vessels have reached port and the Goodwin is the only missing craft, the vessel is now believed by Newfoundland fishermen to have been the Goodwin. The ice in which the vessel was imprisoned was taken off shore on the night of Feb. 6, before a strong southeast breeze.

Canadian Press.

New York, March 6.—W. J. Roman, a telephone boy in the office of J. R. Keene, made \$30,000 in Wall street speculation, according to his testimony today at the hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., one of three stock exchange firms caught in the collapse of the Hocking pool. Creditors of the firm are endeavoring to show that Mr. Keene was responsible for the failure of the pool and that young Roman, knowing that the collapse was imminent, turned his knowledge to good account.

Canadian Press.

Roman testified that when the crash came he had already sold 600 shares of Hocking Coal, at figures which prevailed during the upward movement. He had heard of the trouble over night and wanted to "get out," he said.

Canadian Press.

Mr. Keene knew nothing of his transaction, he testified, and he kept the stock in his own safe vault in the Trans-Canada Exchange. After the crash he bought 600 shares of Hocking at 20, he declared, and he had \$6,000 account with a trust company and owned \$42 shares in different railroad companies, he said, but balked at stating his salary. Finally he wrote the amount on a slip of paper and handed it to the referee.

Canadian Press.

Boston, March 6.—For the murder of Thomas A. Lundrigan, a wealthy shoe manufacturer of Lynn, and Patrolman James H. Carroll, of the Lynn police force, in a hold daylight robbery on a busy city street, Wasili Ivankovskii, 22 years old, and Andrei Ipsen, aged 19, were electrocuted at the Charlestown state prison shortly after midnight today.

Canadian Press.

On Saturday, June 25, Mr. Lundrigan, accompanied by Patrolman Carroll as a bodyguard, was returning from a Lynn bank to his factory, carrying the factory's weekly payroll, about \$4,500, in a bag. On Oxford street, three men approached the manufacturer, and the policeman from behind. Without a word of warning, Lundrigan and Carroll were shot dead in their tracks and the murderers, seizing the bag filled with money, started on a dash through the streets toward High Rock, an eminence overlooking the city.

Canadian Press.

The most responsible of the men who remained in the room after the murder was the insurance man, who was shot dead in the fight, which followed. Ivan-kovskii and Ipsen were tried in November.

Canadian Press.

Norfolk, Va., March 6.—The three-masted Boston schooner Wellfleet, Captain W. E. Rutledge, from Baltimore to Charleston (S. C.), with phosphate, was stranded early today on the outer Diamond Shoals, off the Hatteras coast. The crew, consisting of captain and seven men, abandoned the vessel and started ashore. The weather was so thick that none of the life saving stations could see the schooner, and nothing was known of the disaster until the surfboat in which the crew were making shore was discovered coming in. The captain Gerry, of the Big Kennebec Life Saving Station, went out and assisted the men in the schooner when abandoned had lost her rudder and her deck was opening. It is believed she will be a total loss.

Canadian Press.

The Wellfleet is owned by R. R. Freeman & Co., of Boston, and is valued at \$25,000. She is partially insured. The Wellfleet was built at Rockland (Me.) in 1909. Her gross tonnage is 600, and her registered tonnage 400. She is 101 feet long, 35 feet wide, and has a depth of hold of 14.5 feet.

BLONDIN STAKES SEAT IN HOUSE

Torv-Nationalist Member Prefers Charges Against Lanctot

INQUIRY ORDERED

Accused Man Denies Allegations and Courts Full Investigation—Minister Influenced Selection of Coronation Contingent Officers.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 6.—The parliamentary seat either for Champlain or for Richelieu may shortly be vacated as the result of serious charges preferred when the house of commons met this afternoon. Immediately following prayers, Mr. Blondin, the Conservative-Nationalist member for Champlain, rose and accepted full responsibility for his action, preferring charges against Adelard Lanctot, Liberal member for Richelieu. These were briefly repudiated and denied by the latter and both members quitted the house at the conclusion, awaiting the deliberations and decision of the standing committee on privileges and commons met this afternoon. Immediately following prayers, Mr. Blondin, the Conservative-Nationalist member for Champlain, rose and accepted full responsibility for his action, preferring charges against Adelard Lanctot, Liberal member for Richelieu. These were briefly repudiated and denied by the latter and both members quitted the house at the conclusion, awaiting the deliberations and decision of the standing committee on privileges and commons met this afternoon.

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Dresses

Evening Night Dresses, made with high neck, daintily trimmed with lace or Valenciennes embroidery. Price range, 75c to \$4.50 each.

Lawyers

Made of superior Longcloth or wide range of styles, in variety. Price range, 30c. to \$2.00.

Goods

5c. to 33c. a yard. 21 inch, 15c. a yard. 28 inch, 35c. a yard. 33c. a yard. 36 inch, 45c. a yard. 37 inch, 55c. a yard. or in combination color effect.

King St.

St. John, N. B.

SHOT HIMSELF

Andrew S. Foster Selected Old Graveyard as Place in Which to Die

Been Troubled With His Head

Recently Receiving an Injury About a Year Ago—Left Message of Farewell to His Wife—Leaves Two Children.

Thursday, Mar. 2

Andrew S. Foster, who lived at 23 St. Street, committed suicide yesterday morning in the old graveyard by firing himself through the body with a revolver. No reason can be assigned for the act except that he had been out of his mind since January, 1909, and that he had been troubled with his head since that time. It is said, of a fall he sustained a year ago, it is thought preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to lead him to the commission of suicide.

One of his pockets was found an unopened letter addressed to Mrs. A. S. Foster, his wife. This was taken care of by a coroner, who took it to the widow's home and read it to her. The letter was in the nature of a farewell message to his wife, and he said that he was leaving her two daughters, Misses Foster, of Boston, and Mrs. Walter Boyce, of New Brunswick.

He was found in the neighborhood of the old burying ground was started by a police officer. Police Sergeant Campbell, who was on duty at the scene, found Foster lying across a stone with his head hanging over the edge. He was taken to the hospital, but he died before he could be revived. He was 48 years of age.

He was a member of the 60th and 65th regiments of the 2nd Canadian Infantry, and had served in the Boer War. He was a member of the 60th and 65th regiments of the 2nd Canadian Infantry, and had served in the Boer War. He was a member of the 60th and 65th regiments of the 2nd Canadian Infantry, and had served in the Boer War.

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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.

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Authorized Agent The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: WM. SOMERVILLE.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1911.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE For many reasons the session of the New Brunswick Legislature began Thursday should be both interesting and important to the people of this province.

Mr. Hazen's government, in beginning its fourth session, is confronted by the fact that thus far in its career it has lived on promises mainly; the province has waited in vain for the fulfilment of most of these promises, and now, judging by the Speech, the administration is still unprepared to undertake any progressive programme in regard to the principal public services and public interests.

Senator Cox and Freer Trade Mr. Clifford Sifton founded his principal objection to the proposed trade agreement upon the assumption that, if carried into effect, it would endanger certain financial interests in Canada.

THE SALOON AND THE STATE The proposal of the Ontario government to take a part of the excise profits of the public for state purposes will be watched with eager interest by legislators everywhere.

Senator Cox does not share in the alarm that has been manifested in some quarters. He says he is "at a loss to understand how so natural an adjustment of the trade arrangements between Canada and the United States can involve the serious state of affairs that has been predicted."

adds, consists of savings of the people of rural Canada.

The Senator goes on to say that he has the utmost faith in the ability of the Canadian farmers to hold their own against the competition of the food producers in the United States, and he believes the financial interests in Canada will profit rather than lose by the ratification of the proposed trade agreement.

He is convinced that Canadian manufacturers have nothing to fear, and that there is no basis for the anxiety expressed by some.

Our increased prosperity, he says, will give the railways more to do, as well as the banks. In conclusion he says:

"I see with amazement not a few owners of factories in this city, who will reap great benefit from enlarged markets all over the country, opposing the agreement on the ground that it will lead to a change in our political relations."

As a Liberal, I have been proud to see the party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier showing its affection for the Motherland by the adoption of the British preference by the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa, by the taking over and maintaining of fortified bases at Halifax and Esquimaux, and by the launching of a project for naval defence.

It is inconceivable that the party that has been responsible for these progressive steps toward the closest possible relations with Great Britain should now seek in the remotest degree to endanger the future of Canada.

Great good in a business way, and, in my opinion, no harm to Canadian nationality, will result from the adoption of the agreement, and for that reason I most sincerely hope that it will be carried into effect."

These are the views of a man of certain force in the financial world, and certainly they are shared by a very large majority of the people of Canada today.

GAMBLING Gambling is undoubtedly one of the gigantic social evils of the present day.

Churches and reform organizations are urging on government the need of legislation, but legislators are finding it a matter of extreme difficulty to curb the evil.

They simply succeed in changing its form occasionally. There are single pool rooms in New York that are said to make a profit of \$3,000,000 a year, and it is estimated that \$40,000,000 are lost annually over the telephones in New York city.

To this must be added the unknown and fabulous amounts made and lost in card and other games of chance, sometimes in small but multitudinous sums in private parlors in the house, the fashionable game of the hour, by men and women of the wealthy and middle classes.

The forms of gambling and speculation are almost endless. The older forms are with lotteries, faro, thimbles, dice, cards and the like, but there are many more. There is the very popular device of the nickel in the slot. These machines are sometimes very elaborate, with the money wheels arranged in a circle which revolves like a wheel of fortune. It requires but five cents and there is a chance of winning one dollar. These machines are not infrequently found in candy stores near schools where boys crowd at noon to take their initial lesson in gambling.

"Playing the race" is another favorite method of betting by individuals. The book-maker plays against the public. If races were run honestly a good judge of horses would often win; but they rarely are. A new device was invented last summer to escape the law against gambling. In Chicago a steamboat, owned by professional gamblers, carried at night would be gamblers out into Lake Michigan to a point at which it is difficult to know where the state lines run and therefore almost impossible to convict under any state law.

Whatever the form it takes, whether in the subtleties and refinements of general speculative business, watering stocks, manipulating railroads to buy cheap and sell dear, gambling is a general evil, leads to vicious inclinations, destruction of morals, and a loss of self-control and respect. The best sentiment of all civilized communities has for centuries held this view and expressed it in legislation. It is a great corrupter of morals and of youth, drawing together idle and evil-disposed persons to the injury of their character and the loss of their fortunes. Yet in spite of legislation the evil goes on.

THE RISE IN PRICES It may be profitable to the Farmers' Association to inquire somewhat fully as to whether the farmers are receiving their fair proportion of the increased cost of living.

In an elaborate report on the subject of prices in Canada during the last few years, issued by the Department of Labor, it is shown that there has been a rise of considerably over one-third in the general level of prices during the last twelve years. That rise is still in progress. Of course where the product is a world staple, such as wheat, the price is not affected much by local conditions, but tends more and more to be fixed in the world markets. But all investigations have abundantly shown that in the matter of butter, food, eggs and a great number of other products, the advantages of cold storage are used to enable dealers to advance the prices artificially.

It is charged the enlargement of the facilities for storing, transporting and selling these products has been misused by the warehouse men, on the one hand to compel artificial market rates to the consumer based on the restriction and the non-perishable quality of the visible supply. A committee of the United States Senate, a few months ago, when inquiring into the causes of the high cost of living, reported that a limit should be put to the use of cold storage for the purpose of maintaining or advancing the prices artificially. A bill to meet this condition was forthwith introduced into the Senate by Senator Lodge. The committee were of opinion that this limit would tend to an equalization of prices, and in many cases to a reduction. They find, too, that the decline of the neighborhood farmer, that is, the disappearance of a class of agriculturalists living near large cities and supplying families direct with butter, eggs and chickens, is directly attributed to the use of the refrigerator car.

There are no investigations as to the effect upon public health of this abuse of cold storage; but there is no doubt that a limitation of time during which perishable articles of food, and more especially meat products, may be retained in cold storage would be hygienically of great value, and would tend to check many physical troubles which are thought by those who have examined the question to be due to the practice of keeping meats and other foods in cold storage for a very long time. The whole question should be discussed by the Farmers' Association and by different organizations throughout the country. The advantages of cold storage are many and various, but there is no discovery that greed cannot use for its selfish aggrandizement; hence the need for agitation so that legislation may curb its sinister activities.

Another great problem having a bearing on prices is the persistent movement of the people into the cities, where, though they may continue to produce, the product consists in a large degree of the primary necessities. The rural population of Ontario declined from 1,198,474 in 1899 to 1,047,016 in 1909, while during the same period the population of the cities increased from 901,874 to 1,197,274. This alarming decrease in the rural population, and the tendency toward wasteful and unscientific methods of production still unchecked, are most important subjects for examination.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE The report of the chief superintendent of education for the province is one that contains many disturbing elements.

In ten years the city of St. John gained only fifty-six scholars in her total enrolment. In many towns of the province there was a large decrease. The majority of our growing and prosperous towns have fewer children attending the public schools than they had ten years ago.

The report also shows that during the past school year there were 201 districts without schools. It is unfortunate that the report does not also give the census of the children in the different districts, so that we might know just how many children are growing up through the province without a common school education.

How many are there in the city of St. John of school age who are outside the public schools? Are the truancy laws being enforced? How many children of school age in the city are engaged in industrial and gainful pursuits instead of attending school?

It is absurd to suppose that the school population of the city is increasing only at the insignificant rate of five a year. The world's learning was never better worth preparing for. The dangers of ignorance were never more in evidence. The order, progress and vigorous life of the province depend in a very large degree on the condition and work of the schools. The subject is of vital importance to the province.

Mr. Carter recommends the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law. The province has decided to maintain free schools for every child in the land. The system is costly, but the school taxes are paid more freely and heartily than any others. But the taxpayers ask for results. They are quite ready to enforce compulsory attendance. They have no scruples about curbing the parents in their freedom to use the lives of the children for their own interest. They are not content with offering free education to the children of those parents who may choose to take advantage of it. The school is not primarily for those who appreciate the benefits of education but for those who do not. Those who do not appreciate the benefits of education for their children proclaim themselves unfit for progressive citizenship, and to provide that the children do not grow up under like conditions, the community insists that the children shall be educated and decides how they shall be educated. No progressive province will withdraw its restraining hand in this matter until the universal appreciation of the benefits of the law makes it unnecessary. We are far enough from that consummation at present.

The other point that shows great need of advance and progress is in the condition of the rural schools. A record of 201 vacant schools is a deplorable fact that demands serious thought and effort. The rural schools are suffering from lack of efficient and intelligent supervision and also from lack of progress in other directions. The regions that have most need of schools are—or say they are—too poor to support them, and as the means of education become inferior the very desire for education diminishes. The schools are too small to permit necessary grading of classes or to furnish enough pupils to be inspiring and encouraging to teacher and pupils.

The only relief from this condition is consolidation. School consolidation depends first of all upon safe and easy transportation. This touches a question that is most intimately connected with all rural progress—the improvement of the roads. The movement for good roads is a primary one in all social and educational improvement. There is no rural interest that would be more decidedly advanced by an improvement in the roads than the educational interest. The children of the rural districts must be provided with schools. This is absolutely essential to all order and progress. This cannot be brought about until we have an intelligent and efficient policy of road building and improvement.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION Play is more universal than toil and is only equalled by the religious sense. Unfortunately in the early days it became for the most part associated and mingled with vice. The race for pernicious pleasures and vice overthrew Rome more truly than her Gothic conquerors. It is a question today whether the love of pleasure is not eating into the civilization of Europe and America. It is really to be deplored that in the race for leisure, the mere ostentation of wealth which values all things by their cost, the inordinate and ever-increasing expenditure on things which add nothing to the sum of human enjoyment, men and women are losing sight of great human principles. The desire does not lie in the multiplication of pleasures but in the standards which make society so cumbersome, extravagant and ostentatious, driving from it by the ostensiveness of its accessories many who are eminently fitted to adorn it, and running others by the competition of idle, joyless and useless display. Men do not go into debt for bread, but for cake. It is the accessories and non-essentials that are being elevated beyond all due bounds.

The kind of amusements most popular today are developing an abnormal appetite for an abnormal amount of an abnormal kind of diversion, until life becomes abnormal. The world hears of a social function in New York costing \$200,000 for a single evening, and the voluntary demands praise for this extravagance as a service for the benefit of the poor. He has given employment to scores of cooks, milliners, coachmen, florists, decorators, vendors, by the money spent upon his ball. But wealth spent in ostentatious and transitory pleasures if distributed in parks, decorating ugly school-rooms, equipping museums and galleries, would give pleasure to thousands instead of hundreds, and for centuries instead of seconds.

To the student of economics this praise of barbarian ostentation is as exasperating as the spectacle is revolting when contrasted with the misery which is always near it. Macaulay speaks of one whose favorite amusements were architecture and gardening and it would be a great advantage to the country if some of those who are vulgarizing and materializing so many fields of life would find similar directions for their play activity. It would deliver the country from much culpable luxury. The words, "I give myself best by spending largely," were uttered by the most Christian King Louis XIV., when he was asked for aims to relieve the misery of the people. Similar words are used frequently today, but they have no economic justification and always come from men and women who are self-centered and selfishly blind to the common good.

NOTE AND COMMENT Premier Hazen became quite excited and indignant yesterday in discussing the removal and sale of the rails of the Albert Southern. The Telegraph, at some risk of provoking another explosion, ventures to remind the Premier that he neglected a somewhat important phase of the subject.

He did not tell the House and the country what became of the money for which the rails were sold.

Mr. Copp does not accept the local government's assertions as to the Crown land revenue as correct or convincing. Mr. Copp turned Mr. Hazen's own argument against the administration rather pointedly yesterday in the course of his telling speech. The addresses of Messrs. Robinson and Copp brought out very clearly the failures, weaknesses and pretences of the government. Three years of promising, three years of default in the matter of deeds—that is the story of the Hazen regime up to date.

Mr. Gould seems to have been thrown overboard by the Hazen government. At the beginning of the last session Mr. Hazen delivered a long and burning speech on the virtues of electricity as a motive power for railroads. Mr. Gould listened as one entranced. Now the Premier talks of transcendent connections, and apparently is squinting at steam. Mr. Gould will wonder what Mr. Hazen's Valley railway scheme is this year. The public will suspect that he has none. If he has he conceals it most successfully, and concealment will not transport many potatoes.

"The annexations of 1849 were the pessimists of their day, who could see no hope for the political future of their own country and no relief from industrial depression except through national suicide," says the Toronto Globe. "The opponents of the confederation of the provinces in 1867 were the pessimists of their day, who had no imagination enough to grasp the idea of a consolidated Dominion extending across the continent. The opponents of the British preference in 1897 were the pessimists of their day, who could not foresee and would not believe the effect it would have in developing the spirit of British imperialism and in broadening the outlook of the people of Canada. The opponents of the reciprocity agreement are the pessimists of today, who are unable to see the enormous effect such a measure is likely to have as a promoter of international amity apart altogether from its effect as a promoter of national prosperity."

WOMAN WHO GOT VERDICT OF \$10,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE New York, March 2.—Justice Eglar in the supreme court declared the verdict of \$10,000 awarded by a jury to Miss Henrietta French, of Erie, N. Y., against David H. Decker, Jr., of New York, a civil engineer, excessive. Miss French sued for \$35,000, alleging breach of promise.

"It is a sympathetic verdict," the court said, "and is based entirely on sentiment."

IMPROVEMENTS ON LARGE SCALE ALONG CANADIAN PACIFIC Large Warehouse to Be Erected in Connection With New Property. William Downie, general superintendent of the Atlantic division of the C. P. R., on Saturday gave out some details of the extensive improvements to the C. P. R. in the city and along the whole division. In connection with the recent purchase of property, a big warehouse 49,540 feet facing Main street and running parallel with Main street, is projected. There will be track accommodation for 200 cars, consisting of six delivery spurs, the chief of which will be a large open shed storage yard being at Fairville. Improvements to the Carleton elevator and more trackage at berths 5 and 6, with yard facilities on the flats, under process of transfer from the city, are also planned. Employment will be given to a great number of men in the work of ballasting, pile driving, filling, etc. Wooden culverts will be replaced, the last of the old wood-

en bridges on the main line will give way to steel structures, and forty-five miles of steel rails be replaced by those of heavier gauge. Additional sidings will be installed on the Fredericton, Woodstock, Stephen and Gibson branches, and the Tobique line diverted to throw it farther away from the river. The DeWitt wharf has drawn my serious attention to you and tell him there are rights which states must keep, or they shall suffer wrongs, and tell him there is a God who keeps the black man and the white, and huris to earth the loftiest realm that breaks His just, eternal law! Warn the young empire that is come not down dim and dishonored to my shameful tomb! Tell him that Justice is the unchanging, everlasting will to give each man his right. I knew it, broke it, and am lost. Bid him to keep it and be safe!"

LOVE IN KAFFIR LAND As a sample of Kaffir English here is a love letter sent by a Cape Colony boy to his dusky innamorata: "Dear Miss,—I have great confidence in the wisdom of my opinion that I shall thank for kindness if you will give me the privilege of letting with you concerning love, as your most winning letter has drawn my serious attention to you and that I shall appreciate you in anticipation of an early reply and also terminate this with supreme of high enthusiasm."

DAVID H. DECKER, JR. It has not been shown here that the plaintiff was to any monetary expenses because of the breach of promise. She did not claim that she bought a trousseau or expended any money as a result of the breach of promise to marry.

There was no proof that any of the 20,000 persons in the home town knew that there was an engagement or that it was broken off.

Justice Eglar said he would receive briefs on the question of reducing the verdict.

LIVINGSTONE IS PRESIDENT. At a meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, held in Washington last month, Colin H. Livingstone, of Washington, was elected president. President Taft is honorary president and Col. Theodore Roosevelt is honorary vice-president. Mr. Livingstone is a New Brunswick.

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