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NO. 88

CHIEF JUSTICE TO TRY COLLINS AGAIN

For the Third Time Albert County Prisoner Must Face Judge and Jury on Murder Charge

Prisoner's Counsel, Solicitor General and Chief Clark, Here from Hopewell Cape, Talk of Trial Which Ended in Disagreement, Seven for Acquittal and Five for Conviction--Mr. McKeown Says Prisoner's Evidence and Care in Selection of Jury Worked Towards Result Reached.

At Hopewell Cape Thursday the jury in the New Ireland murder case reported they could not agree, standing seven for acquittal of the accused Collins, and five for conviction. The jury were discharged and Collins remained till Sept. 17, when he will be tried again before Chief Justice Tuck.

Hon. W. P. Jones, solicitor-general, who conducted the prosecution of Thomas F. Collins at Hopewell Cape on charge of murdering Mary Ann McAuley; H. A. McKeown, senior counsel for the prisoner; Chief of Police Clark, and Detective P. Killen reached the city Thursday afternoon after attending the trial. Mr. Jones went to Fredericton to attend a meeting of the provincial government.

Will Be Tried Again, Says Solicitor General.

Speaking to a Telegraph reporter, Mr. Jones said there would undoubtedly be a new trial in the Collins case. As the first trial had resulted in a conviction, which had been overruled on appeal, and the second in a disagreement, Mr. Jones added that as there had been only an adjournment, Chief Justice Tuck would again be the presiding judge.

Mr. McKeown Talks of Incidents of the Trial.

When asked about the result of the trial, Mr. McKeown declined to discuss it, inasmuch as the case would in all probability be tried again. When questioned about incidents of the trial, however, Mr. McKeown said that of course the finding of the jury was partially satisfactory, although he had hoped for complete acquittal. He attributed the difference in the result of the two trials largely to the care shown in the selection of the jury. Each jurymen, when called, was subjected to an examination as to whether or not he had formed an opinion concerning the case, and as to whether such opinion would prejudice him in considering the evidence.

More than forty of the panel of evidence,

he said, frankly admitted when questioned under oath that the opinion they then held would probably influence them as well as the evidence which they might hear. All these jurymen were challenged for cause as not being indifferent and the challenges were allowed by the judge.

The twelve finally selected were subjected to the same examination and while the most of them admitted having formed an opinion, they testified that they would not allow the opinion so formed to influence them after hearing the evidence. Asked about the testimony of Collins, Mr. McKeown said that unquestionably his clear and unhesitating answers to all questions put to him produced a marked effect on the jury and he attributed the result to a considerable degree to Collins' own testimony. He further said that, while there is still a large body of opinion in the county adverse to the prisoner, yet those who have been in close contact with Collins during his imprisonment were nearly all convinced of his entire innocence.

"Of course," said Mr. McKeown, "I am thoroughly convinced of his innocence of the crime charged."

Chief Clark Tells of Interest in Trial.

Chief of Police Clark said he had no doubt Collins would be tried again. There was, he said, great interest shown in the trial. People drove in to Hopewell from all around and every day the court house was crowded. On one day he counted eighty-four ladies in the street leading to the court house, people driving in, hitching their horses and then attending the court proceedings. Collins, he said, did not appear any way affected when the disagreement of the jury was announced. He was at one time taken back to jail.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL A CAUSE OF ANXIETY



London, July 3.—There is still a great deal of anxiety about the health of the Princess Royal, who is again leaving for a long cruise with her family. A well known specialist is a constant visitor at her house in Portman square, and he feels very concerned about her royal highness. The princess makes an admirable patient. She conscientiously carries out all the instructions of her medical adviser. Every morning she holds a long conversation on the telephone placed in her bedroom with the queen. Since her illness, her royal highness has become an omnivorous reader. Travel and history are her favorite subjects. Like the late queen, she has a great partiality for languages. She now passes much time in this study.

MILLIONAIRE CONVICT TAKES FRENCH LEAVE FROM TORONTO COURT

Herman Bartles, of Syracuse, Convicted of Arson, Jumps Bail and is Caught in Canada—Sheriff Too Trusting and Prisoner Escaped.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, July 4.—Herman Bartles, the Syracuse millionaire brewer, who has been in custody for some time awaiting the result of his extradition trial, escaped from Osgoode Hall this morning. The argument was on a writ of habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Riddell this morning, and after adjournment Sheriff Smith, of Welland, dropped into the laboratory for a minute, leaving Bartles on the outside.

When the sheriff returned Bartles had disappeared. He was not to be found anywhere about the building. The police are scouring the city for him and watching the trains.

The charge against Bartles at Syracuse was arson. He was convicted last year, but jumped his bail and came to Niagara Falls where he was arrested.

Steamer Montcalm Ashore and Floated. Halifax, July 4.—(Special)—The government steamer Montcalm which ran on the sand bar below the breakwater at North Sydney last night, was successfully floated when the tide was at its height.

TRAGIC DEATH OF SALISBURY WOMAN

Mrs. Converse Russell Drops Dead at Sight of Casket Containing Body of Her Favorite Son—Young Man Had Died in Boston Hospital—Double Funeral.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Salisbury, N. B., July 4.—Todd Russell arrived home from Boston this afternoon with the body of his brother, Willie, who died in the City Hospital with appendicitis.

When the casket containing the body was taken into the home at Scott road this evening, the young man's mother,

ONLY 125 CASUALTIES AND SIXTY FIRES TO MARK BOSTON'S FOURTH

One Child Killed and Another Likely Fatally Burned During "Hub's Quiet Day."

Boston, July 4.—What is generally regarded as the quietest and most orderly fourth of July which Boston has ever seen, closed at midnight with a remarkably creditable showing in the matter of serious accidents, fires and arrests for violation of ordinances. The strict enforcement of the law forbidding use of firearms and the blowing of horns, and the confining the day's celebration to the hours between 4 a. m. and midnight, had much to do with the record of the day.

But one fatal accident was recorded. Augustine Daly, aged nine, of Roxbury, being frightened by the report of a cannon fire-cracker, tumbled down stairs and died of injuries before reaching the hospital. The second most serious accident of the day was the burning of Annie, the four-year-old daughter of Charles W. Weisshinder, South Boston, whose dress caught fire, causing injuries which may result in her death.

The total number of injured treated at the local hospitals during the twenty-four hours of the day numbered 125. There were sixty fires to call out the department, none of which caused any considerable damage, and the police department was called upon to place under arrest fifteen persons charged with the violation of the city ordinances regarding the celebration of the fourth.

James Beneco was all but burned alive when a fire cracker ignited his clothing. John Graham, aged ten, was internally torn by a toy cannon. His condition is critical.

Arthur Caron, aged twenty-five, is one of a dozen whose hands were blown off.

Sydney Mine Boss' Son Killed. Sydney, July 4.—(Special)—Charles R. McDonald, aged 21, son of Underground Manager McDonald, of Dominion, No. 6, was instantly killed by being struck by a runaway coal box this morning.

MANY VICTIMS OF NEW YORK'S "GLORIOUS" FOURTH

Seven Dead; Six Dying, and Hundreds in Hospitals the Partial Returns--Millions of Dollars Spent in Celebrating

New York, July 4.—Independence day ushered in with a bang, went out tonight in a blaze of pyrotechnics, the most imposing that New Yorkers have witnessed. A deafening roar maintained throughout the day by burning of millions of dollars worth of powder, gave way after midnight to the exhibition of fireworks experts.

Viewed from its brighter side, the holiday was truly glorious. A smiling sun and moderate temperature brought tens of thousands to the beaches, the public parks and amusement resorts. In the background the police and hospital surgeons went grimly about their work of removing the dead and ministering to the wounded. Tonight the police were reckoning the cost in casualties of the day's celebration. At a late hour the list was not complete, but it was known that the celebration had cost seven lives, that a half dozen persons were dying, and that hundreds of others were being treated at the hospitals for injuries ranging from slight burns with the possibility of tetanus to bullet wounds and lost limbs.

In an ecstasy of patriotism, Arthur Cararo rapidly discharged a revolver in his back yard. One of the bullets entered the head of his aunt, Mrs. Alfonso Fucarno, and she was killed. The next bullet by design or accident, killed the celebrator.

Another person went a bullet crashing through the brain of eighteen-year-old Nimsa Grizzanti, as she stood near the open window of her room dressing her hair.

Henry Engelhardt, aged four, dared to look out of the window of his home. A bullet killed him.

Jesse Gusevitch, twenty-nine years of age, is dying from another stray bullet wound.

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TOMMY BURNS PUT SQUIRES OUT IN FIRST ROUND

Canadian Made a Punching Bag of the Australian Champion

AN EASY MARK Winner Floored His Opponent as Fast as He Could Get Up—Victor Made \$18,000 in About Two Minutes—Big Crowd Disappointed.

San Francisco, July 4.—Bill Squires, the much-heralded champion of Australia, succumbed to the blow of a Canadian fist at Colma today after he had been in the ring two minutes with Tommy Burns. The men who witnessed the brief meeting between the two pugilists were charitable enough not to call him a "dud." They designated him "a false alarm" who should have been pitted against a fourth rate fighter rather than any pugilist with the slightest possession of ring skill.

To say that the 9,000 persons who journeyed out to Colma to witness the fight were disappointed would be phrasing it too mildly. It was a hot day and the journey to Colma was a disagreeable one. Hundreds of persons came from other states to see the light heavyweight champion of the United States and anticipation was kept up to the highest point. From the standpoint of the average spectator the outcome would have been amusing if less effort had been required to reach the arena.

The fight was as good as ended the moment the gong sounded for the men to advance to the centre of the ring. That the inferior skill of the Australian was exceedingly poor was readily attested, for in ten seconds he was prone on the mat. A well directed right from the Burns fist struck him flush on the jaw. It did not have force enough behind it to give Squires his quiescence and after taking a count of four he rose in a dazed condition and rubbed his eyes slowly while Jeffries held back Burns until his adversary was in a position to defend himself.

Thus the finish to the fight came. Burns' victory was in a few minutes accomplished. The result and the men were barely in position again when the Canadian resumed his telling aggressive campaign. Burns landed where and when he pleased and for a few seconds continued the rain of blows. The arms of the Australian then dropped in helpless fashion by his side.

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TWO ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON MAN DROWNED

Fred Logan and Thos. Hilliard of This City, and Charles Gough Victims of Canoe Upsetting in St. Croix Lake.

Bangor, Me., July 4.—By the capsizing of a canoe in St. Croix Lake, near Hove Brook, Aroostook county, today, three employees of the Fish River Lumber Company were drowned.

The victims were Fred Logan and Thomas Hilliard, of St. John (N. B.), and Charles Gough, of Fredericton (N. B.). The bodies have been recovered.

The Fred Logan referred to is not the well known St. John skater of that name.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY MARKS FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Boy Accidentally Kills Aunt With Revolver, and in Remorse Ends His Own Life.

New York, July 4.—The sacrifice of life by reckless celebrators of the Fourth of July began today with the accidental shooting of an Italian woman by her nephew who, stricken with remorse at the death of his aunt, shot and instantly killed himself.

Mrs. Alfonso Fucarno, the wife of a retired Italian contractor, living in the Bronx, and Arthur C. Franco were amusing himself by shooting at the brick walls of the houses around his home, the flower beds and the pavements. His aunt stood near him watching, when one of the bullets ricocheted from the pavement and struck her over the right eye, penetrating the brain and causing instant death.

Overcome with horror, the boy instantly placed his revolver to his head and fired, his own body falling across that of his victim. Both were dead before witnesses of the tragedy could reach them.

NEW TURN IN BIG SYDNEY COMPANIES' STRUGGLE

James Ross' Supporters to Take Steps to Elect New Board of Steel Directors

Claim to Control \$17,500,000 of the \$25,000,000--President Plummer Accepts Resignations of Three Directors--Sir Henry Pellatt, Who Owns 30,000 Shares, Advocates a Merger of the Two Concerns.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, July 4.—It is announced tonight that James Ross and the Dominion Iron & Steel directors, who are acting with him, will at once petition Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, to rescind the order-in-council granting a postponement of the annual meeting, and this action will, it is claimed, have the support of the majority of the common and preferred shareholders representing stock to the value of \$17,500,000 out of a total value of \$25,000,000.

A number of the shareholders of the steel company who are supporting Mr. Ross will hold a meeting tomorrow and take action to hold a special meeting and elect a new board.

Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, who holds 30,000 shares, is supporting Mr. Ross, and says the best thing would be a merger of the two companies.

Three Directors Resign. It became known this afternoon that the resignation of three directors of the Dominion Steel Company had been accepted by President Plummer. The directors who thus retired are E. R. Wood, of Toronto; F. S. Pearson, of New York, and W. B. Ross, K. C., of Halifax. Mr. Plummer, when seen in regard to this development, said that the resignation of these gentlemen had nothing whatever to do with the present controversy. In fact, the resignations had been in his hands for a long time to act upon when he considered advisable. Mr. Wood, as long ago as last summer, had expressed his desire to retire from the board. Mr. Pearson, before the trouble with the coal company, had also tendered his resignation, owing to his health, and Mr. Ross, having disposed of his interests in the company, had taken similar action. The resignations had not been accepted until the recent meeting of the steel directors, when it was considered that it would be an opportune time to accept them, and this was done. Mr. Plummer said that the board had full power to fill the vacancies, but no decision had as yet been come to in this connection.

Mr. Plummer said that he and his fellow directors had no misgivings as to the outcome of the struggle, as the board had done its best for the company and they were confident that they would be sustained.

CAN OF POWDER EXPLODES; TWO DEAD AND FIVE INJURED

Men Were in a Boat Bound to a Fourth of July Celebration, But Lighted Cigarette Upset Plans.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 4.—Two men were killed and five injured today by an explosion of giant powder. The seven men with others were riding to a picnic up the river and had four pounds of the explosive in the boat to be used in celebrating the fourth. The survivors said that one of those killed threw a cigarette on the top of the can containing the powder, the explosion following instantly.

WESTERN GRAIN CROPS SHOW MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Winnipeg, July 4.—(Special)—A C. P. R. crop bulletin issued this morning shows improved condition of grain throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Rain has been very general in both provinces during the past week and the farmers are much encouraged in spite of very cold nights.

Jamaica Plains Man Drowned

Medway, Mass., July 4.—August Williamson, of Jamaica Plains, was drowned today while bathing in Popolocate pond. He was thirty-two years old.

SUSSEX SOLDIERS ORDERED TO AVOID IRATE FARMERS

Must Not Trespass in Great Sham Battle--Red and Blues Under Colonels Wedderburn and McKenzie to Fight to a Finish--Decision to Be Given Immediately After Counting the Slain and Wounded.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Sussex, July 4.—Tomorrow is the banner day in Camp Sussex, it being tactical day. The sun was very warm today and as there is not a cloud in the sky tonight there is every prospect of fine weather tomorrow.

There is unusual interest being manifested in tomorrow's battle by those under canvas, and during the past two days the soldiers have worked earnestly to have a good knowledge for Friday's battle.

This morning the 10th and 12th field batteries underwent a fine examination, given to them by Col. Ogilvie and the inspector of the medical department said that he had never seen better work done than that accomplished by the stretcher bearers this morning under the direction of Sergt. Major Atchison.

The forces tomorrow will be known as the Red and Blue, each of which is mapping out its plans tonight for tomorrow's battle.

The Red force will be under the command of Col. Wedderburn, 8th Hussars, with Major McDougall, 8th Hussars, as C. S. O., consisting of: 8th Hussars (less B Squadron), under command of Major Lawlor, C. F. A. (Newcastle). One engineer officer, representing cavalry pioneers, half No. 8, Field Artillery, under command of Major Walker, No. 8, F. A., will parade at such hour as Lieut. Colonel Wedderburn orders.

The Blue forces will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, 73rd Regt., with Lieut. Col. Chipman, 71st Regt., as C. S. O., consisting of: B Squadron, 8th Hussars, under command of Major Kinross; 10th Battery, C. F. A., under command of Major Good; 6th Regiment, under the command of Major Perkins; 71st Regiment, commanded by Major McLeod, and 73rd Regiment, under the command of Major Irving.

The S. C. A. Service Corps wagons will each carry a flag and will be fully horsed.

REV. DR. SHEARER RESIGNS FROM LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

Has Accepted Office of General Agent of Presbyterian Temperance and Moral Reform Association.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, July 4.—While regretting the severing of his connection with the Lord's Day Alliance, for which he made a hard fight in the dominion house last year to pass the present Sunday act, Rev. Dr. Shearer has decided to accept the office of general agent of the newly organized Presbyterian Temperance and Moral Reform Association. In his present capacity Dr. Shearer has, in a measure, been cut off from the church, and has expressed himself as being "fed up" to be again united with the clerical body.

The salary is \$2,500 a year and traveling expenses. This is a slight increase over what he is receiving from the Lord's Day Alliance.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, July 2—The York municipal council met in semi-annual session here today but no business of an important nature had been transacted up to 5 o'clock, when adjournment was made until tomorrow morning.

ANDOVER

Andover, July 2—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Tibbitts left for St. John on Saturday morning for the purpose of attending the annual picnic of the St. John River Log Driving Co. at Springhill, N. B.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, July 2—Miss Edith James is visiting friends in this town. Miss Nellie McNeil, undergraduate nurse of the St. John's Hospital, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. S. Stewart, here.

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SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., July 2—Todd Russell received a telegram from his father, Mr. J. W. Russell, of St. John, N. B., on Saturday morning.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, July 2—Miss Eva Appleby, of Boston, is visiting her home here. Mrs. James Mitchell, of Medicine Hat, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. S. Stewart, here.

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., July 2—Yesterday, Dominion Day, passed quietly. The stores were closed and the people were out in the streets.

ST. MARTINS

St. Martins, July 2—The rain greatly interfered with the pleasures of Dominion Day. The rain made it impossible to go out.

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ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, July 2—Miss Bessie Landon, of Canterbury, is the guest of Miss Landon, of St. John, N. B., here.

Advertisement for 'An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism' featuring 'Fruit-Adives' and 'Fruit-Liver Tablets'.

Advertisement for 'Spend Millions to Gain Few Cents' regarding steel production and machinery.

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NEW YORK BANK TELLER

Chester Runyan of Windsor Trust Company Stole \$96,137.75

Coolly Packed It in His Dress Suit Case at the End of Business Last Saturday, Not Even Forgetting to Take the Odd Change—Hasn't Been Heard From Since—Was a Quiet-Living Man and Had No Known Bad Habits—Reward of \$2,000 and Ten Per Cent. Stealings Recovered.

From Our Own Correspondent. New York, July 3—No queer "clashes" ever occurred in the metropolis than the getaway of Chester Runyan, a quiet, unassuming, and successful bank teller of the Windsor Trust Company, who walked out of his office last Saturday afternoon with \$96,137.75 neatly packed in his suit case.

The astounding nerve which the man possessed is shown by the fact that at 12:30 o'clock he went out to lunch as usual, leaving behind him in the office his suit case crammed with stolen bills. He returned from luncheon in half an hour, and at 1:15 o'clock, according to the entry in the safe's time book, he closed the paying teller's vault and took the bit of his suit case but nothing was thought of the matter.

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COLLINS, THE STAND, DENIES PRISONER CHARGE

Declares While Miss McAuley Was at the Spring He Ran Away

Admits Stealing Articles from the Household, and That the Testimony About His Movements During His Flight is Correct--Prisoner Kept His Nerve During a Sharp Cross-examination--Mr. McKeown Finishes His Address to the Jury and Solicitor General Begins.

Hopewell Cape, July 2--The evidence was completed in the Collins case today and Hon. Mr. McKeown addressed the jury for more than two hours in behalf of the prisoner. Solicitor General Jones began his address just before the close and will finish at tomorrow morning session. The prisoner, Collins, took the stand in his own defence and denied killing Mary Ann McAuley.

The court house was crowded all through the day, every available seat was taken and crowds standing. Four witnesses for the crown were heard before the solicitor general announced that the evidence for the crown was all in.

Mrs. Ellen Moore, wife of David A. Moore, of Elgin, told of Father McAuley coming to her house on the arrival of the train at Elgin on the morning of August 2, when he was accompanied by her husband's guests until the following day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, of the same place, told of the prisoner coming to her house with Father McAuley and seemed to be suffering from heat or over exertion and shortness of breath. She directed him to the pump where he could get some cold water. He went out but passed around the house in the wrong direction and she did not see him again.

Charles Gowing, of Hopewell Hill, told of passing Father McAuley's house about 6 o'clock p. m. on the August, and when about one mile and a half from the house, Father McAuley and James Doyle, Father McAuley going home. About one hour later he returned to the house and saw Doyle there with his team and when he reached Father McAuley's place he saw him walking up and down the road, his Newfoundland dog by his side. Father McAuley was watching down the road towards Duffey's.

Ernest W. Lynds, sheriff of Albert county, gave evidence on the arrest under the warrant at St. John and the bringing of the prisoner back to Albert county by him, that at Pettibone's station the agent came in the train and recognized the prisoner, as he stated.

Collins on the Stand. At the close of testimony the solicitor general announced that the crown's evidence was all in. Mr. Sherrin, junior counsel for the prisoner, immediately opened for the defence, briefly criticizing the crown's case as composed only of circumstantial evidence. He then utilized the evidence the defence would offer and came the sensation of the whole trial when Mr. Sherrin used these words: "We will put the prisoner on the stand, and you gentlemen of the jury and this honorable court will hear his statement and he will fully explain to you the entire evidence in the points which may appear true."

The guard opened the dock gate and the prisoner stepped quickly to the witness stand, the centre of every gaze. He told in a plain way his whole life. As a boy in Liverpool, he being one of a family of six children, three boys and three girls. His father dying in 1891, and a sister just a few weeks ago. He went to school in Liverpool, and at the age of thirteen began going to sea and in this way on the S.S. Dominion, early in June, 1906, reached the city of Montreal, staying around there about three weeks, then coming along by various stages on the I. C. R., he reached Amherst on the 4th day of August, 1906, which was his 20th birthday. About one week later he landed from a scow at Marys Point, in the parish of Albert. He walked some six miles to the village of Albert, where he met the late Father McAuley the same day and arranged to go with him to his home in New Ireland on the following Monday, when Father McAuley would return from his Sunday services at Hillsboro. That on Monday, the 20th of August, he with Father McAuley went to his home and commenced work in his service.

Admits Stealing. He told of each day's work during the week he was in New Ireland, how that on the following Friday the priest went away to Frederton Road leaving him to do the work under the direction of the house-keeper and after the priest had gone, not liking the work, he made up his mind he would not stay there and on Sunday he made some preparations to go away quietly packing valises at odd times which he took away from the house and hid in his room. After Mary Ann had gone to bed he put on his pants and took a look around the rooms downstairs, and the things found in the valises, which he took another look around and put some articles in the valises, then made the fire and went out and hid the horse. When he got into the woodhouse he saw Mary Ann getting breakfast. She called to him and while he was taking his breakfast she went out where the horse was to the barn. A little afterwards he went out to the barn and she held the horse while he cleaned it. He said she again spoke to him about not getting more fish at the lake when he was there with Gross on Thursday and he, the prisoner, said to her if she did not stop talking about that he would go away. Mary Ann told him how to put the harness on the horse, explaining each piece as he put it on.

Left Miss McAuley at the Spring. The horse was completely harnessed between them except the reins. Then Mary Ann told him to mind the horse and she took the new pair and went over to the spring behind the church, three rods away, for a pail of water and as soon as she was out of sight he put on his coat and took the two valises and went away, crossing the road in front of the priest's house and going through the graveyard on the north side of the road. He went towards Albert in the bushes about fifty yards and then came out on the highway.

To the judge, he said that from that time forward until his arrest his wanderings and statements as sworn to by the various witnesses were true.

Mr. McKeown, the witness said: "I do not positively I did not commit the murder. I never laid hands on Mary Ann McAuley and when I left on August 20 she was living and well."

The prisoner was on the stand about evidence, where the evidence is circumstantial. He says that four things must be looked at: First, probable motive; second, opportunity; third, the prisoner's actions after the alleged crime, and fourth, the means by which it is committed.

The Motive. Stealing may have been the motive. The prisoner and the woman were alone, which gave him the opportunity. He had plenty of opportunity. Then, you must consider his actions after the crime. There was an axe in the house which afforded the means. It is true no stains of blood was found upon the prisoner, but the blood was removed from behind the victim and, as witnesses on that point showed, it seemed reasonable that there would be no great effusion of blood. The length of the handle would allow the prisoner to be far enough away to escape the stains of blood. It is true that the evidence would go to show that the blow on the head was given first and the throat cut afterwards. This is for you to determine, gentlemen, not me.

"You have paid strict attention to the evidence. While Father McAuley was away, the prisoner admitted he packed the valises with stolen goods. He claims that he got the gold watch for the purpose of taking it to a jeweler's to get it repaired. The prisoner said that on Monday morning about 9 o'clock he was in the house with Mary Ann McAuley, and Dr. Murray was with him. He said that on Wednesday morning he viewed the body as a coroner and from the evidence that was presented he believed that the body had been dead about 48 hours. He put this to Collins and that you gentlemen cannot get rid of. And further with no evidence that any one else was taken care of. The prisoner said he told you that he took the goods and went away while Mary Ann McAuley was at the spring. He admits that he went back towards and forwards by the house carrying the goods with him. I did not kill her, said Collins. Did some one else go present in court this morning, but about one hour later he arrived but was not called, as Mr. McKeown was addressing the court.

SUIT AGAINST COLLEGE FOR INJURIES INFLICTED BY PRIEST ON SON

Ottawa Man Wants Damages for Injuries Inflicted by Priest on Son

Ottawa, July 2--Edward Boylan, 22 years of age, died in St. Luke's hospital this morning as a result of injuries alleged to have been received when assaulted some three weeks ago. The deceased made an anti-mortem statement to the effect that while Wilfrid Legris, while in Ottawa, although a native of Ireland.

A writ was issued today on behalf of Hon. Joseph H. Legris against the corporation of the college, Ottawa. The plaintiff is suing to recover damages sustained by himself and son, Wilfrid Legris, resulting from and due to an assault upon the said Wilfrid Legris while in Ottawa, although a native of Ireland.

The charge is that Father Dube, of the college, who has charge of the said residence, caused the assault on Wilfrid Legris, 16 years of age and was in attendance at the college with his brother. It is claimed that some time ago the boy had been taken to a jeweler's to get it repaired. The charge is that Father Dube, of the college, who has charge of the said residence, caused the assault on Wilfrid Legris, 16 years of age and was in attendance at the college with his brother.

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MORE DETAILS OF ORCHARD'S TALE

Three Men He Implicated in Various Crimes Testify for Haywood

"BULL PEN" HORRORS Witnesses Describe Their Confinement and Tortures by Officers to Writing a Confession From Them--Detective McPartland's Brother on the Stand Tells of His Deportation.

Boise, Idaho, July 2--Max Halich, Joe Mahelich and Billy Aikens, three of the men variously implicated in alleged misdeeds at Globeville, Denver, a Cripple Creek, on the word of Harry Orchard, went on the stand today as witnesses for Wm. D. Haywood and denied Orchard's testimony. Max Halich swore that Orchard, he said, suggested the inhuman plot of dynamiting a boarding house full of non-commissioned men at Globeville, and that Orchard originated the idea of killing Wm. McDonald, one of Malich's business rivals. He said that he had been burned by some mysterious acid thrown into his house, but denied that this acid was really "Petibone dope" that had left in his room by Steve Adams and James McPartland, who worked at the "bull pen" and testified that he was at his ranch when the fire occurred. He also swore that Orchard had told him that but for Governor Steunenberg, he would be rich and that he intended to kill Steunenberg.

McPartland's Brother Testifies. Another unusual feature was contributed to this unusual crime with its background of plots and counter-plots, crime, in fact, and political by the appearance as a witness for the defence of E. L. McPartland, a brother of Detective James McPartland, who worked on the case against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone and obtained Orchard's confession. This McPartland is a shoemaker at Manitowish, Wis., and testified that following his peaceful craft at Victor during the strike, he was unceremoniously taken from his last by the militia, thrust into the "bull pen" and there deported.

Eugene Engler swore that Orchard told him of the loss of a rich share in the Hercules mine and of his intention to kill Steunenberg. Engler told at great length how the military authorities at Cripple Creek created the civil war, as he himself had been deported from Telluride where he went as counsel for the federation and how he was deported from Cripple Creek the day the mine was destroyed. His entry into the mine was a matter of fact, not of opinion, although as a matter of fact a fair degree of hope is entertained that the mine will be reopened and the mine remains unconquered.

The news spread like wild fire through the mining country, and the bar, hotel and saloon, and the number of men and women alike being beyond description. Had Greenhill been sighted during the first days of the strike, he would have been added to the day's horrors. Before 12 o'clock fifty men must have been taken to the "bull pen" and later on the way in many of its varied forms found its way into the "bull pen".

The "concealed arms" would be searched. From accounts of parties returning yesterday and suggested that he do away with his brother so that they could be married. Following Hutto's suggestion the woman got her husband drunk and when he was stupified in bed she went and poured the oil from the lamp on the bed and then she says the lamp dropped on the floor and set the bed on fire. At the sight of the husband roaring and squirming in the flames and he became horrified. Neighbors extinguished the flames and had Hutto sent to a hospital where he died without regaining consciousness.

Hutto denied all knowledge of the crime. SENLAC OWNERS LIBEL ROSALIND FOR \$100,000 Halifax, N. S., July 2--Steamer Rosalind, which was in collision with the steamer Senlac in this harbor yesterday, was libelled today for the sum of \$100,000. The agents of the Rosalind furnished bonds and the steamer proceeded on her trip to St. John's (Nfld.), this morning.

No survey has yet been held on the Senlac. She is beached in Dartmouth Cove. Why Your Feet are Weak All winter you have been kicking and coughing, and your feet have been strengthening. Catarrh, it cures business, removes catarrh and prevents throat weakness. All sell Catarrh.

Another Bank Insolvent. Washington, D. C., July 2--The First National Bank of Hillsville, Ohio, has been closed by direction of the comptroller of the currency, upon the report of an examiner showing the bank to be insolvent. National Bank Examiner T. C. Thomas has been appointed receiver.

Halifax Board of Trade Asks I. C. R. to Give in to Strikers Halifax, July 2--The business men of Halifax have taken up the strike at the Intercolonial Railway and at a meeting of the board of trade this afternoon they adopted resolutions asking the government to give in to the strikers. They fear that the trouble will spread to other unions and that the effect will be permanently bad. The men ask for 17 1/2 cents per hour. In response to the advertisement for new men to take the strikers' places only one application was received today.

United States Exempts, However, Immigrants Who Have Spent a Year in Canada. According to a new order of the United States immigration department a year's residence in Canada is supposed to improve a European to such an extent that the head tax imposed on immigrants direct from the other side is dispensed with when the foreigner has completed a stay of a twelvemonth in this dominion. The head tax heretofore has been \$2 against all Europeans no matter whether they had spent time on the Canadian side or not. The new rule advances the tax to \$4 for immigrants coming direct, but exempts those who have served an apprenticeship in Canada. The provisions for medical inspection and entering under contract, however, will be rigidly enforced.

Premier Arrives at Indiantown. Visitors at the water front at Indiantown Tuesday night had an opportunity of seeing the handsome new ferryboat Premier, launched recently at Clifton. She was towed down yesterday afternoon by the steamer Hampton which, notwithstanding the heavy tow, reached the city but fifteen minutes late. The Premier is a large and symmetrical boat, handsome painted and running well in the water. The machinery will be installed at once and in a few weeks Kennebecasis residents will enjoy the pleasure of a ride on the new boat.

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BEDFORD THREE-YEAR-OLD TOT LOST IN WOODS 30 HOURS Found by Searchers Sitting on a Stump With Biscuit in One Hand and Ball in the Other. Halifax, July 2--For thirty hours the three-year-old daughter of J. B. Douglas had been lost near Bedford. Hundreds of citizens, the police and the military went out in search of it. This afternoon a soldier found the child in the woods more than two miles from its father's house, seated on a stump with a biscuit in one hand and a ball in the other. Apparently she was none the worse from the exposure, though there had been many hours of hard rain. "Owen" the child appeared quite nervous but says little about its experience, except remarking: "How hard it rained last night."

ARSOPHILE

SENATOR COMEAU, HOME FROM WEST, WARNS EASTERNERS

Discusses Investment of Money in Lands Out There, and Advises People in East--Talks of the Different Towns and Their Chances.

Having looked upon the west with a critical eye, Senator A. H. Comens of Meteghan, (N. S.), arrived in the city recently, and when interviewed by a Telegraph reporter, spoke of the west in words which will interest all those who are looking forward to the time when the prairie provinces will take a large part in Canada's councils.

Talks of Western Towns and Cities. Senator Comens was accompanied by J. W. Lorne, of Yarmouth, and together they traversed the plains, crossed the Rockies and visited Vancouver and Victoria. Speaking of Vancouver, Senator Comens said: "Vancouver impressed me as being the growing city of the west. There were probably 500 buildings in course of erection within its limits and the population is claimed to be 74,000. The city seems to be in a state of boom, and my opinion is that this will continue for some time. Real estate is of course very high, but on investigation I found that the wages paid to laborers never fall under \$3.50 a day, while some mechanics receive \$5 a day. With such wages as these, the land and houses do not seem so very high to the home-maker, and the danger of a collapse seems to be far distant.

"Vancouver is the terminus of the C. P. R., the centre of the lumber industry and it has the most delightful climate. These three features probably account for its wonderful growth, but I would place the climate second of the other two. Victoria seems to be a quiet sort of city, a sort of haven where many rich people live and enjoy the beautiful surroundings.

Asked as to political feeling in British Columbia, and the movement for better terms which culminated in Premier McBride's trip to England last winter, he said: "As a politician, I was naturally interested in this question, and I thought I would get some ideas as to the feeling in the matter. I really did not hear much about it. The people did not seem to be interested but are very busy in developing the resources of the country. The people seem to be settling down, and politics is not the red hot subject it was several years ago.

Speaking of other western cities Senator Comens said: "Winnipeg does not impress one as being a rushing, booming town. It is a great city and settled on foundations. It is growing, of course, but more in the quiet eastern way. Moosejaw is certainly a thriving city. Probably 200 or 300 buildings were going up and everything looked prosperous. Regina can be described as a mud hole, as it has no proper streets, but as the centre of a farming region in Canada, it can not fail to expand.

Senator Comens said the crops were looking exceptionally well. The spring had been very backward but beautiful weather had prevailed for the last month and the crops were probably continued from last year. It was informed that the acreage had not increased to any extent over last year. In comparing the east with the west, the senator said: "One can certainly get more money for his labor in the west, but if you are looking for comfort remain at home. Western Canada has a great future and the westerners know it and preach it. We easterners should do the same and stick up for our own part of the great dominion."

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ARSOPHILE

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph: ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 6, 1907

NO WARSHIPS NEEDED: A few Canadian writers betray uneasiness because of the suggestion that the British government may assent to the American proposal that the old cruiser Detroit, of the United States navy, be admitted to the Great Lakes as a training ship for the Michigan naval reserve.

WELL ARGUED: Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at the Dominion Day banquet in London, if we may judge by the cabinet summary, was one of the happiest efforts of his tour.

PROTESTING TOO MUCH: The advocates of universal peace have so good a cause that one wonders why so many of them overlook the mark in discussing the matter.

LAW AND LIFE: The people of Virginia are by no means unanimous in approving the verdict in the Loving case.

A WHITE ELEPHANT: A Baltimore financier who is urging the United States to abandon the Philippines, has been bought for \$200,000 and which have been a source of endless expense and trouble.

UNEASINESS OVER JAPAN: A remarkable statement of American naval plans, couched in language so plain that it will make "mighty interesting reading" in Tokio, appears in the Washington correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

HEAVY FROST DESTROYS MANY ONTARIO CROPS: Chatham, Ont., July 3—Kent county was visited by a heavy frost last night and as a result corn, tomatoes and tobacco suffered severely.

MARRIED IN ST. JOHN: On June 20, Geo. A. McLary, a member of the firm of J. H. Seaman & Co., Joggins Mines (N. S.), was married to Myra Mills, daughter of Stephen Faber, also of Joggins Mines.

THE JUNE-TIME: (Eleanor C. Hull, in Lippincott's.) Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze that has swept the rose color.

Accident Befel Steamer Champlain at Head of Belleisle.

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Desires of continued friendly relations with Britain he feels that possession of the Philippines involves risks which are accompanied by no adequate compensation.

"If we are to acquire and hold foreign possessions, thousands of miles from our own country, we will not have to reconstruct our code of principles and withdraw the announcement that we will make no alliances, either offensive or defensive, with foreign countries?"

"England and the United States are natural allies, and one could hardly imagine that these two countries, so closely connected by all the ties that bind, could ever again be brought into a conflict of arms. And yet Great Britain, our natural ally, has made alliances with other nations, which might strain our very friendly relations with that country should we ever become involved in a foreign war."

"It is possible for the United States to maintain an independent position among nations so long as it pursues the policy of owning foreign possessions? Does it not seem probable that sooner or later, unless we can rid ourselves of this incubus, we will be compelled to make alliances with other nations?"

"These questions, and also what we shall do with the Philippine Islands, are ones which must be met, and if we determine to continue the present policy, there is no other course for us, as a nation, except to have a navy superior to that of any other country and to fortify the Philippines and any other of our foreign possessions and maintain a large standing army."

"The last course, fearfully expensive as it will be, seems the one upon which the Americans are now entering. Considering the position the United States could occupy without the Philippines and without a great navy or a standing army greater than a national police force, the price to be paid for the retention of the troublesome islands would seem to be incalculably high."

Desire to enable shipbuilders to launch cruisers at some of the lake ports in order that the money to be made by taking naval contracts may not all go to the ports of the Republic as it does at present.

The cruiser Detroit would not amount to much, but if her admission as a training ship were to be the first step in the creation of a lake fleet, that would be a horse of another color.

For all that it is incorrect to say, as some are saying, that the American proposal represents a desire to abrogate the "Treaty of 1817." Strictly speaking there is no such treaty, though there is an agreement defining British and American naval strength on the lakes.

The treaty ratified by the British government in 1815 did not deal with all of the questions arising from the war of 1812. In the summer of 1816 the United States proposed to Great Britain the limitation of naval forces on these inland waters, as follows: On Lake Ontario, one vessel of not more than one hundred tons, armed with one eighteen-pound gun.

On the Upper Lakes two vessels of the same size and armament, and on Lake Michigan another similar vessel. On Lake Champlain one vessel of similar size and armament. This was agreed to by the British government on April 23, 1817, with the stipulation that if either party wished to annul the arrangement it might be done on giving six months notice.

But the treaty of 1815 would not be affected by the abrogation of this agreement which could be dealt with by itself.

It is not likely that the Detroit could pass from the ocean to the lakes at present unless through a Canadian waterway. After a while we shall have canals deep enough to allow the passage of really formidable war vessels and they will be found British use only in naval matters. It is not at all probable that the United States seriously desire to end the agreement under which the lakes are neutralized, although, as has been said, it is true that some American interests are looking for a share of the money to be earned in building the great navy to which the Republic is now committed.

So far as Canada is concerned she would view with disfavor any movement looking to the introduction of war ships of war into these waters which have so long been used only for the peaceful freight and passenger vessels of two busy and friendly countries.

A Baltimore financier who is urging the United States to abandon the Philippines, has been bought for \$200,000 and which have been a source of endless expense and trouble, finds not a few sympathizers among the American newspapers. He scarcely knows how the United States can unload the islands, but that a way should be found he is wholly convinced. In pointing out that the Philippines cannot be protected and are a temptation to any naval power at odds with the United States he is but repeating evidence which became very clear recently when there was talk of trouble between the Americans and Japan. He says in part:

"Except for our obligation to the other nations of the world, a happy solution of the difficulty would be the withdrawal of this country from the Philippine Islands—reserving only such coaling and naval stations as might seem desirable—and the presentation of that country to the Filipinos, without consideration, as we did in the case of Cuba."

"Our Philippine possessions, lying as they do some 8,000 miles from this country, are absolutely at the mercy of any strong nation. Congress has refused to make provision for the fortification of the harbors of those islands. So far as the ships which we have in those waters are concerned, they are more for show than for use, not a single battleship being now in Eastern waters."

Even Hawaii, which lies only 2,000 miles from San Francisco, has not been protected by harbor defenses, and any nation which might take a notion to attack that Territory would have no difficulty in accomplishing it, at least temporarily."

pan appears imminent, is one of peculiar interest. It belongs to a period of shrewdness diplomacy. Since war with Spain, we are told, the United States has thought of Germany as the next probable antagonist and the prime object of American naval policy has been the assembling in the Atlantic of a fleet of sixteen battleships.

"Germany has been the power until now with which troubles seem most likely. Our experience with the German admiral at Manila at the outbreak of the Spanish war did not leave a pleasant taste in the American mouth, and the bombardment of Venezuela ports by German men-of-war some five years ago was 'deplored' by American public opinion. It was then that Emperor William realized the immediate necessity of strengthening friendly relations between Germany and the United States, and he sent an ambassador at Washington a long time personal friend of President Roosevelt."

But now Germany is friendly and Japan, while professing friendship is at once dangerous and worth watching: "Preparation for war with Germany is no longer a necessity of the immediate future. The probable theatre of activity has been transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Until the Panama Canal is completed American naval policy will tend toward the concentration in the Pacific of a fleet adequate to the protection of our interests in that section of the world."

"Two obstacles toward the transfer of our base from the Atlantic to Honolulu are presented: (1) Danger of offending Japan, and (2) inadequate facilities for the docking and repair of battleships on the Pacific."

"It was both of these which caused President Roosevelt, last winter, to veto the proposition to send the fleet immediately to the Pacific. There is no other Eastern Power, and it is hoped that our relations with Japan will have sufficiently improved in a year's time to permit the departure of our battleships to the Pacific without causing offence to the Japanese. But that fact alone will not be allowed to stand in the way of the execution of a policy which has been carefully framed and which is believed to serve the best interests of this country."

"It is the lack of docking and repair facilities in the Pacific which also delays the sending of our fleet there. At the present time one dock at Puget Sound is practically our only dock in the greater part of the Pacific, and it has yet to be christened, and there is a private dock at San Francisco, but its rental is high. To wait until Congress can be aroused to the necessity of supplying the need is to wait a long time. Congress is slow to realize a necessity until its existence is demonstrated. The plan is to devote to the thorough overhauling and repair of our battleships, that they may be in condition to make the long cruise around the Horn, and require comparatively little repairs for the next few years. It will require considerably more than 100,000 tons of steel to get the fleet around, and that is a hard task to get."

"That a squadron of battleships be dispatched to the Pacific at this time is a matter which is being seriously considered. The supreme lesson of the Russo-Japanese War for the navy was: 'Keep your fleet together.' To send eight battleships to the Pacific when Japanese battleship strength numbers eleven would be a tempting invitation to immediate hostilities. It is evidently a case of 'wait and see.'"

Therefore it will be all. Unless events are such as to rush preparation it is thought the fleet cannot be sent to the Pacific for less than a year. In Tokio they may think a year a long time.

The people of Virginia are by no means unanimous in approving the verdict in the Loving case. Indeed by many of the people of that state the jury's finding is repudiated as destructive of law and order and wholly unjustifiable.

Virginia is first among the States in its honor for good women, but its eyes are not shut to the danger of abolishing the safeguards of society against assassination in the guise of private vengeance. A leading Virginia journal, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, points out that while in that state no man is to be condemned for defending, or even avenging, the honor of his family, he is at least called upon to show that he did not kill another without due cause. And if the Loving case be accepted as establishing a precedent in Virginia, "hereafter when a woman charges a man with an offence against her honor, and relates it to a male member of the family and so inflames his passion as to cause a brain storm, such a man will be justified in slaying the person accused. It will matter not whether the woman's story be true or false; whether it be an exaggeration or pure invention. Not a word of testimony can be introduced in court to impeach the witness. The only thing necessary will be to make the jury believe that she told such a story to the prisoner at the bar and that the shock of it deprived him of his reason for the moment. If the prisoner was once a drunkard and had injured his brain and weakened his will power by a strong drink, so much the better for his case. He will be less responsible in law than otherwise he would have been."

This is the worst form of Lynch law, the editor contends, adding, "If this doctrine be accepted in Virginia, it will be impossible to convict any man who has murdered another, provided only that he can induce some woman in his family to swear in court that she told him the victim had dishonored her. It matters not how false the woman may be. The law is no respecter of persons. A plea which suffices in one case must be quite sufficient in another. And why should a woman be necessarily involved? If a man hears from any source a charge against another which so enrages him as to produce a brain storm, whether the story be true or not, he is justified in committing murder. We are carrying the unwritten law and the doctrine of irresponsibility to absurd and dangerous extremes. Public sentiment must be aroused and crystallized, and there must be a radical revision of the criminal law by the next Legislature."

Surely this is well said. No citizen can be permitted to close these incidents for all time with a pistol shot.

THE ONLY RAISULI: Raisuli, the mad war of the desert, is at it again. He has seized General Harry MacLean, late an officer in the British army and now commander of the Sultan of Morocco's bodyguard, and proposes to hold him until the Sultan pays \$200,000 for his release, restores one of Raisuli's residences which was recently damaged by Moroccan soldiers, and reappoints the bandit to certain important offices which he formerly held.

The Sultan and his powerful and uneasy subject have been at odds for some months past, and the Sultan, who would give a snug sum for the bandit's head without his body, confessed his inability to buy it or capture it by seeking a reconciliation with the king of the sands. He sent General MacLean to the Sultan's headquarters with gifts and a proposal to bury the hatchet. Now Raisuli makes a profitable living by burying the hatchet and digging it up again when the time is ripe, and it is immediately clear to him that if his sincere friend and well wisher, the Sultan, voluntarily sent gifts and friendly messages he must be in a yielding mood and would respond generously to vigorous treatment. So Raisuli kept not only the horses which the Sultan sent but the messenger as well, sending back a list of his needs for the Sultan's consideration. No doubt the good Sultan is deeply wounded by this treachery, and no doubt Raisuli expected that he would be. Also one can picture the British general who finds himself a hostage, apologetic with indignation over the outrage, threatening doubtless to write a letter to the London Times, but compelled meanwhile to wonder whether his own life would be spared or whether his restoration would be a \$200,000 yearning. The general may explode with rage, but the explosion will not modify the easy patience with which the silent and sinful bandit will await the messenger who one day will move across the sands and make known the decision of trusting potentate who, sending gifts to buy friendship, is confounded by a sudden rise in prices.

The advocates of universal peace have so good a cause that one wonders why so many of them overlook the mark in discussing the matter. In the course of an article on "Substituting Law for War," in the Circle for July, Lyman Beecher Stowe discusses The Hague conference and builds largely upon its work. The theme is interesting and the treatment admirable in many respects. But paragraphs like this one may cause the careful reader to hesitate:

"The advocates of the perpetuation of war point out that it is the greatest promoter of the many virtues—that it cultivates courage, selflessness, self-sacrifice, and patriotism, while it discourages selfishness, degeneracy, and the character-feeding love of luxury. And all this is to a certain extent true. But by killing off the strong, the brave, and the patriotic, war leaves the state, particularly the democratic state, more nearly at the mercy of the weak, the selfish, and the degenerate. The fearful disaster on the Pacific coast last summer brought out to an amazing extent the heroism, resourcefulness, and unselfishness of the citizens of San Francisco. Is it, then, a logical reason for wishing a series of such disasters throughout the great cities of the world?"

Here the writer is attacking an imaginary host. Where are the "advocates of the perpetuation of war"? Do Mr. Stowe and his sympathizers refer to the contractors who build warships and munitions, and the armament? Most men surely regard war as a great evil, and while many regard the evil as still an unavoidable one nine out of ten men everywhere hope and say that it will be avoided.

Some writers and thinkers on this subject preparation for defence is a national crime; but to more unpreparedness is a greater one. Lord Roberts is spending the last years of his life—a life spent in defending his flag—in seeking to impress upon the people of Great Britain and the Empire the necessity for adequate preparation for defence against foreign attack. Yet Lord Roberts is not "an advocate of the perpetuation of war," but one who, desiring peace, is determined that his country shall never be compelled to accept peace on terms involving shame and humiliation through the unjust exactions of a successful enemy. In his recent pamphlet, "The British Empire," Lord Roberts advocates a measure of universal training so that in time of need "every able-bodied man who might be willing to give his aid to the defence of the Empire would have been sufficiently trained to enable him to render useful service." He is speaking of voluntary training, not compulsory.

Lord Roberts is a friend and advocate of arbitration—"But those who regard arbitration as a panacea for all disputes are to overlook a truth which appears obvious enough when the matter is carefully examined. This overlooked truth is the fact that arbitration can only be effective when the decision of the arbitrators is respected. The stronger we are the more likelihood is there that our opponent will agree to submit the question in dispute to the board of arbitrators. If we are weak, we provoke aggression. Lord Roberts anticipates the objection of those who, when they see by the title of this little book that national defence is called the Briton's first duty, point to the social problems—that face all thoughtful Englishmen—the abject poverty of thousands—nay, millions of their fellow-subjects; the number of the unemployed, etc., and demand precedence for these problems. But from that specious view of the citizen's duty Lord Roberts emphatically dissents. "We must," he says, "have our roof water-tight before we make our house comfortable." The question of national safety of necessity comes first, and without a comprehensive system of defence there is no rational ground for safety. The

only trustworthy system is that which is 'founded on the bed-rock principle that it is the duty of every citizen to be trained for the defence of his home.'

Of course Lord Roberts will be told that the adoption of some measure of universal training for the young men of the Empire would be regarded as a threat to other nations, and would encourage the war spirit at home and abroad. The fact remains that if the nation were ready the chance that it would be attacked or that its possessions would be endangered would be reduced to a minimum, whereas unpreparedness is confessedly an invitation to trouble and a guarantee of national disaster once the country finds itself engaged in war with a powerful enemy or combination of enemies.

INCENDIARY LANGUAGE: The Montreal Gazette regards it as not in the least surprising that the defence of the Haywood case fought desperately against the introduction as exhibits of certain extracts from the Miners' Magazine, the organ of the Western Federation of Miners, and of which the prisoner was the responsible editor. For instance, it remarks, because the Governor said: "If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so, and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected," this was buried at him:

"These mouthings of the Governor depict the Haywood case as a case of labor's rights, a servile tool, who has disgraced the executive chair."

And again: "The miners will preserve their liberties and retain their rights if it is necessary to pass through the Red Sea revolution in order to do so. The colonists had less occasion to rebel against the authority of King George than have the miners of Colorado to resist the oppression of Governor Peabody."

Then there is this quotation: "Unless liberty prefers peace at the price of chains and slavery, it must arm itself for labor's Gettysburg, and give battle to tyranny for victory or death."

Once more: "Famine for your wives, worse for your daughters, slavery for your sons and chains and bayonets for you! This is the price of surrender your enemy proposes. Let your answer be the answer of Sumter to the guns of Beattyford!"

Then there is this: "If I had the power of the Almighty I would gather them (the Governor and the soldiers) all up, and place them under my heel, and grind them into the dust of oblivion."

The effect of utterances like these on the judicial mind, the Gazette says, is illustrated by the fact that when Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, of Victoria, who sat on a royal commission on industrial disputes in British Columbia, read them, they cited them as a reason why Parliament should refuse to operate in Canada. They described them as "incendiary and scurrilous." The crimes which Orchard has confessed to committing were all undertaken in the spirit of these quotations. Haywood was responsible for their publication.

NOTE AND COMMENT: It would almost seem from the report of the Senlac collision that the atmosphere at Halifax is not always entirely free from troublesome vapor—we had almost said fog.

"Are the elections coming?" asks the Montreal Star. Few people know and they are not telling. Thus far most of the talk about the coming of the elections has appeared in the opposition newspapers, and seekers after reliable signs do not look there for them.

"St. John," says the Toronto Globe, "is moving to levy income tax on civil servants. A leisure class is always subject to attacks by the disinherited." This is unjust to the civil servants. They fairly yearn to contribute enough to protect the rest of us from a rising tax rate.

It is announced that a new Conservative daily is to be launched in St. John in a few weeks. Another "get-rich-quick" scheme, but with only five dailies in the city nearly none are at least one more. With six dailies and a few weeklies the Fourth Estate would soon be talking about starting a press club.

As the Collins case is still in the hands of the jury at the hour of going to press comment would be premature. The charge of the Chief Justice will be read with keen interest by those who are interested in the case. Many of those who have been heard discussing the trial are evidently ignorant of many of the important facts. Such persons may revise their opinions after reading the remarks of Judge Luck.

Speaking of the effort to secure a pardon for Flood, the ball player sent to jail for assault, the Toronto Star remarks: "Umpire Conway, in his affidavit, expresses the belief that Second Baseman Flood cannot have intended to injure him on the pneumatic pad. As further evidence of this we wish to point out that Mr. Flood also only did this with his spiked shoes. Had he wanted to hurt the umpire he would, of course, have gone away somewhere and borrowed an axe."

That the four million women workers in the United States are engaged in no less than 292 distinct occupations will be surprising news to some, says Harper's Weekly. No women, naturally, are reported as United States soldiers, sailors, or marines; nor were any reported as street-car drivers (though two were reported as motormen), or as telegraph and telephone linemen, or as apprentices or helpers to roofers and slaters, or as helpers to steam-boiler makers or to brass-workers. But the reader may note with interest, and perhaps with some astonishment, that five women are employed as pilots; that on steam-railroads ten were employed as baggage-men, thirty-one as

brakemen, seven as conductors, forty-five as engineers and firemen, and twenty-six as switchmen, yardmen, and flagmen; that forty-three were carriage and hack drivers; that six were reported as ship-carpenters, and two as roofers and slaters; that as many as 185 were returned as blacksmiths, and 698 as machinists; that eight were boiler-makers; that thirty-one were charcoal, coke and lime burners; and that eleven were well-headers. Of course, these figures have little significance beyond indicating that there are few kinds of work from which the female sex is absolutely debarred, by either nature, law or custom. There were 125 occupations employing over 1,000 women each, and sixty-three employing over 5,000.

Another accident befel the steamer Aberdeen about 7.30 o'clock Wednesday as she was lying at the Public wharf at Indiantown, when the steamer Hampton, in swinging into the wharf, smashed into Capt. Perry's steamer doing considerable damage.

The Hampton was coming down river on her regular trip, and Capt. N. Mabey was in charge. While swinging into the wharf Capt. Mabey attempted to signal the engineer, but found the bell wire was broken and the engines were not stopped just at the right moment. The steamer was headed straight for the wharf and Capt. Mabey, fearing a disaster, swung the Hampton around as much as possible in the last moment. The Aberdeen's wheel was splintered somewhat but not materially damaged, while her bow, which struck the wharf quite hard, was started a little.

No one was injured by the collision and no blame is attached to anyone on account of the accident.

Carpenters were at work on the Aberdeen last night and she will go up river as usual this morning.

The steamer Champlain, which had her rudder broken on Tuesday, was still on the blocks at the foot of Acadia street last evening.

TOWED TO INDIANTOWN: Accident Befel Steamer Champlain at Head of Belleisle.

As the river steamer Champlain was steaming along Tuesday morning near the head of the Belleisle about 9 o'clock on her return to the city the passengers fell a rude jolt, and in an instant the steamer was helpless. In some way the gearing became unshipped and a large piece flying around broke the rudder shaft.

Little or no progress could be made with the steamer in this condition and the officers of the tug Winnie, which was working near the scene of the accident, were called into requisition, and the lame duck was towed to the city, arriving about 2.30 p. m.

The passengers were landed and later in the afternoon the Champlain was taken through the falls and put on the blocks for repairs, which are not expected to delay the steamer more than a day or two. No one was hurt in the accident.

SEVENTH DISTRICT MEETING OF UNITED BAPTISTS: The Seventh District meeting of United Baptists convened with the church at St. George Friday, June 28, Rev. M. E. Fletcher, assistant chairman, in the chair. Rev. H. M. Manser, for the summarizing committee reported twenty-nine churches in the district; twenty-three reported a membership of 2,739; value of church property, \$25,936; monies raised for all purposes, \$15,528.67; scholars enrolled in the Sabbath schools, 1,620.

The officers elected for the next year were: Rev. M. E. Fletcher, chairman; Rev. E. V. Buchanan, assistant chairman; D. C. Clarke, clerk-treasurer, and W. L. Stewart, assistant clerk.

Rev. M. E. Fletcher preached Sunday morning and Rev. R. E. Gullison in the evening. Owing to rain the meetings were not as largely attended as they would have been if the weather had been more favorable.

Married in St. John: On June 20, Geo. A. McLary, a member of the firm of J. H. Seaman & Co., Joggins Mines (N. S.), was married to Myra Mills, daughter of Stephen Faber, also of Joggins Mines. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. W. W. McMaster at his residence, 51 Queen street.

The June-Time: (Eleanor C. Hull, in Lippincott's.) Oh, there's no breeze like the June breeze that has swept the rose color.

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Lawn Tennis Supplies: There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present season. To play well you need the best materials, such as—

"GREEN TERROR" GAINS GROUND IN UNITED STATES: Absinthe Consumption on Increase Says Agricultural Department Official

HAMPTON BUMPS INTO ABERDEEN: Steamer Strikes Another at Indiantown and Some Damage is Done.

Certain Parts of Wisconsin Favorable for Its Cultivation—Oil Worth Almost Its Weight in Gold.

HEAVY FROST DESTROYS MANY ONTARIO CROPS: Chatham, Ont., July 3—Kent county was visited by a heavy frost last night and as a result corn, tomatoes and tobacco suffered severely.

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HIGH COURT FORESTERS TRANSACT MUCH BUSINESS AND ENJOY RIVER TRIP

Successful Year for the I. O. F. in New Brunswick Reported—Excursion to Watters' Landing a Great Success—Eloquent Speeches by Visiting Officers.

With a large attendance and graced by the presence of Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger, J. D. Clarke, of Ohio, R. Matheson, also a supreme officer, and M. Fowler, high secretary of P. E. Island, the High Court of New Brunswick, I. O. F., was opened in the assembly room of Keith's Theatre Tuesday morning.

During the past year the I. O. F. paid out \$88,000 in mortality benefits to the relatives of deceased members in this province.

Among those members who attended the assembly rooms in the morning while preliminary work was being done were members of the order for a score of years or more.

The majority of those in attendance were men, although there was a good sprinkling of ladies, representing the twenty-two companion courts in the province.

In his annual address H. W. Woods, high secretary, referred to the death of Oronhyateka, supreme chief ranger, who attended the N. B. high court last year, and whose funeral Mr. Woods and High Secretary Emerson had attended on behalf of the Foresters of New Brunswick.

Reference was made to the excellent organization work done by E. J. Todd, high chief ranger, and P. E. Island, high secretary, and the H. C. R. pointed out that the surplus of the I. O. F. is now over \$11,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 last year, and expressed the hope that the investigation by the Insurance Commission would prove a great benefit to the order, as it has established that there is a place for fraternal insurance such as it offers.

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There is a large representation from the upper St. John region, including quite a number of American delegates, including a number of ladies.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when high court was formally opened by High Chief Ranger Woods in due form.

P. H. C. R. Lingley and Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington were appointed a deputation to meet Hon. J. D. Clarke and R. Matheson, supreme court officers, at the depot. High Secretary L. U. Fowler, of P. E. Island high court, was invited to the platform.

F. W. Emmerson, L. J. Wathen, J. S. Flagler, A. H. Friars, and W. J. Southerton were appointed a deputation to meet Hon. J. D. Clarke and R. Matheson, supreme court officers, at the depot. High Secretary L. U. Fowler, of P. E. Island high court, was invited to the platform.

The following committees were appointed:—Distribution:—H. C. Creed, A. W. Macrae, W. A. Erb, R. B. Hansen, J. M. Scovill.

Appeals and petitions:—M. N. Cockburn, R. H. Davis, W. Y. King. Constitution:—R. H. Borden, Dr. McCuaig, W. T. Day, B. Kilburn, Dr. Thorne.

State of the order:—Rev. B. H. Thomas, B. S. Truman, H. E. Coupe, Companions Hebert and Fryers.

New Business:—M. E. Grass, Comp. Sadie E. Tracey, W. J. Thompson, Geo. Stables, C. W. Bichdale, J. H. B. Barton, E. J. Todd.

Mileage and per diem:—W. F. Sears, J. B. Barton, E. J. Todd.

Press:—A. M. Belding, L. R. Hetherington and Geo. E. Day.

The Supreme Secretary. Supreme Secretary Matheson, who was introduced in felicitous terms by H. C. R. Woods expressed regret that Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson had been called west and could not come to New Brunswick. However, a good substitute had come in the person of Supreme Vice Chief Ranger Clarke.

Mr. Matheson paid a warm tribute to the late Dr. Oronhyateka, the speaker had been a Forester for twenty-four years. When it was in his infancy the supreme office was empty room with a stove table and a couple of kitchen chairs, and Dr. Oronhyateka was the supreme chief ranger and all the other courts. The speaker had visited the office then and found the late chief doing all the work. Today the order has its magnificent temple in Toronto, and a staff of 137 assistants engaged there. Seven or eight hundred letters are daily received by himself as supreme secretary. The order now has 4,800 male courts, 880 companion courts, over 60 high courts, over 250,000 members, and over \$11,000,000 surplus, to which they propose to add a million a year. Checks for \$8,000 to \$10,000 per day are signed for distribution to widows and orphans. Last year \$2,411,000 was distributed, and since year organization the order has distributed \$22,000,000. The money is carefully invested, and every member of the executive council regards it as a sacred trust. The insurance department at Ottawa scrutinizes every security of the order. This was done last week, and the chief of the department declared himself perfectly satisfied. The U. S. state insurance authorities also send officials to examine the securities. Their reports are to the effect that the securities are satisfactory.

Mr. Matheson paid a warm tribute to the new supreme chief ranger, Eliot G. Stevenson, a very able and safe man.

The Insurance Commission. Dealing with the work of the insurance commission, Mr. Matheson declared that his investigation showed the I. O. F. in the most satisfactory light. Touching the origin work of the order, he said it had not paid, and so the order had ceased to exist in France and some other countries. In four months the order had added over 6,000 new members, which showed it to be in a very flourishing state. Only the

best risks are taken. The order is good for all if properly managed, and that is the aim of the supreme executive. Quoting from the Toronto Telegram he showed that fraternal insurance faced as well as old line companies, at its hands, and reflected great credit on Dr. Oronhyateka and especially on E. G. Stevenson, his greatest and truest happiness was to declare that the Foresters as an order had come well through the ordeal of the commission. The commission itself declared that fraternal insurance had a place in this country, and there could be no disputing that statement. In conclusion he said that the greatest and truest happiness was to declare that the Foresters as an order had come well through the ordeal of the commission. The commission itself declared that fraternal insurance had a place in this country, and there could be no disputing that statement. In conclusion he said that the greatest and truest happiness was to declare that the Foresters as an order had come well through the ordeal of the commission.

On behalf of the St. John and Fairville high court, Dr. G. Lingley invited the high court to be their guests on the St. John river. The cans would leave the head of King street at 2 o'clock. There would be music and sports with prizes, and the delegates would have a good time.

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There is a large representation from the upper St. John region, including quite a number of American delegates, including a number of ladies.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when high court was formally opened by High Chief Ranger Woods in due form.

P. H. C. R. Lingley and Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington were appointed a deputation to meet Hon. J. D. Clarke and R. Matheson, supreme court officers, at the depot. High Secretary L. U. Fowler, of P. E. Island high court, was invited to the platform.

F. W. Emmerson, L. J. Wathen, J. S. Flagler, A. H. Friars, and W. J. Southerton were appointed a deputation to meet Hon. J. D. Clarke and R. Matheson, supreme court officers, at the depot. High Secretary L. U. Fowler, of P. E. Island high court, was invited to the platform.

The following committees were appointed:—Distribution:—H. C. Creed, A. W. Macrae, W. A. Erb, R. B. Hansen, J. M. Scovill.

Appeals and petitions:—M. N. Cockburn, R. H. Davis, W. Y. King. Constitution:—R. H. Borden, Dr. McCuaig, W. T. Day, B. Kilburn, Dr. Thorne.

State of the order:—Rev. B. H. Thomas, B. S. Truman, H. E. Coupe, Companions Hebert and Fryers.

New Business:—M. E. Grass, Comp. Sadie E. Tracey, W. J. Thompson, Geo. Stables, C. W. Bichdale, J. H. B. Barton, E. J. Todd.

Mileage and per diem:—W. F. Sears, J. B. Barton, E. J. Todd.

Press:—A. M. Belding, L. R. Hetherington and Geo. E. Day.

The Supreme Secretary. Supreme Secretary Matheson, who was introduced in felicitous terms by H. C. R. Woods expressed regret that Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson had been called west and could not come to New Brunswick. However, a good substitute had come in the person of Supreme Vice Chief Ranger Clarke.

Mr. Matheson paid a warm tribute to the late Dr. Oronhyateka, the speaker had been a Forester for twenty-four years. When it was in his infancy the supreme office was empty room with a stove table and a couple of kitchen chairs, and Dr. Oronhyateka was the supreme chief ranger and all the other courts. The speaker had visited the office then and found the late chief doing all the work. Today the order has its magnificent temple in Toronto, and a staff of 137 assistants engaged there. Seven or eight hundred letters are daily received by himself as supreme secretary. The order now has 4,800 male courts, 880 companion courts, over 60 high courts, over 250,000 members, and over \$11,000,000 surplus, to which they propose to add a million a year. Checks for \$8,000 to \$10,000 per day are signed for distribution to widows and orphans. Last year \$2,411,000 was distributed, and since year organization the order has distributed \$22,000,000. The money is carefully invested, and every member of the executive council regards it as a sacred trust. The insurance department at Ottawa scrutinizes every security of the order. This was done last week, and the chief of the department declared himself perfectly satisfied. The U. S. state insurance authorities also send officials to examine the securities. Their reports are to the effect that the securities are satisfactory.

Mr. Matheson paid a warm tribute to the new supreme chief ranger, Eliot G. Stevenson, a very able and safe man.

The Insurance Commission. Dealing with the work of the insurance commission, Mr. Matheson declared that his investigation showed the I. O. F. in the most satisfactory light. Touching the origin work of the order, he said it had not paid, and so the order had ceased to exist in France and some other countries. In four months the order had added over 6,000 new members, which showed it to be in a very flourishing state. Only the

best risks are taken. The order is good for all if properly managed, and that is the aim of the supreme executive. Quoting from the Toronto Telegram he showed that fraternal insurance faced as well as old line companies, at its hands, and reflected great credit on Dr. Oronhyateka and especially on E. G. Stevenson, his greatest and truest happiness was to declare that the Foresters as an order had come well through the ordeal of the commission. The commission itself declared that fraternal insurance had a place in this country, and there could be no disputing that statement. In conclusion he said that the greatest and truest happiness was to declare that the Foresters as an order had come well through the ordeal of the commission.

On behalf of the St. John and Fairville high court, Dr. G. Lingley invited the high court to be their guests on the St. John river. The cans would leave the head of King street at 2 o'clock. There would be music and sports with prizes, and the delegates would have a good time.

In his annual address H. W. Woods, high secretary, referred to the death of Oronhyateka, supreme chief ranger, who attended the N. B. high court last year, and whose funeral Mr. Woods and High Secretary Emerson had attended on behalf of the Foresters of New Brunswick.

Reference was made to the excellent organization work done by E. J. Todd, high chief ranger, and P. E. Island, high secretary, and the H. C. R. pointed out that the surplus of the I. O. F. is now over \$11,000,000, compared with \$1,000,000 last year, and expressed the hope that the investigation by the Insurance Commission would prove a great benefit to the order, as it has established that there is a place for fraternal insurance such as it offers.

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He was just waiting till the other two boys were enough, and then they would have a court of their own. The order is flourishing on the island, and he would be glad to have members of the N. B. high court attend their high court meeting in Summerside in September.

On the island, however, they had not yet been able to get the young men into the companion courts as in New Brunswick and he hoped to get some hints on that point while here. He had been in the field as an organizer nearly fourteen years, and had brought in about 1,000 members. He told the supreme court officers present that the official organ should be enlarged, even if it had to be subscribed by the order. He contended also that the sick benefit department should be amended to induce more members to come into it. The difficulty now is that a man forfeits his sick benefit if he takes one of the other benefits. He hoped to advocate a change in the present rule, so that a man could take the sick benefit and still have his other benefits.

Mr. Macrae declared with regard to section I. that if the proposed action were taken with regard to persons taking total disability benefits the rates would have to be increased. As far as the funeral benefit was concerned, it might be suggested that members of the total disability list and to pay them the sick and funeral benefit in addition to the other would bankrupt the fund, and he would quadruple the rates. He suggested an amendment that would only put those totally and permanently disabled on the sick and funeral benefit list. If the word "sick" were omitted, and only "funeral" used he would not oppose the resolution.

D. G. Lingley suggested that Mr. Macrae's proposed amendment omitting the word "sick benefit". Andrew DeWolfe, of St. Stephen, supported the report, contending that the total disability benefit was not a very good one. He urged that the representatives sent to the supreme court to discuss such matters be the best men, and not merely men who wanted to go or had a pull. He urged also that the high court give the most careful and serious attention to all matters coming before them.

Mr. Macrae's amendment was supported by Mr. Horden, Rev. Mr. Brown contending that some consideration should be given to the old members who have paid for sick and funeral benefits and perhaps received none. He saw the force of Mr. Macrae's remarks, but felt that something should be done, and he would support the amendment by the supreme court.

Dr. Mullin saw great difficulty if the order recommended by the report were taken, and gave illustrations to emphasize the fact. Like Mr. Macrae, he would be quite willing to have the funeral benefit paid (hear, hear). He would support an amendment to that effect.

High Secretary Fowler, of P. E. Island, said that as an organizer he had had the matter brought to his attention in the present system. He contended that the section should be amended. The benefits were separate, and should be kept separate.

The sick and funeral benefit, as at present constituted, was not popular. In no case should the funeral benefit be considered as provided in the section under discussion.

Dr. Creed argued that the section ought to be amended in some cases, and should be amended.

G. A. Wilson asked if there are not courts now taking more out of the fund than they are putting in. This was a serious question, and he felt that he could not support the recommendation except as it related to funeral benefits.

After the report was read, Mr. Clair, Dr. Macrae moved as an amendment that the section be referred back for further consideration. The amendment was adopted.

The Finance Report. Mr. J. S. Myles submitted the finance committee report. It congratulated the high court on its fine financial position, and recommended the following grants:—High chief ranger, \$100; high secretary, \$25 each; high court secretary, \$30; mileage committee, \$24; press committee, \$30.

Regarding retiring High Secretary Eastman, the committee said:—"Your committee have learned with deep regret that Bro. E. Eastman, who has occupied the position of high treasurer of this high court for the past 23 years with credit to himself and to the high court, finds it impossible on personal reasons to continue longer in this important position. In view of the high standing of Bro. Eastman, and the high regard in which he is held by all members of the high court, it is the opinion of the committee that the grand court of merit be conferred on Mr. Eastman."

Rev. B. H. Thomas submitted the report of the committee on the state of the order. It recommended that sick and funeral benefits be extended to companion members; that organization work be carried on as in the past; and that in the past the order be advertised at exhibitions. The report was very long and was adopted without discussion.

The high court resumed its session at 10.15 in the morning with H. C. R. Woods in the chair. As a special committee on resolutions relative to the death of the late Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. G. Lingley, M. N. Cockburn and A. M. Belding were appointed.

The high court heard with great regret the report of the committee on petitions. Mr. Eastman, so long high treasurer of the order, and who was present, was compelled to resign the office of high treasurer. The delegates were warmly applauded as they received the checks for the prizes, which were in cash.

Mr. Macrae regretted that there were no companion courts on the list, and hoped to see this state of things remedied. Checks had already been issued to the courts, and he hoped to see them presented for similar prizes. St. Mary's and St. George's, are also probably entitled to them, although this was not made quite clear to the high executive.

An Interesting Discussion. Mr. A. Borden, for the committee on constitution and laws, submitted their report, recommending (1) that it be recommended to the supreme court to amend section 19 of the constitution so as to permit sick and funeral benefits being paid to brethren receiving total disability and other benefits; (2) that the constitution and laws be so amended by the supreme court as to provide for sick and funeral benefits for companions of the order.

Mr. Borden supported the report in a brief speech, contending that as the various benefits were separate one should not be forfeited by acceptance of another.

Mr. Macrae declared with regard to section I. that if the proposed action were taken with regard to persons taking total disability benefits the rates would have to be increased. As far as the funeral benefit was concerned, it might be suggested that members of the total disability list and to pay them the sick and funeral benefit in addition to the other would bankrupt the fund, and he would quadruple the rates. He suggested an amendment that would only put those totally and permanently disabled on the sick and funeral benefit list. If the word "sick" were omitted, and only "funeral" used he would not oppose the resolution.

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business to bring before high court at this session.

The Benefits Matter. On motion of Rev. B. H. Thomas, seconded by G. A. Wilson, a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the Foresters of St. John, and especially to the central committee for the excellent entertainment given to the visiting delegates, at the excursion up river and for hospitality generally and generously extended.

The committee on constitution and laws submitted an amended report as follows:—"We have had under consideration the matter referred to by Bro. Fowler, high secretary of P. E. Island, under section 169 of the constitution, and beg to bring the matter to the attention of the high court, with the view of having the question brought before the supreme court, and recommend that sub-section 5 of section 169 of constitution and laws be amended, so as to permit funeral benefits being paid to brethren receiving total disability, old age disability and pension and other benefits; and that the supreme court should make some provision under such terms as may be equitable for the continuation of sick benefits to brethren over seventy years of age."

The section referred back in the morning and the amendment was along the lines suggested by Dr. Macrae. It was adopted without dissent.

The Elections. The election of officers was next taken up and High Sec. Fowler, of P. E. Island, and Dr. Mullin and Dr. Purdy were appointed scrutineers.

While the elections were in progress the high organizer, Prof. Perry, of Moncton, played at intervals a series of selections on the piano.

High Chief Ranger, in a very happy brief speech nominated H. W. Woods for reelection as high chief ranger. He knew, he said, that Mr. Woods was a man of the highest character, and a very excellent man. (Laughter.) The judge, who had himself been Mr. Woods' opponent last year, expressed the hope that there would be but one candidate this year. No other candidate was nominated and Mr. Woods, amid loud applause, was declared re-elected. He briefly voiced his thanks and expressed the hope that the good man he had defeated last year would be in the field again and prove successful on some future occasion.

For high vice chief ranger there were nominated G. G. Scovill and J. Edwin Hetherington. Mr. Scovill was elected high vice chief ranger, amid the most hearty applause.

For high secretary, Moncton, and J. V. Russell, of St. John, were nominated for the office of high treasurer, and while the ballots were being counted Thomas Murray sang an original song, which he dedicated to the high court and called forth a persistent encore. Then he sang "The Lowlands Low" and the haunting refrain "The Lowlands Low" was sung by other voices with fine effect. It was a very pleasing variation of the routine of ballads.

The ballots being counted, J. V. Russell was declared elected high treasurer.

Dr. G. G. Melvin was unanimously elected high physician. R. H. Davis, of Repton, and R. A. Borden, of Moncton, were nominated. Mr. Davis was elected.

For high judge, Moncton, there were nominated G. G. Scovill and J. Edwin Hetherington. Mr. Scovill was elected high judge, amid the most hearty applause.

The high court was then adjourned until the next meeting of the order, which will be held on the 13th inst.

The claims of Newcastle and Campbellton were warmly pressed by delegates from those towns.

Mr. S. Flagler said that as the order had its birth in this province at Moncton, the twenty-fifth anniversary should be celebrated in that town next year.

Mr. S. Flagler suggested that hereafter the officers reports give fuller particulars of the membership of the order in this province, and the H. C. R. should have the matter attended to in the coming year.

Although Thomas Murray was re-elected high auditor on the first ballot, two more ballots were necessary to choose the second man. S. H. Flewelling was finally elected.

Campbellton, Newcastle, Moncton and St. Stephen were put in nomination as the next place of meeting. The choice narrowed down to Campbellton and St. Stephen, and Campbellton was chosen.

The officers were next installed by High Secretary Fowler, of P. E. Island, as S. C. R., with E. J. Todd and Companion Hetherington as sponsors. The appointed officers. The complete list of officers of the high court is as follows:

H. W. Woods, High Chief Ranger; G. G. Scovill, M. P. P., Bellisle, H. V. C. R.; F. W. Emmerson, Moncton, H. Sec.; J. V. Russell, St. John, H. Treasurer; Dr. G. G. Melvin, St. John, H. Phys.; R. H. Davis, Repton, H. Coun.; Thomas Murray, Sackville, H. Aud.; S. H. Flewelling, Hampton, H. Judge; Rev. H. E. Cook, Burt's Corner, Orator.

R. M. Grindley, Parkville, H. J. S. Mrs. C. H. Taylor, Hartland, H. Org.; Columbus Craig, Perth, H. S. W. D. M. Hamm, Grand Bay, H. M. U. S. King, Petticoat, H. Com.; E. Bernier, Edmundston, H. Mess.; J. G. Hall, St. Mary's, H. S. B. D. Bradley, St. John, H. J. B. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to High Secretary Fowler for the great assistance he had given the high court.

Mr. Fowler replied in a very pleasant, brief address, urging New Brunswick Foresters to visit the P. E. Island high court in September.

On motion of Dr. Melvin, thanks were voted the press committee, and the press. The high chief again expressed thanks for the honor conferred on him, and the high court was formally adjourned. It had been a most harmonious session, with no complaints of any sort to disturb the pleasant nature of the proceedings.

Tuttle's Balm. Well known remedy for all ailments. For sale everywhere. Price 10 cents.

1100 Reward. Wanted: A man who can speak French and English. Offered by the U.S. State Department.



WANTED - A second or third class female teacher for school district No. 3, Upper Sackville. Apply, stating salary, to Samuel Vanwart, Secretary, Upper Sackville, Queen's Co., N. B.

WANTED - A third class female teacher to act as an assistant for Back Bay school, Charlotte county, for term commencing Aug. 15th. Apply, stating salary, to A. S. Kinney, Secretary, Upper Sackville, Queen's Co., N. B.

WANTED - A first or second class female teacher for school district No. 7, Gorden. Apply, to W. A. Park, secretary, Birton Ridge, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED - A second class female teacher for school district No. 13, Gorden. Apply, to W. A. Park, secretary, Birton Ridge, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED - A second class female teacher for school district No. 14, York county (N. B.), to begin second week in August. Apply, stating salary, to H. G. Gault, secretary to trustees, Forest City (N. B.). P. O. address, Forest City.

FOR SALE - Farm on Grand Lake, near Young's Creek; about 200 acres, four storehouses, workshop, two barns, all in good condition. Good water. J. Roy Campbell, Belvoir & Campbell, Solicitors, 45 Princess street, St. John.

WANTED - A good farm, desirably located, near head of Belleisle Bay, Geo. P. Case, Hatfield Point, N. B.

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City Island, July 2-Passed, stmr Lake Manilla, bound for Liverpool. Port Talbot, June 28-Sid, stmr Bengora Head, Quebec.

Port Said, June 30-Sid, stmr Hurona, from London for Montreal. Capsa Roca, Nfld, July 2-Sid, stmr Tunisian, Liverpool via Novy, bound for the Marconi station 15 miles east at 1 p m.

London, July 2-Ard, stmr Shenandoah, St. John and Halifax. Liverpool, July 2-Ard, stmr Lake Manilla, Montreal. Sid-Smr Capsa Roca, Nfld, July 2-Steamer Empress of Ireland, Liverpool to Quebec via the Marconi station 15 miles east at 7:50 p m.

London, July 2-Passed, stmr Klinton, Montreal for London. Sid-Smr Capsa Roca, Nfld, July 2-Steamer Empress of Ireland, Liverpool to Quebec via the Marconi station 15 miles east at 7:50 p m.

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ST. JOHN MARKETS

Wheat - The wholesale price of No. 1 medium wheat was \$2.40 for a barrel and high grade \$2.50 to \$2.55. This advance in four weeks has hardly been equaled since 1905.

Flour - The price of No. 1 white flour was \$1.10 per barrel. The price of No. 2 white flour was \$1.05 per barrel. The price of No. 3 white flour was \$1.00 per barrel.

Barley - The price of No. 1 barley was \$1.10 per bushel. The price of No. 2 barley was \$1.05 per bushel. The price of No. 3 barley was \$1.00 per bushel.

Oats - The price of No. 1 oats was \$1.10 per bushel. The price of No. 2 oats was \$1.05 per bushel. The price of No. 3 oats was \$1.00 per bushel.

Hay - The price of No. 1 hay was \$1.10 per ton. The price of No. 2 hay was \$1.05 per ton. The price of No. 3 hay was \$1.00 per ton.

Grain - The price of No. 1 grain was \$1.10 per bushel. The price of No. 2 grain was \$1.05 per bushel. The price of No. 3 grain was \$1.00 per bushel.

Produce - The price of No. 1 produce was \$1.10 per bushel. The price of No. 2 produce was \$1.05 per bushel. The price of No. 3 produce was \$1.00 per bushel.

Meat - The price of No. 1 meat was \$1.10 per pound. The price of No. 2 meat was \$1.05 per pound. The price of No. 3 meat was \$1.00 per pound.

Butter - The price of No. 1 butter was \$1.10 per pound. The price of No. 2 butter was \$1.05 per pound. The price of No. 3 butter was \$1.00 per pound.

Eggs - The price of No. 1 eggs was \$1.10 per dozen. The price of No. 2 eggs was \$1.05 per dozen. The price of No. 3 eggs was \$1.00 per dozen.

Oil - The price of No. 1 oil was \$1.10 per barrel. The price of No. 2 oil was \$1.05 per barrel. The price of No. 3 oil was \$1.00 per barrel.

Coal - The price of No. 1 coal was \$1.10 per ton. The price of No. 2 coal was \$1.05 per ton. The price of No. 3 coal was \$1.00 per ton.

Iron - The price of No. 1 iron was \$1.10 per ton. The price of No. 2 iron was \$1.05 per ton. The price of No. 3 iron was \$1.00 per ton.

Steel - The price of No. 1 steel was \$1.10 per ton. The price of No. 2 steel was \$1.05 per ton. The price of No. 3 steel was \$1.00 per ton.

Timber - The price of No. 1 timber was \$1.10 per cord. The price of No. 2 timber was \$1.05 per cord. The price of No. 3 timber was \$1.00 per cord.

Stone - The price of No. 1 stone was \$1.10 per cubic yard. The price of No. 2 stone was \$1.05 per cubic yard. The price of No. 3 stone was \$1.00 per cubic yard.

Brick - The price of No. 1 brick was \$1.10 per thousand. The price of No. 2 brick was \$1.05 per thousand. The price of No. 3 brick was \$1.00 per thousand.

Concrete - The price of No. 1 concrete was \$1.10 per cubic yard. The price of No. 2 concrete was \$1.05 per cubic yard. The price of No. 3 concrete was \$1.00 per cubic yard.

Plaster - The price of No. 1 plaster was \$1.10 per cubic yard. The price of No. 2 plaster was \$1.05 per cubic yard. The price of No. 3 plaster was \$1.00 per cubic yard.

Paint - The price of No. 1 paint was \$1.10 per gallon. The price of No. 2 paint was \$1.05 per gallon. The price of No. 3 paint was \$1.00 per gallon.

Other - The price of No. 1 other was \$1.10 per unit. The price of No. 2 other was \$1.05 per unit. The price of No. 3 other was \$1.00 per unit.

BIRTHS

GRANT - At Woodstock, July 1, to Dr. and Mrs. N. P. Grant, twin daughters.

HANCOCK-BAKER - On Sunday, June 30, at Mt. Ashion, Cold Brook, by the Rev. Canon Hoyt, rector of St. Monica's, Mr. Charles H. Hancock, of Bailey, Staffordshire (Eng.), and Mrs. Florence Baker, w/o of Frank Baker, of Wrenford, Cheshire (Eng.).

SCOTT-DUFFIELD - At the manse, Florenceville (N. B.), July 1, to Mr. J. H. Anderson, B. D., Archibald Scott, of Gloucester (N. B.), and Mrs. Annie Duffield, of Wrenford, Cheshire (Eng.).

GIVAN-STERLING - On June 30, at St. John's Presbyterian church, Mrs. E. B. Givan to Mr. William J. Sterling, both of St. John.

DOWDY-GORDON - At the residence of Rev. L. A. Maclean, Duck Cove, James T. Dowdy to Jess Gordon, both of this city.

OWEN-QUINN - At St. Peter's church, St. John (N. B.), on Wednesday morning, July 3, 1907, by Rev. R. H. Elmer, Josephine, daughter of the late George Quinn, of the North End, to Louis M. Owens, of Fredericton (N. B.).

WILSON - In this city, on July 1, Lewis A. Wilson, aged 14, youngest son of Mrs. James A. Wilson, of St. John.

RODGERS - In this city on July 1, Sarah, beloved wife of John Rodgers, in her 45th year.

REGAN - On July 4, Henry J. infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Regan, aged 7 days.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, July 2. Stmr Yale, 2,312, Pika, from Boston, W. S. Lee, pass and mds.

Stmr Bobo, 2,215, Williams, from Liverpool. Robert Roberts, Co. ballast. Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,264, Thompson, from Boston via Maine ports, W. Lee, pass and mds.

Stmr Yale, 2,312, Pika, from Boston, W. S. Lee, pass and mds. Stmr Bobo, 2,215, Williams, from Liverpool. Robert Roberts, Co. ballast. Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,264, Thompson, from Boston via Maine ports, W. Lee, pass and mds.

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DEATHS

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RODGERS - In this city on July 1, Sarah, beloved wife of John Rodgers, in her 45th year.

REGAN - On July 4, Henry J. infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Regan, aged 7 days.

FOREIGN PORTS

Eastport, July 2-Ard, U S cruiser Des Moines, Boston.

Calais, Me, July 2-Ard, sch Roger Drury, Philadelphia.

Sid-Schrs Maggie Todd, Stamford, Conn. Boston via Maine ports, W. Lee, pass and mds.

New London, Conn, July 2-Ard, schr Orlin, Baltimore, July 2-Ard, stmr Aurora, Chicago (N. B.).

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You can live miles away from a large city and yet hear the finest music in your own home in the evening that you would if you lived in the city, and at very little expense.

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By its means you can hear the voices of the greatest singers of the day in all their beauty, richness, and richness of tone—the famous duets of Caruso and Melba, and other selections.

These wonderful little instruments reproduce, at will, anywhere, music played by masters of the different musical instruments.

They will entertain you with a vaudeville turn, a recitation, a cello song, a band, or an orchestra.

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PRICES \$12.50 TO \$120. Hundreds of new 8 inch records at 40c. each, and 10 inch records at 50c. each. Records are flat round discs that take up little space, and are practically indestructible.

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417 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal

CALCIUM CARBIDE

By using this Carbide you can always depend upon having pure, clean, steady light.

Packed in moisture-proof steel drums containing 100 lbs. each.

SHAWINGTON CARBIDE CO. MONTREAL

WORK ON CHIPMAN SECTION IN FEW DAYS

Engineer Dunn Speaks of G. T. P. Work in New Brunswick.

Guy C. Dunn, district engineer of the transcontinental railway, said Thursday that he expects the transcontinental railway commissioners to come to New Brunswick next week for the purpose of inspecting the line. While he has had no report yet as to the number of men employed between the Quebec boundary and Edmundston, he says they must have about 400 or 500 employed, and they are putting them on as fast as they come along.

Mr. Dunn was unable to say just when a start would be made on the Chipman section, but he expects that it will be in a few days.

The inland revenue receipts here for June were \$25,400.05; for June, 1906, \$29,044.25.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS. I am a woman. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. My explanatory illustrations show, in plain, simple, and easily understood language, what women suffer from, and how to cure themselves at home. I have cured thousands of women who have been cured by my home treatment. I have cured women who have been cured by my home treatment. I have cured women who have been cured by my home treatment.

Just send me your name and address, and I will send you free of charge a copy of my book, "The Home Treatment of Women's Ailments." It is a complete and reliable guide to the cure of all women's ailments. It is a complete and reliable guide to the cure of all women's ailments. It is a complete and reliable guide to the cure of all women's ailments.

Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. O. WINDSOR, ONT.

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Do not let your education go to waste. We will give you a copy of our book "Power to Educate" free of charge. It is a complete and reliable guide to the cure of all women's ailments. It is a complete and reliable guide to the cure of all women's ailments. It is a complete and reliable guide to the cure of all women's ailments.

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