

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

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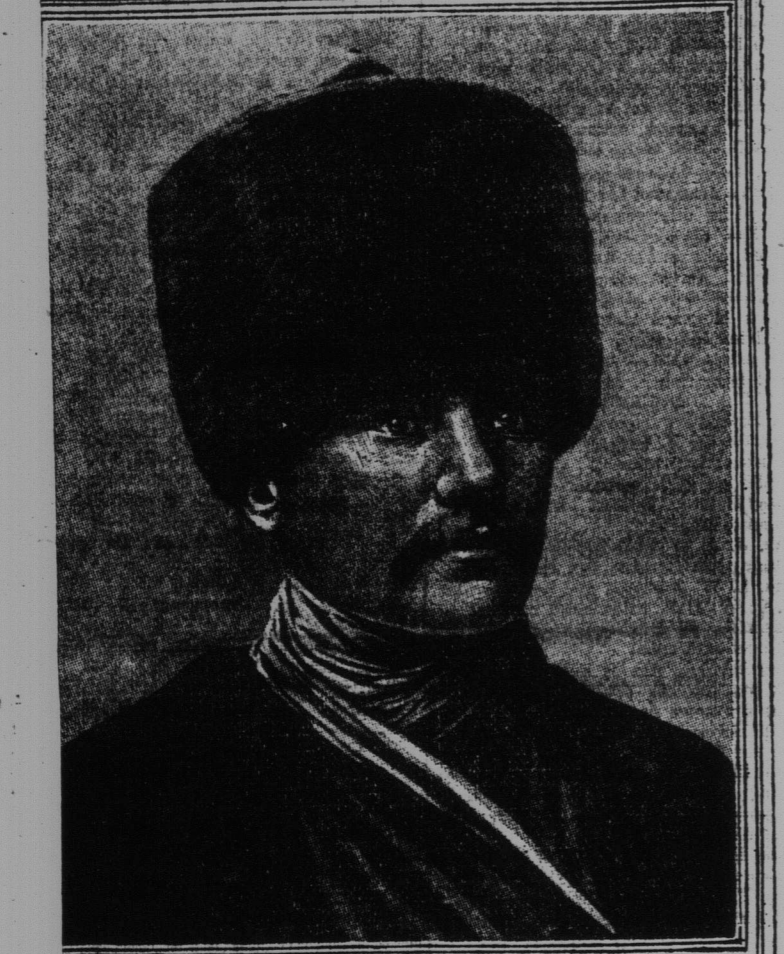
RUSSIANS FACE GREAT DISASTER

Report That Japanese in Force Are North of Mukden

It is said that St. Petersburg hopes for is that Kuropatkin will be able to retreat to Harbin--Gruesome Tales of Valley Heaped With Dead and Dying--Terrible Losses on Both Sides, and Battle Rages.

There was no cessation of the fighting between the Russians and Japanese armies Manchuria yesterday. Russian reports at a distance the tide of battle in the immediate vicinity of Mukden seem to be ebbing. It is most probable that the war crisis at St. Petersburg seem to hope for at present is that General Kuropatkin has succeeded in

RRORIST WHO CONFESSED HE MURDERED CZAR'S UNCLE



THE ASSASSIN OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

publishing his line of retreat in the direction of Harbin. The Russian general has reached Newchwang which, however, has no confirmation from other sources that the Japanese are already in Mukden with a large force and the Russians are facing a disastrous situation. It appears to be a possibility that the Russian line drawn off a portion of the army from the center and sent it to force the divisions engaged in flanking movements.

Everywhere corpses--corpses--corpses. Barricades of Corpses. For two days the Russians had been concentrating a heavy artillery fire on "the hill with the tower" stopping the Japanese sapper work. At 2 o'clock in the morning yesterday the Russian sappers heard a noise at "the hill with the tower." Creeping forward they discovered that the Japanese were heaping up corpses as defenses. The Russian field batteries immediately opened fire and forced a cessation of the work.

At dawn yesterday the Japanese attacked the Russian positions near Ouhnepus. The attackers were severely recognizable as valiant Japanese so mechanically they moved forward and with undying persistence attack and are thrown back. They reported this at 10 in the morning after a preparatory artillery bombardment and reached the Russian trenches, where a bayonet fight ensued. At the crucial moment General Alifff, commanding the vanguard, arrived on the scene with two companies and turned the scale against the Japanese. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Irovetzky, of the general staff, who nevertheless remained at the front.

Toward evening the fight slackened. The Japanese employed an ingenious scheme to deceive the Russian artillery whose shells though having the ranges appear to be exploding in the wrong direction. The officers were about to resort to experiment when the Japanese exploded small mines and even throwing dirt in the air with spears to effect a deception.

Jap Armies in Touch at Tie Pass. New Chwang, March 6--It is reported here that the scouts of General Nogai and General Kuroki's armies are already in touch behind Tie Pass.

Drop Arms and Clothes and Run. General Oku's Headquarters in the Field, March 6, 2 p. m., via Tsuan (delayed in transmission)--Since last Friday night the Japanese left, which is now extending north and south, has advanced several miles. The Russian are retreating and today met his wife, who arrived with her vaudeville company.

FINANCIAL CRASH IN YARMOUTH

W. H. Redding & Sons Fail and Drag Bank of Yarmouth With Them

HEAVY LIABILITIES. It is said that failed concern owed \$400,000, and that bank is the heaviest creditor--Teller of Institution \$7,000 Short by Advances to Reddings.

Yarmouth, March 6--(Special)--The suspension of the Bank of Yarmouth and the failure of W. H. Redding & Sons was the sole topic here today.

Acting upon instructions from the Canadian Bankers' Association the managers here of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal and Union Bank of Halifax have taken over the affairs of the Bank of Yarmouth pending the arrival here of W. E. Stavert, general manager of the Bank of Yarmouth, who has been appointed curator. All the bank officials have been engaged during the day in the Bank of Yarmouth, and little or no information is obtained.

It is a fact, however, that the assignment of W. H. Redding & Sons, which was at the instance of the bank, had much to do with the suspension of the bank. What the firm's liabilities is to the bank cannot be ascertained tonight, but it is estimated that the gross liabilities of the bank and shoe concern exceed \$400,000.

Teller Short \$7,000. It is further stated that the visit here of General Manager Thorne and Inspector McRae, of the Union Bank of Halifax, was for the purpose of making a rigid examination of the business of the Bank of Yarmouth, and not especially with a view to taking it over.

Respecting the shortage in Teller Perry's cash, which is said to be in the neighborhood of \$7,000, it is stated that as much as \$4,000 to \$5,000 was paid to the Reddings. Perry holding the firm's cheques, from time to time.

How far the guarantee company may be liable to the bank is not known, but if the alleged transactions spread over a prolonged period and satisfactory reports were made up to a recent period of the teller's accounts it may be difficult to make the company see its liability.

There are so many rumors about the streets that one hardly knows what to believe. The Redding failure will cripple a number of business houses, but it is hoped not seriously. The factories employed 100 hands, the majority of whom were paid by orders on merchants. This means perhaps many of the local dealers may become direct losers by the bank's conducting the large business.

The Bank of Yarmouth has a capital of \$300,000 all paid up. The reserve fund on the 31st of January was \$22,880. Deposits on call were \$22,880; deposits payable on demand amounted to \$23,153. Loans from other banks were \$34,123. The total assets amounted to \$72,933. The assets amounting to \$22,880. Deposits on call were \$22,880; deposits payable on demand amounted to \$23,153. Loans from other banks were \$34,123. The total assets amounted to \$72,933.

The statement of the bank for the year 1904 showed that the loss for the year was \$1,673.01, and that a dividend was \$19,000 to \$33,000. The directors are Hon. John Lovitt, president; S. A. Crowell, vice-president; Augustus J. Under the Cann and J. Leslie Lovitt. Under the banking out the notes are good and will be accepted by all banks.

The failed firm consists of Wm. H. Redding and his four sons--Edward A., Fredrick, W. H. Jr. and John, and came in from Hebron several years ago, putting up a large wooden building on the corner of Central and Hawthorne streets and equipping it with up-to-date machinery, which they continued to do up to the present time, when they have installed everything in the way of machinery to the fullest in Canada's largest concern. The business, which at first was confined to the provinces, finally extended as far west as Winnipeg.

MAY YOHE REUNITED TO HER LATEST HUSBAND

Montreal, March 6--(Special)--After a separation of almost a year, May Yohe, the music hall singer, who was the wife of Lord Francis Hope, reunited here today with her husband, Captain Bradley Strong, with her husband, the late Mayor Strong of New York.

The couple, it will be remembered, attracted notoriety by their trip around the world and the separation which followed and the charge of the former perjury that the captain had stolen her jewels.

Captain Strong has been in Montreal for a week and today met his wife, who arrived with her vaudeville company.

BEHIND THE BARS AT LAST

Greene and Gaynor Refused Bail and Are Now in Jail

Most of This the American Fugitives Have Given to Quebec Lawyers to Fight Extradition--Proceedings Likely to Last for Weeks--Their Quarrel Patched Up.

Montreal, March 6--(Special)--Today, for the first time since they jumped their bail in the United States and fled to Canada, Gaynor and Greene, indicted for defrauding the United States government, were placed in a cell. The two Americans were locked up in the Montreal jail this afternoon to await the progress of the proceedings for extradition, which are expected to last for weeks. This afternoon Judge Lafontaine sitting as extradition commissioner, decided he had no authority to admit the men to bail and he committed them to the custody of the jailer.

Quebec, March 6--(Special)--Before he left here for Montreal, Colonel Gaynor said that the stay of him and his partner in Canada had cost \$250,000, most of which went to Quebec lawyers to fight off extradition proceedings.

By some Gaynor is reported to be worth \$2,000,000, but in other quarters it is said that his exchequer is pretty well depleted. For several months after their arrival here, both Gaynor and Greene lived in a luxurious style at the Chateau Frontenac. Mrs. Gaynor accompanied her husband, but Mrs. Greene and her daughter traveled in Europe for some months, and only arrived here about a year ago. Then furnished houses were rented. Since their arrival here a bitter quarrel arose between the fugitive contractors, but subsequently the differences were patched up.

MRS. CHADWICK COLLAPSES AND TRIAL ADJOURNS

Took Only Two Hours to Get a Jury, and Good Progress Was Made for a Time.

Cleveland, O., March 6--A complete nervous collapse by Mrs. L. Chadwick, wife of the state, was the result of an abrupt close at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

E. H. Haller, of Oberlin, the second witness called by the state, was on the stand when Mrs. Chadwick, who was very pale, whispered to her attorneys that she would be compelled to leave the room. She passed out quickly, and upon reaching the ante-room sank into a chair in a faint. In a few moments Mrs. Chadwick was revived but she was in no condition to return to the court room and Judge Laylor adjourned the trial until tomorrow morning.

It was an exciting day for Mrs. Chadwick, and she took the keenest interest in the proceedings. When District Attorney Sullivan outlined the case she expects to prove against her, Mrs. Chadwick's eyes did not leave his face for a second. Wm. P. Davelier rose to state her case as she had listened to Mr. Sullivan and apparently with far more pleasure.

The trial made rapid progress today. The jury was accepted within two hours and taking of testimony begun. Twenty-eight witnesses have been subpoenaed by the government and as far as can be ascertained, none have been summoned by the defense. It is generally thought that the attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick expect to secure the acquittal of their client more by means of a feeble attack by the government than through a strong defense.

Eleven of the jury are farmers and one is a real estate dealer. Shortly after the adjournment, the charge on which Mrs. Chadwick is arraigned is conspiracy against the laws of the United States--the conspiracy as defined by the government, resting in the agreement between her and the officials of the Citizens National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, to issue and negotiate certified checks when she had no money in the bank.

PARENT WILL HAVE TO REMAIN TILL INQUIRY IS OVER

Quebec, March 6--(Special)--Investigation into the charges against Premier Parent will be granted tomorrow. It will compel the premier to remain in office until the committee of enquiry are through with its labors and renders a decision.

NEW YORK FACES ANOTHER STRIKE

Employees of Subway and Elevated Roads Threaten to Go Out

Street Lines Unequal to Handling the Vast Crowds That Daily Travel--East Side Landlord Demands Baby Tax from Tenants--Dr. Buckley Scores Hall Caine's Books.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, March 6--At this writing, it seems as though the oft-threatened and oft-settled strike on the subway and elevated roads of the city is at hand. Such a strike will affect directly all the great transportation arteries of Manhattan Island. New York has not had a great strike in years.

If the elevated railroads and the subway lines are jammed to the point of suffocation and the street cars are not much better. The diversion of this tremendous traffic to the street car lines alone will cause, of course, an absolutely impossible situation. Unless national labor organizations step in and force the local leaders to terms in some way, the metropolis seems on the verge of the most troublesome and the most disastrous strike of its history.

Ever since the subway was opened, in fact before it was opened, there has been a strike talk. There have been conferences and crises and settlements galore. Every time the employees have appeared to win, they say now that they have been busy with the strike talk. The strike talk has been steadily increasing, and they have seemed to win, they have actually lost.

Both sides seem to be well prepared for the strike. The Interborough company bought about 500 men here, and before the company could begin to effect an adequate operation of the elevated and subway lines workers in that force. The public will be especially chary of using the subway in time of strike.

A subway employee said today: "If Hell tries to run the city here, it will be the worst of the worst amazes in the history of railroading." The police of New York are especially able in quieting the mob disorder and they have to be especially ready for use, but violence must be expected.

The Interborough company says that it is tired of giving into the men and that the men are tired of giving into the company or the men run the road. The employees' grievances as expressed in the strike talk, do not especially apply to the public. More pay and shorter hours are the chief things as usual.

The smallest wage on the lines is that of the negro porters who sweep the cars and they get \$1.25 a day. Guards whose sole duty consists in opening the doors of the cars and calling the names of the stations, get \$1.85 a day. Ticket choppers get a lower wage, and passenger porters, who are the lowest paid, get \$1.50 a day. Ticket agents who shove out the tickets and take in the nickles get \$2 a day.

The minimum pay for a motorman is \$3.50 a day and most of them get more. The day is about nine hours, although it is a disputed point, the men alleging that they work for ten hours. An increase of ten per cent for everybody except the motorman is demanded as well as at nine hours a day. It shall be the absolute minimum of work with eight hours in some cases.

The New Roosevelt. The local papers since Roosevelt's inauguration have taken up and expanded upon the line of thought indicated by your correspondent on Saturday. The World quotes Roosevelt (probably incorrectly) as saying: "Now I am president in my own right. Look out for me." The Herald says today: "There is now a new Roosevelt in the future just as much as he was when he was an active presidential candidate."

Dr. Buckley's Tribute to the Press. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the best known Methodist divine in the country, is summing up at the Methodist church's meeting today in an address on "The press, religious and secular, as a religious agency," declared that the possibilities of the press for religion were not surpassed by those of the pulpit. In fact, he added, to compete with the press the pulpit must revive the intellectual ability and eloquence which characterized it in former days. At the same time he scored popular novels.

Of a certain kind of religious paper he said: "There are papers which still founded as religious papers and which were willing to accept patronage as such, but which are really unorthodox schemes for the destruction of the church." Dr. Buckley said that "Quo Vadis" had not had a pretense of religion in it, it would have been seized by Anthony Comstock and he denounced Hall Caine's "The Christian" as a story of adultery.

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

DEADLOCK STILL EXISTS AT OTTAWA

Laurier Hasn't Agreed to Western Demands as Yet

Western Members and Government Both Put Forward New Education Clauses, But Don't Agree--Borden Questions Sir Wilfrid--Rural Free Delivery Discussed--Fielding Thanks David Russell for Offer.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, March 6--(Special)--The clauses drawn up by the Northwest members to be substituted for those in the autonomy bills which deal with the system of education in the Northwest are as follows: 1. In and for the province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions: 1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of the act, under the terms of chapters 28, 29 and 31 of the ordinances of the Northwest Territories in the year 1901.

2. An appeal shall lie to the governor-general-in-council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the king's subjects in relation thereto. 3. In case any such provincial law, as from time to time seems to the governor-general-in-council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the governor-general-in-council, on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the governor-general-in-council under this section.

The government has forwarded a clause to the western men somewhat similar to the above but so far it has not been accepted. The west favors the above.

Deadlock Still Continues. There is no truth in the statement published by the Regina Leader as furnished by its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Sifton's resignation was due in any respect whatever to his desire to leave the government for any other reason than that given.

Not is there any truth in the statement that relations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Sifton are other than very strained. The difference between them on the school clause of the autonomy bill and that alone. The only qualification of the bill is that there may have been some friction over the northern boundary of Manitoba.

As the matter stands at the present moment, it is simply a question whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government take what the western members are prepared to support.

More Petitions Against School Clause. A batch of petitions against separate schools for the Northwest were presented to the house today. Mr. Borden inquired of the premier if there were to be any changes in the autonomy bill. There were reports in the press to that effect. He did not approve of debating a bill on its first reading, as was done in this bill and also the G. T. P. If this practice were pursued, printed copies of the bill should be printed two or three days ahead so that the house would be in a position to discuss it.

He suggested that if any changes were made before the second reading they would have them in reasonable time so as to discuss them on the second reading. The leader of the opposition took this opportunity of relating certain reports in which characterized it in former days. At the same time he scored popular novels.

Of a certain kind of religious paper he said: "There are papers which still founded as religious papers and which were willing to accept patronage as such, but which are really unorthodox schemes for the destruction of the church." Dr. Buckley said that "Quo Vadis" had not had a pretense of religion in it, it would have been seized by Anthony Comstock and he denounced Hall Caine's "The Christian" as a story of adultery.

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

WESTERN MEMBERS AND GOVERNMENT BOTH PUT FORWARD NEW EDUCATION CLAUSES, BUT DON'T AGREE--BORDEN QUESTIONS SIR WILFRID--RURAL FREE DELIVERY DISCUSSED--FIELDING THANKS DAVID RUSSELL FOR OFFER.

HON. MR. FIELDING'S THANKS. Acknowledging a telegram in reference to the school question, pledging him the support and influence of David Russell, and his friends and The Telegraph and The Times, Hon. Mr. Fielding replied as follows:-- "David Russell, Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Your telegram received. Thanks. W. S. FIELDING."

Rural Mail Delivery. Papers containing information relative to free rural mail delivery were moved for by Mr. Lenox of the United States. In doing so he stated the United States had largely gone in for rural mail delivery and had found it a good thing. The system was spreading there. Mr. Lenox thought it might be a good thing for Canada.

Sir William Mallock, the postmaster general, said the United States had gone in for free rural delivery a little impudently, he believed, nor wished that the system was being pressed for strongly by every congressional district. The claims were so strong they could not be refused and the bill of expense was mounting as an appalling rate. If introduced into Canada he would be for the same thing would take place here. He would be for the same thing would take place here. He would be for the same thing would take place here.

Provincial Subsidies. F. B. Carroll (Carlton, N. B.), in moving for correspondence between the federal and provincial governments relating to a readjustment of provincial subsidies, put in a plea for an increase in subsidies. He said the cost of the various provincial services had increased their revenues had not increased proportionately. Their greatest financial needs were for bridges, roads and railway subsidies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier welcomed an opportunity of laying the correspondence before the public. In 1887 the conference of provincial premiers at Quebec had asked that the subsidies be increased as the population grew. The government had since received requests from the various provinces for a donation for an increase in that way, except British Columbia which asked for even more. Two years ago the Quebec resolutions had been reiterated at a conference of provincial premiers at Ottawa.

The system of subsidies adopted at Confederation was not as wise as it could be made, but they must abide by it loyally. There were other matters in which the relations between the dominion and the provinces were not satisfactory, such as the fisheries.

Previous to 1899 the conditions were rather satisfactory, when they were disturbed by the privy council's assignment of certain jurisdiction to the provinces, but now the difficulty was to know where the authority of the dominion ended and that of the provinces began.

Speaking for himself, he thought the public interest would be served by resting the fisheries wholly in one authority, either the dominion or the provinces, for himself he preferred seeing them in the dominion. It was a question upon which the provinces might very well be consulted.

Again speaking for himself, he would like to see the subject of subsidies considered at a meeting of the representatives of the provinces. He could not say he would entirely agree with their demands. He would, however, lay his views before his colleagues. The motion passed.

YARMOUTH BARK MAY BE TOTAL LOSS. London, March 6--The British bark Mary A. Law, Captain Wilmot, at Bahia Blanca from Yarmouth (N. B.), which, as before reported, went ashore while entering port ahead and was afterwards stranded, has her bottom badly damaged and under-cargo submerged. The chances of repairing the vessel are considered hopeless. Her deckload is being discharged.

FROM ALL OVER NEW BRUNSWICK

SACKVILLE.

Sackville, March 1.—The academy students gave a delightful skating party on Friday evening. Sackville Citizens' band furnished an excellent programme of music for the occasion. There was a large attendance and the ice was in splendid condition. At the close of the evening hot coffee and cake were served.

Mrs. H. C. Road, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Fawcett at Wood Point. Mr. A. C. Fawcett, of Moncton, is the guest of Senator Wood returned from Ottawa on Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Barnes is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Oulton, Cape Tormentine. Miss Sumner, of Moncton, is the guest of Senator and Mrs. Wood.

Mr. Lawson Smith, representative of a Montreal firm, is home for a few days. Mrs. E. Churchill was called to Lockeport (N. S.) on Monday on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Locke.

Mrs. Fullerton, of Parrsboro (N. S.), is the guest of Mrs. B. M. Fawcett. Miss Jennie Barnes has returned from a pleasant visit at Wood Point.

Mrs. Wesley Wheaton gave a delightful party on Saturday evening. Mrs. Melina Mitchell went to Moncton on Saturday.

Mr. A. C. Fawcett is out again after a severe attack of the grippe. Mr. Roy Harper received a serious wound on the forehead Saturday while playing a game of hockey.

Mr. Chas. Hickson, '06, of the University of St. John, was called to his home in St. John Friday on account of the serious illness of his sister.

Rev. Dr. Stewart is confined to the house with a severe cold. Mrs. Burnham Chase is visiting friends in Woodville.

Mrs. F. B. Black gave a very pleasant tea Tuesday. The tea table, which was prettily arranged with pink carnations and pink shaded lights, was in charge of Mrs. J. M. Baird and Miss Jennie Black, assisted by Miss Hester Wood and Miss Halburton Ogden.

Among the guests were Mrs. D. Allison, Mrs. E. G. Rodden, Mrs. C. W. Cahill, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. B. Ford, Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Fred Thompson, Mrs. P. Ryan, Mrs. Wesley Wheaton, Mrs. J. S. James, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Mrs. H. C. Fawcett, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. I. Goodwin, Mrs. Geo. Steel, Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Mrs. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mrs. Edna Nichols, Misses Emma Treisman, Hattie Cahill, Dora Wood, Hattie Stewart and Eliza Avari.

The residence of Senator and Mrs. Wood was the scene of a brilliant evening on Thursday evening, when their second daughter, Dora Beatrice, was united in marriage to Mr. Mark Edgar Nichols, recipient of the Toronto World.

The ceremony was performed in the spacious parlors, which were handsomely decorated with palms, potted plants and flowers for the happy occasion. Rev. Geo. Steel tied the nuptial knot in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride entered the parlors on the arm of her father, the groom on the arm of Rev. Geo. Steel. The wedding march, played by Miss Florence Webb. She was becomingly gowned in white, hand-made Brussels lace, over chiffon, and wore a tall, white, lace-trimmed hat, and carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hester Wood, and Mrs. Edna Nichols, bridesmaids were pink crepe de chene, and carried pink roses. A. LaFuray, M. P., of Summerside (P. E. I.), supported the groom. After the ceremony dainty wedding refreshments were served in the dining room, which was tastefully decorated with ribbon festoons and daffodils.

The bride received many elegant and valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols left on the Maritime express for Ottawa.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. White, Toronto; Mrs. Daniel, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris, Moncton; Miss Pipes, Amherst; Professor and Mrs. Hammond, Dr. and Mrs. Allison, Dr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Major and Mrs. F. B. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Professor and Mrs. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Major and Mrs. W. S. Black, Professor and Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. B. Trites, Mr. R. A. Treisman and Miss Treuman, Dr. Andrews, the Misses Ogden, Miss Stewart, Miss Jennie Black, Miss Daisy Estabrook, Miss L. Ford, Miss Richardson, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Messrs. Chas. Fawcett, B. Trites and Mr. Day.

The marriage of Walter I. Oulton, of Amherst, and Miss Nellie Oulton was solemnized at the home of the bride, Mrs. Albert J. Oulton, at Bedford, Ontario, on Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Fleming, in the presence of 100 guests. The bride wore a pretty dress of white tulle, and was unattended. Mrs. Walter Hicks, of Sackville, played the wedding march. A sumptuous wedding repast was served after the ceremony. The bride was the recipient of many useful and valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Oulton will reside at Crescent avenue, Amherst.

Mr. Walter Melanson, assistant bookkeeper for the Standard Company, is confined to the house with an attack of measles.

Mrs. Chas. Estabrook will leave for Moncton in a short time to enter the hospital for medical treatment. Senator Wood returned from Ottawa on Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Barnes is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Oulton, Cape Tormentine. Miss Sumner, of Moncton, is the guest of Senator and Mrs. Wood.

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WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, March 1.—Mrs. H. H. Whitman and son, of Lawrenceton (N. S.), were guests of Mrs. W. B. Belyea last week.

Mr. H. H. McCain, Florenceville, was in town recently. Miss Iva Hall was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Denning, Andover, last week.

Mr. Ralph Waite has returned from a visit to his mother at Andover. Mr. Robert Forrest, McKenzie Corner, was in town last week.

Miss Helena Hall, of Richmond, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Percy Triton, for a few days of last week.

Mr. Michael Mulhern, St. Thomas, was in Woodstock on Thursday.

Mr. Benjamin London, Bloomfield, was in town recently.

Mr. W. N. Dyer, Bath, spent part of last week in town.

Miss Elizabeth Hackett, Houlton, is an inmate of the Carleton County Hospital undergoing treatment for tuberculosis.

Mr. Leverett White, of Centreville, was a recent visitor in town.

Albert Street Baptist church, exchanged services on Sunday morning.

Party tomorrow evening, at which Misses Nellie and Lucy Melrose will be hostesses. Invitations are out for a ladies' visit to the hospital for medical treatment.

Mr. Owens, Millville, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Catherine Rankin is suffering from grip.

Mrs. G. P. Hovey, Centreville, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Annie Clark returned from Grand Falls on Saturday.

Hon. W. P. Jones went to St. Andrews on Monday.

Miss Rankin Brown is visiting in St. Stephen.

Mr. A. E. Jones, mayor of Woodstock, is still very ill.

Miss Lou Simonsen, of Centreville, is in town, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Prescott.

Mrs. G. H. Harrison is ill with grip and tonsillitis.

Judge J. L. Carleton went to St. Andrews on Monday to attend court.

Mrs. E. R. Teel is spending a few days in St. Stephen.

Mr. J. C. Hartley took a business trip to Fredericton on Monday.

Mr. Rainford Winslow, Fredericton, is a guest in town.

Miss Maggie Baird is visiting Senator and Mrs. Baird, Andover.

Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Manzer gave a most enjoyable drive, which party on Friday to the charming residence on Chapel street. The guests filled twelve tables and about twenty-five hands of what were played with much interest.

The prizes were presented. Mrs. George A. White, winner of the lady's first prize, was the recipient of a cut glass gentleman's first prize, a cigar case, Miss Jany Smith and Mr. Allan Smith received the consolation.

The guests were: Mrs. D. Allison, Mrs. E. G. Rodden, Mrs. C. W. Cahill, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. B. Ford, Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Fred Thompson, Mrs. P. Ryan, Mrs. Wesley Wheaton, Mrs. J. S. James, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Mrs. H. C. Fawcett, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. I. Goodwin, Mrs. Geo. Steel, Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Mrs. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mrs. Edna Nichols, Misses Emma Treisman, Hattie Cahill, Dora Wood, Hattie Stewart and Eliza Avari.

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morning for Fredericton, where they will be guests of Mayor and Mrs. Palmer.

Rev. Gordon Dickie, of the Presbyterian church, Augustus public lecture on Tuesday with Rev. A. W. Mahon, of the Presbyterian church of St. Andrews.

Mrs. J. Rankine Brown, of Woodstock, and Judge Stoves, attended Misses Strain, at "Hawthorne Hall," for an extended visit.

A game of bridge, which is still so popular, and card players were present on Tuesday evening recently at the home of one of our society ladies between ladies from Calais versus ladies from St. Stephen, and resulted in a victory for the St. Stephen ladies.

Mrs. W. H. Nichols and Miss Grace Nichols have gone to New Bedford (Mass.) to visit friends.

Miss Minnie King, who has been visiting in Calais, has returned to her home in Robbinston (Me.).

Mr. Frank L. Lee has returned from Augusta (Me.).

Miss Agnes Curry, who has been enjoying a pleasant visit with friends in Houlton (Me.), returned to Calais on Sunday.

Harold Purves has returned from a visit to St. John with his relatives.

Mrs. Percy L. Lord has returned from a visit in Robbinston (Me.).

Mrs. William Anderson, of Millville, is the happy parent of a son, and are receiving congratulations on the happy event.

Mrs. B. B. Murray is suffering from a cold this week and confined to her home in Calais.

Mr. E. G. Vroom has returned from the city.

Mrs. Almon I. Teed entertained some lady friends on Friday evening at her residence with bridge.

Miss Margaret Cameron, on Saturday, accompanied her sister, Miss Dora Hanson, to Fredericton. Miss Hanson has been a visitor in town for several weeks.

Mrs. W. F. Todd has been confined to his home with illness for several days.

Mrs. S. Oshman, of Ellsworth (Me.), is the guest of her friend, Mrs. Frank V. Lee.

Mr. C. H. Clerke is visiting New York city this week.

Mrs. Marie Murchie is home again from Bangor.

Mrs. Vesta Moore is visiting friends in Boston.

The "Good Times" Whist Club was entertained this week by Miss Miriam Eaton.

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following is a list of the skaters and their characters:—

Miss Agatha Melanson, Flower Girl. Miss Ella Gilg, Gipsy.

Miss Zita Lord, Shepherdess. Miss Daisy Romeril, Spanish Girl. Miss Mollie Harrington, Ribbon Girl.

Miss Lou Laidley, Gipsy. Miss Aggie Melanson, Tambourine Girl. Miss Kenny, Snowflake.

Miss Stella Lord, Sailor Girl. Miss Aronson, Gipsy. Miss Wm. Spear, Heaped-up Wife.

Mr. A. O'Donnell, Santa Claus. Mr. W. Fenwick, Spanish Cavalier. Mr. Oscar Fenwick, In-shurry.

Mr. W. Gammon, Cook. Mr. J. Pitre, Knight.

Mr. G. Gammon, Soldier. Mr. H. Landry, Soldier.

Mr. Fred Shirley, Aunt Dinah. Mr. Art. White, 1905 Sport.

Mr. S. Miller, Old Maid. Mr. W. Boylston, Gipsy Traveler.

Mr. F. Eltham, Clown. Mr. G. Shirley, Desperado.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Melanson returned to Jaquet River after a brief stay here.

Fredericton, March 2.—The Convalescent Home, which was opened on Tuesday, is regarded as the great social danger of the season, was last night no exception. The decorations, which always convert the grand old building into a beautiful and elaborate beauty, were this year more elaborate than usual and the classical hall of the university wore the garb of fairy land.

Hanson's orchestra furnished the music for a programme of twenty numbers.

Dancing was enjoyed in the main entrance hall, while sitting-out and promenading round seemed to be all over the place.

Among the guests were: Mrs. D. Allison, Mrs. E. G. Rodden, Mrs. C. W. Cahill, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. B. Ford, Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Fred Thompson, Mrs. P. Ryan, Mrs. Wesley Wheaton, Mrs. J. S. James, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Mrs. H. C. Fawcett, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. I. Goodwin, Mrs. Geo. Steel, Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Mrs. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mrs. Edna Nichols, Misses Emma Treisman, Hattie Cahill, Dora Wood, Hattie Stewart and Eliza Avari.

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pointed out, would yield a revenue of \$3,000, which is about the same as the bank pay at the present time. He admitted that the People's Bank was not excessively taxed and seemed to accept it for granted that if any relief be given it would be at the expense of the branch banks.

The managers of the Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank, while considering their institutions taxed heavily enough, said they were willing to pay the additional amount that a license fee would call for rather than go to the expense of fighting any legislation the city might propose.

Manager Manning, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, said he was opposed to any change in the present law, but if a change were made he would rather be taxed on the volume of business than consent to the proposal put forward by the other three branch banks. He stated that the Bank of Nova Scotia did a smaller business here than the other branch banks and presented statistics showing that the

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. The Telegraph Publishing Company, 215 Water Street, St. John, N. B. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the rate of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 10 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. All communications must be sent by post or by registered letter, and addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John, N. B. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John, N. B. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John, N. B. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

AUTHORIZED AGENT. The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, St. John, N. B. Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1903.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY Yesterday in St. Petersburg they carried to the little man who quakes upon the throne of Peter the Great message after message from his captains in Manchuria telling of their retreat before the yellow men of Japan. Six thousand miles from the Imperial palace a mightier army than Russia had ever before sent to battle was seeking and torturing itself from a position chosen and fortified by Russia's greatest commander. The news sent to St. Petersburg indicated that Kurapatkin would be routed disastrously.

The little man received other telegrams. They told of armies of striking workmen in the cities of European Russia, setting the police and the soldiers at naught, drenching the streets with blood, and drenching the streets with blood, and drenching the streets with blood. The little man had still other evil tidings—reports of his spies, telling of new plots discovered and of old ones in which some of the conspirators had been arrested, and of new measures of repression which, somehow, failed to repress. At the front in Manchuria, defeat and threatening disaster at the crisis of a campaign during which there has been no Russian victory. At home, violence and bloodshed and turmoil, the protest of a people disaffected and desperate. In the capital itself, treason and the shadow of assassination over the Czar and all who are powerful within his circle.

The situation confronting the little man in St. Petersburg yesterday was, in many ways, more than that faced by the sixteenth Louis before his people made him captive and sentenced him to death. And what did the little man do in such an hour? He gave his people a little soothing syrup. He called it a royal and clement proclamation, and so it might have been considered fifty or even twenty years ago; but in the light of the great events of the last few months it was nothing more than soothing syrup. Divested of sounding words, the little emperor's great proclamation is to the effect that there shall be no parliament, no constitution, no national assembly—but that questions elected by the people may confer with the council of state in regard to such public measures, may, in short, offer such advice as they shall consider wise. But the advice given by these representatives of the people will, of itself, carry no weight. The Czar and his ministers are in no sense bound to be guided or affected by it. They will consider it. If it runs with their policy, well and good. If not—well, the world can guess what the bureaucrats will say to suggestions regarding important questions, coming from a source they both hate and despise. The great proclamation of the little man offers the shadow but not the substance of liberty. The people might have been flattered by the proposal some years ago, or even before that red Sunday in St. Petersburg when they sought to petition the "little father" and his troops shot them down by hundreds. But now?

The little man's kingdom is in a ferment. His army in China, on the rich soil he sought to steal, is in retreat. His army at home, like the people, is disaffected, uncertain. It is no hour for half measures, but Nicholas the Little has no soul for anything else. A great man might yet restore the crumbling autocracy at home, if he were not able to escape disaster in Asia; a great figure might win back the respect and support of the people. But Nicholas assembles his ministers, tells them he is willing to "shed his blood for his people." The people do not desire that. They only desire that their ruler shall be a man. But in asking that they ask too much. The little man's soul has failed them, and himself, in the darkest hour of the empire's history. There is a weeping at the helm and there is a lee shore near.

THE TROUBLESOME SCHOOL CLAUSE At Ottawa today a decision of immense importance to the Liberal party and to Canada is to be reached by the Premier. Our advisers are that the Northwest members have drawn up an education clause which they are willing to abide by and which they desire to have substituted for the education clause in the Autonomy Bill introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is expected that the Premier, today, will pass upon the suggestion for a compromise made by the Northwest contingent. Their proposal, it is understood, is in effect that the school system at present in operation in the Territories shall be adhered to in the new provinces.

Seemingly this modification will scarcely be sufficient to meet the objections of Mr. Sifton and many more who think, as he does, that the way out of the difficulty which would most commend itself to the judgment of the whole country would be one giving the new provinces complete control of their domestic affairs, education included, from the date of the passing of the Autonomy Bill. There can be no doubt that the trend of public thought is strongly toward a free hand for the provinces in this matter. To give them this free hand would, it is believed, result in a continuance of the present arrangement. At least Premier Haultain, who is expected to become premier of one of the new provinces, is now on record as saying that, while he believes thoroughly in the national school principle, the present system in operation in the Territories has proved acceptable, and "there is no indication" that the new provinces would desire to change it. He has said, moreover: "I am satisfied with the way in which our present system is working out. If I were made dictator tomorrow I would not change it. But to a certain extent that is beside the question. The principle involved is one of provincial rights. We asked to be made a province, with the powers of a province. We did not ask to be a province with a large number of restrictions involved in our constitutional act. That may be only sentiment, but I consider it more than sentiment. And, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier dwelt largely on the conditions in Ontario and Quebec, there is no analogy. Upper and Lower Canada going voluntarily into confederation with certain conditions attached, and our being created into a province with those conditions attached."

The view of some of the leading Liberals who object to the present bill is that the people of the new provinces shall decide hereafter in favor of separate schools, that will be entirely within their right, but that an attempt should be made to fix an arrangement upon them in advance, either for such schools or against them. The question is a momentous one, and the manner in which it has been raised at Ottawa will fix public attention in a remarkable degree upon events there. Public policy and party policy alike would seem to demand that the government recede from its first position in this matter.

GIVE THEM A FREE HAND While compromise is in the air at Ottawa, and while Sir Wilfrid Laurier still hesitates to recede from the position which has lost him one powerful minister and which threatens even more serious defections, it is not too much to say that the common sense of the country has already decided the troublesome question at issue. This decision, we believe, is to the effect that any attempt to impose new restrictions upon the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in respect of their schools must be reconsidered and abandoned. Sooner or later—and the sooner the better—the Premier must bow in this matter to sound public opinion as represented by his dissenting advisers. To ignore the valid protests against the coercive section of the Autonomy Bill would be to wreck the ministry, and divide the party, and worse than all, to bring upon this broad land a period of bitter and destructive controversy the length of which no man can foresee but the effect of which, it must be recognized on all sides, would be lamentable in the extreme. There was, in the judgment of this journal, no good reason why in a measure marking an important milestone in our national progress, there should have been included the clauses which were certain to arouse prejudice and create discord. The question of education in the new provinces—essentially a matter for these new provinces—could have been left to be dealt with by their legislatures. No class in the territories has been suffering from discrimination, and there was no reason to apprehend that the creation of the provinces would inspire the people in them with a desire to oppress any class within their boundaries. It is clear today that were the new provinces given the full powers included in the true autonomy they would arrange their educational affairs without injustice, without scandal and without involving the other provinces of Canada in a controversy which can change nothing but which would create harmful turmoil and bitterness. That the education clause of the Autonomy Bill as introduced will be modified, there is no doubt. Moreover it is plain that the farther away from the original trend of the measure the government goes in the process of modification, the nearer will it approach to the general estimate of what is safe and wise and justifiable as a matter of public policy. Beyond question the appearance in the Bill of a clause which if not coercive has aroused a wide-spread distrust of the section of the act relating to education, and the tendency of the dissenting Liberal members will now be to insist that the measure, as perfected, shall give the people of the new provinces that control of their school policy which they have under the act of 1875, which they see a step farther and wiser of the whole question to the power and wisdom of the new legislatures. And this last mentioned clause would, in the end, prove the wisest, although, if the Western members declare the proposed modification entirely satisfactory to them, much weight must necessarily attach to their decision, since, after all, the people

of the new provinces are the people most concerned. The Bill as introduced proposes a step backward, a course at once unneeded and unnecessary. And what is the modification now proposed? By the Northwest Territories Act a minority may establish a separate school and be exempt from taxation for the school of the majority—the ordinary public school. This has been the law in the Territories since 1875. The question which now arises is: Now that the Territories are to become provinces, is it proper or wise for the Dominion to impose any restriction upon them, new or old, in respect of education? Several leading Liberals—men of authority, too—are on record as replying in the negative. In 1891 when Parliament was discussing the Territorial charter, Sir Louis Davies, now a judge of the Supreme Court, said: "My opinion is now, and has been for years, that when that time comes (the time to erect the Territories into provinces) you cannot withhold from the provinces the right to determine for themselves the question of education in one way or the other. I would be the last to favor this Parliament imposing upon the people here any system of education, either free or separate. I only claim that when a bill is introduced to erect those territories into provinces that bill should contain a provision enabling the people of the different provinces so created to decide what system of education they will have."

In other words, give the new provinces a free hand. Hon. David Mills held the same view. Here is what he said in the House in 1894: "When the people of the Territories, or any portion of the Territories, are sufficiently numerous to constitute a province—when, in fact, they attain their majority in regard to local matters, and when they propose to set up for themselves this Parliament has no right to exercise control over them. It can give good advice, but it has no right to give commands. "When the Territories have a sufficient population to entitle them to become a province, they must decide for themselves whether they will have separate schools or not. "I have my view as to what will be the best decision for them to arrive at, but I must not impose on them my view as to how they should be governed, after they have attained their majority."

These are witnesses whose testimony might well be weighed with care at Ottawa today. And, should the Dominion impose any restrictions upon the new provinces, the chances are that in future the new provinces will ignore them, and the disturbance of public feeling will have been caused for nothing, since, in that event, no government would undertake to compel the people of Saskatchewan and Alberta to bow to dictation from Ottawa. The peace and prosperity of Canada depend that those who are dealing with this question today should avoid, in this legislation, not only coercion itself, but the very suspicion of it.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE This is the twentieth day of the great battle in Manchuria. Since the morning of February 23rd there has been almost uninterrupted fighting, and during the last few days the entire strength of both armies appears to have been involved. In point of numbers engaged, extent of operations, losses, and effectiveness of weapons used, the combat is likely to outrank all previous battles of modern times. The despatches thus far are chiefly from Russian sources or come through Russian channels, and they are marked by exaggeration in some places and by attempts to hide the truth in others. But even in St. Petersburg it is now admitted that Kurapatkin's principal object is to save his army, and that his ability to come off as well as he did at Liao-Yang is very doubtful.

The extensive flanking operations of the Japanese seem to threaten the railroad north of Mukden. If General Nogi should be able to intercept the retreating Russians in the vicinity of Tie Pass, Kurapatkin will scarcely be able to escape an almost unexampled military disaster. It is now thought that the Japanese enveloping movement has been pushed farther than it was at Liao-Yang, and that a stoutly maintained rear guard action may not now suffice to save the Russians from rout as it did on that occasion. The fighting is on a tremendous scale, and the Russians pay tribute to the courage and resourcefulness of their enemy by employing such phrases as "fanatic courage," "sounding bravery," and the like, language which is no doubt justified, and which shows that the yellow men are not to be withstood. The battle may last for many days yet. Whether it will be decisive, or whether there will be another struggle at Tie Pass, as yet is uncertain. But the force under Kurapatkin, which only a few days ago was described in St. Petersburg as superior to that of Oyama, and which is the strongest Russia ever mustered, is unable to check the Japanese advance. The invaders will go to Harbin if it is necessary.

MODIFICATION The Northwest Liberal members have submitted to the government certain clauses which they desire to have substituted for the education clauses in the Autonomy Bill. Early this morning comes news that the government has not yet accepted these proposals, but has made others to the dissenting members, which, in turn, have not been accepted by the latter. There is something like a deadlock, the Western men apparently objecting to any clause which would go beyond the Act of 1875, which simply provides that a minority of the ratepayers, whether Protestant or Catholic, in any district,

may establish separate schools and shall be liable only for such rates as they may impose upon themselves for the support of such schools. This Act does not compel one body in any way to contribute to the support of the schools of another, and does not divert public money to minority schools. As yet, it appears, the government and its dissenting supporters have not succeeded in reaching common ground. While from all sides comes the statement that the education clause of the Autonomy Bill is to be modified, the continued hesitation at Ottawa means that there is still some doubt as to the extent to which the Premier is willing to modify it and also as to how much modification will be sufficient to meet the views of the Western Liberals as well as those from some other provinces. Until the clause has been revised and actually declared satisfactory by the dissenting followers of the government, the party crisis must continue. Moreover, when the Northwest delegation shall be satisfied there is still fair to remain an extensive element dissatisfied with anything short of cutting out the education clause altogether and giving the new provinces complete power to adjust their educational matters for themselves. To take this course would be somewhat difficult, perhaps, but it would leave less chance for trouble hereafter.

Ottawa advices are to the effect that the party following has been and is still deeply stirred by the educational feature of the Autonomy Bill. It is said on good authority that many of the Nova Scotia members declared that they could not face their constituents unless the Bill were substantially altered, and that they signed a petition asking that this be done. There are reports that one or more powerful ministers, in addition to Hon. Mr. Sifton, informed the Premier that they would be forced to resign if the education clause were not dropped or amended materially. That there have been no more resignations indicates that promises have been made to them, and these promises may possibly conflict with the desires of the government's Quebec supporters. Thus it appears that the situation today is one of extreme delicacy. One question recurs constantly in the discussion of this matter, and it is as to why the educational part of the Bill was prepared without the sanction or complete knowledge not only of Mr. Sifton, but of other ministers whose views upon it must have been clear, would be of the utmost importance. This question has not yet been answered, and it continues to be a puzzling one. There is, too, continued wonder as to why the coercive clause of the bill was included, inasmuch as the storm of protest it has provoked must have been foreseen.

Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Mr. Tarte, and others who have discussed the present situation with friends, are understood to have expressed the positive view that the Bill would be so amended as to satisfy the Western members, in which case, it will be argued, government supporters from other sections will have no cause to quarrel with the compromise, since the legislation is for the West and essentially a matter for the representatives of that region to pass upon. This is evidently the view that prevailed in Ottawa last evening, but the Western men had not yet been given just what they are asking for. It is evident that the Western members are inclined to be somewhat suspicious, and that they will narrowly scan the language of the Bill as amended. The country generally, there can be no doubt, would view with favor the withdrawal of the entire education section, and the relegation of the question of education to the proper quarter—the legislatures of the new provinces. In any case the present arrangement in the Territories with respect to schools will not be changed in the direction at first proposed. The country would resent any step in that direction.

NOTE AND COMMENT General Kurapatkin finds little difficulty in "luring them" on.

The despatches tell of one Japanese division fighting for two days without food, and of another which used the bodies of the fallen to build a rampart. These may be exaggerations, but the Japanese are likely to have done either. They think only of winning.

An Irish newspaper of February 18 contains a report of a lecture delivered in Belfast by Rev. A. E. Cooke (Canadian government representative) on Canada. He was urging emigration. He said: "In Canada there were thousands of chances of employment, with wages from twenty shillings to twenty-four shillings a day." Canadians will regard such language as an attempt to lure Irishmen to this country under false pretences. It creates a wholly false impression, and, if the agent has been correctly reported, the government should recall him or warn him.

SIXTY YEARS OLD "Bring on the chloroform, my dear," Exclaimed the heavy sea. "For this must be my final year, I'm sixty years of age."

"Bring on the chloroform, my dear," And do not stop to weep, Nay, do not even drop a tear, But put your jaw to sleep.

"Bring on the chloroform, my dear," And do not leave a sigh, My usefulness is over here, By Jove! It's Good! Good-bye! —Ex.

Expect D. A. E. Open Today. Yarmouth, March 6.—The Dominion Atlantic people are still working away in their efforts to open the route to Digby and a train was going west to Digby and a train which left Halifax in the morning expected to get to Yarmouth in the evening on Tuesday morning. There was a light fall of snow on Sunday night, but not enough to interfere with progress on the road. The Yarmouth came from Digby on Saturday night and brought Friday's Halifax mails, which had been sent to St. John.

Mrs. Thompson—John, I'll need five shillings 'th' day. I'm gump 'th'as the toon 'th'as the open shillings. Thompson—Great Scott, woman! D'ye think I'm made o' money? Well, y' wud a sum like that, 'y' shoud be four-an'-twenty coors' nois. —

You can lead your landlord to your house, but you can't always make him repair it.

SUNDAY NIGHT BREAK AT WOODSTOCK Burglars Entered Stores of G. W. Vanwart and the I. X. L. Concern, Getting \$75 Worth of Watches. Woodstock, N. B., March 6.—(Special)—Between the hours of 10 o'clock last night and early this morning thieves entered the store of G. W. Vanwart by the back door but so far as is known carried off nothing, although a sum of money was in the cash drawer. They then tried off the staples from the outside door of the I. X. L. store adjoining, broke the glass and opened the back door.

F. D. Sneider, the manager of the store, which is a branch of a large concern doing business in Woodstock, states that the thieves secured watches to the value of \$75, leaving a few of the cheaper ones in the showcase. The authorities are at work on the robbery but no arrests have yet been made.

GRIP EPIDEMIC ON GRAND MANAN Castala, Grand Manan, N. B., March 5.—An exceptionally severe epidemic of the grippe of a very severe type, prevalent all over the island of Grand Manan, especially Seal Cove. The disease is affecting all ages and the doctors are working day and night without rest. A rough estimate would place the number at 200; pneumonia is complicating a great number of cases. Wellington A. Graham, undertaker, is the only family reported so far, he having succumbed to the prevailing disease Sunday afternoon after an illness of only eighteen hours. He was a man who was well and very favorably known throughout the island, being the undertaker here for years, succeeding his father in the business. He leaves a wife and seven children.

GOOD WORDS. Discussing Mr. Sifton's resignation and the causes leading to it, the Montreal Star says: "However, the future will tell the tale, in connection with this whole affair is that it may distract the country at a critical time in its development with a race and religion cry, which is obviously anything better than racial discord. Left to ourselves, all sections of our population can live together in peace and friendly understanding. The French-Canadian and the English-Canadian are good citizens and good neighbors. It is only when roused by agitators that they, like those of other races, follow the heart where the head would not lead. It may also be said that the vast majority of the English-speaking people in Canada desire chiefly a better development, harmony, peace and good will, and to see their fellow-Canadians of French origin working with them for the progress and prosperity of the country. But we are all susceptible to the machinations of agitators—hot-headed politicians—who are too ready to seek fame and power by any path. In this regard, neither race nor language is the other. There are English as well as French "champions" who risk setting fire to the national structure in order to smoke out of the national nest a few of their own kind. It is in crises like the present that they ride the storm; and it is, therefore, in crises like this that the ordinary citizen, patriotic citizen should be on his guard."

BETTER DROP IT. (Montreal Witness). What would happen under subsection 3 of the separate school clause of the present autonomy bill is another matter. This clause is calculated greatly to encourage separation, as it sets forth that "in the appropriation of public money for the support of schools in suitable shares or proportion." It is this subsection that has aroused the strongest opposition, as going beyond the bounds of precedent. It is this subsection, they say, that the Government is about to drop or greatly modify. It would be very much better for the Government, however, if it were to eliminate the education section of the bill altogether. Under the terms of the Act of Confederation, the control of education comes under the jurisdiction of provinces, and if the Federal Government dicates in this matter, not only will it find its own troubles increase, but it may depend upon it that the provinces will insist on this right as Manitoba did. Speaking in the Senate in 1875, in favor of the Separate School clause in the Northwest Territories Bill, the Hon. Mr. Miller made a great point of the fact that "this policy had been applied to Manitoba. And who can deny," he said, "that that course had been wise, and would save that province from all the discord and bitter agitation through which the other provinces were either passing or had already passed." How soon this prophecy was to be fulfilled we all know, and if we may take Manitoba for a precedent, then would the Separate School legislation of the present Government be the seed out of which would grow a heavy crop of troubles in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Calvin Austin Loses Appeal to Ottawa. Ottawa, March 6.—The Supreme Court this morning gave judgment dismissing with costs the appeal in the case of the steamer Calvin Austin vs. Lovitt. This was the suit of the Yarmouth barque Reform against the Calvin Austin and the decision sustains the judgment in favor of the Reform.

WYNDHAM RESIGNS CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND Balfour Says Recent Controversy Was the Cause—Irish Unionists Joyful Over the Result. London, March 6.—Premier Balfour announced in the House of Commons today that Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary of Ireland, had resigned. The Premier said he had been unable any longer to withstand the appeals of Mr. Wyndham to be allowed to resign. Mr. Wyndham did not believe that he would be able at the present time to support all the labors and anxieties of his great office, but his principal reason for resigning was the fact that the recent controversy inside and outside the house had greatly impaired, if not altogether destroyed, the value of the work he had performed as chief secretary for Ireland. Mr. Balfour added that he did not propose to enter into the merits of the controversy, although there were features on which he had very strong opinions. Mr. Wyndham alone was the judge as to the effect it had upon his usefulness. The Premier regretted that Mr. Wyndham was not present to explain his position personally in accordance with custom but Mr. Balfour hoped he might soon be in a position to do so.

One Came Out After The Other. Suffered with Boils for Six Months. Mr. Elje Bazileau, Meadowside Station, Ont., tells of his experience with Boils and Burdock Blood Bitters. He says: "In the Spring of 1899 I was continually troubled with boils—one coming after another for about six months. I suffered terribly, and was in a very bad condition. In August I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and began to feel better after taking it. I kept on until I had used five bottles, and can truthfully say that I was cured, and have remained so ever since. I have not had the least sign of a boil."

There is nothing like Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, indigestion, or any trouble arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. ENDLESS CHAIN SEEKS MISSING MAN New Rochelle, N. Y., March 3.—Thousands of members of the Royal Arcanum all over the state of New York have started an endless chain of letters and circulars with a view of trying to find John William Ferguson, a prominent resident and yeoman of New Rochelle, who disappeared on Jan. 11, last, and has not been seen or heard from since. Whether he is insane or has met with foul play is what his relatives and brother lodge members would like to know. Secretary George T. Davis of Hargeton Council, Royal Arcanum, of New Rochelle, of which Mr. Ferguson is a member, has started the chain of circulars in the hope of getting some trace of the missing man. The circulars contain a picture of Mr. Ferguson and a description of him. An appeal has also been made to every Royal Arcanum lodge in the United States to join in the search. On the day Mr. Ferguson disappeared he started for New York and was last seen in Grand Central Station. Mr. Ferguson, who belonged to the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was the owner of an artificial ice plant at Pelham, in which it is said he lost considerable money, and this loss affected him. To add to the sorrow of the family a New Rochelle bank has started proceedings to foreclose a mortgage on the Ferguson residence. In Parliament at 20. London, March 4.—An interesting incident of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was the promising maiden speech of vicarous Turpin, who is not yet 21 years of age. He was warmly congratulated by many members, including Sir Edward Grey who complimented him on sharing the record with the boy premier, William Pitt.

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There is nothing like Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, indigestion, or any trouble arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. ENDLESS CHAIN SEEKS MISSING MAN New Rochelle, N. Y., March 3.—Thousands of members of the Royal Arcanum all over the state of New York have started an endless chain of letters and circulars with a view of trying to find John William Ferguson, a prominent resident and yeoman of New Rochelle, who disappeared on Jan. 11, last, and has not been seen or heard from since. Whether he is insane or has met with foul play is what his relatives and brother lodge members would like to know. Secretary George T. Davis of Hargeton Council, Royal Arcanum, of New Rochelle, of which Mr. Ferguson is a member, has started the chain of circulars in the hope of getting some trace of the missing man. The circulars contain a picture of Mr. Ferguson and a description of him. An appeal has also been made to every Royal Arcanum lodge in the United States to join in the search. On the day Mr. Ferguson disappeared he started for New York and was last seen in Grand Central Station. Mr. Ferguson, who belonged to the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was the owner of an artificial ice plant at Pelham, in which it is said he lost considerable money, and this loss affected him. To add to the sorrow of the family a New Rochelle bank has started proceedings to foreclose a mortgage on the Ferguson residence. In Parliament at 20. London, March 4.—An interesting incident of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was the promising maiden speech of vicarous Turpin, who is not yet 21 years of age. He was warmly congratulated by many members, including Sir Edward Grey who complimented him on sharing the record with the boy premier, William Pitt.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905.

NO ESCAPE FOR KUROPATKIN

Japs Turn His Right and Draw Him Into Small Circle

Nogi's Force in Full Tilt for Tie Pass to Cut Off Retreat—Battle Raging Fiercely Within Five Miles of Mukden and Carnage on Both Sides Awful—Japs Use Dead for Barricades.

St. Petersburg, March 6. 3.25 a. m.—The fate of General Kuropatkin and his army hangs in the balance today, depending on the result of the fighting almost in the outskirts of Mukden.

According to latest reports this morning the fighting went well for the Russians who beat back the wave that threatened to roll over Mukden as it had over the fortifications of Port Arthur; but nothing is known as to what is going on behind the line of breakers, whether part of General Nogi's force is in full career for the Pass or whether the Japanese have staked all in a cast against Mukden.

The imminence of the peril on the west wing has withdrawn attention from the operations on the center and left, where the fighting has been extremely heavy, and on the left especially, where the Japanese gains are sufficiently great to cause apprehension to themselves.

Military critics here point out that the

THE MAN WHO IS HAMMERING KUROPATKIN'S CENTRE



GENERAL KUROPATKIN

Japanese have put themselves in a critical position by the extreme extension of their lines, laying themselves open as they did at the night of March 3. The night of March 3 the enemy made four determined attacks against our position at Housantopuzin and Tangshiatun, all were entirely repulsed.

"In the district of the railway our force is continuing fierce attacks and has occupied the district of Wuchenying, five miles west of Shakhe village and Laishouan, three miles northwest of Wuchenying, and Shihouan, the terminus of the new railway constructed by the Russians.

"The force on the right of the Hun River is dislodging the enemy northeast of Shiojeok, which is between the Hun and Liao rivers and has advanced north. This force carried the enemy's defence line between Chantana and Shufangang, and pursued the enemy fiercely. The line now is between Wochiao, fifteen miles southwest of Mukden and Taitse.

"During a previous engagement the enemy's casualties were heavy. The spoils we captured were great. No time to investigate. We captured large quantities of provisions at Wuchenying and Shufangang, a clothing depot at Tahantai."

Estimate of General Kuropatkin's force between Shakhe and Tie Pass, prepared here, give a total of 335,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry and 35,000 artillery, with 1,045 guns. This estimate does not include the troops at Vladivostok and other garrisons, the grand total of Lake Khasi is estimated at 700,000 men.

Japs Within Five Miles of Sacred City.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The advanced guard of the Japanese left army was within five miles of Mukden station Saturday, according to a telegram from General Kuropatkin, given out today. Other Japanese captured Suohuzia and Lanchampia the same day, while their attacks on Putloff Hill and thirteen fierce assaults on Kandolesan were repulsed.

The commander-in-chief's despatch, which is dated March 4, is as follows:

"Friday night was quite on the western flank. On Friday a detachment of our forces on the Mukden-Simintin road were and fought a body of the enemy, advancing from the westward. Gun fire has been audible since morning in the direction of Suohuzia.

"All is quiet on the center, except in the Shakhe zone, which the Japanese attacked during Friday evening, creeping up to the wire entanglements of our fortifications and hurling hand grenades. The attackers, however, were soon repulsed with our succeeding in damaging the entanglements.

"The Japanese guard during Friday evening continued its attacks on Kandolesan and the tenth attack was repulsed at 4 o'clock this morning. Japanese corpses are piled high against our earthworks.

"The enemy's attack against the Gatou

Awful Carnage.

A feature of all accounts of the fighting reaching St. Petersburg is the emphasis laid on the aerial carnage. There is reference after reference to dead piled high on the ground over which an attack was delivered, strewn with broken weapons, almost hidden amidst the carnage. There is reference by the Japanese to construct hasty entrenchments. The Russian losses on both flanks are conceded to be enormous, but it is claimed that the defenders of the center suffered comparatively little by the Japanese bombardment and beating off the Japanese attack.

The attacks delivered by General Nogi's forces were marvellous in view of the forced marches which they made for six days, recalling the records of Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry." They entered the battle with the greatest dash and fought day after day with vigor; but those of them who were taken prisoners dropped to the ground utterly exhausted and hardly able to speak. They had not eaten for two days, which accounts in part for their utter fatigue.

General Kuropatkin's line of communications has not been touched, though it is in extreme jeopardy. His right flank is bent so sharply backward that it may necessitate the abandonment of the Putloff and Noyzeng hills, to which the Russians are still firmly clinging.

The Russian left also has been so sharply repulsed that a correspondent compares the entire position to the letter C. The Japanese possibly are pushing northward at tangents with both flanks.

A hopeful sign is the postponement until tomorrow of the grand council of war which was to have met at Tamsiao-Soh today. This lends color to reports that the general situation has somewhat improved. The council was called to discuss the retirement on the Pass; but the action of the Japanese has made a successful retreat far more difficult than that at Liao Yang, where but one flank was rolled back.

A flood of despatches came through today, but they were mostly old, referring to the fighting on the left flank and General Linewitch's losses.

Oyama Captures Big Spoils.

Tokyo, March 5, 2 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama in continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army

FAIRVILLE NEXT WEEK

New Junior Section of Templars of Honor and Temperance in Carleton Instituted.

La Tour Section, No. 3, Junior Templars of H. and T., was instituted in the Temperance Hall, Carleton, Monday night by Dr. W. F. Roberts, G. W. T. assisted by G. T. G. Blewett, P. G. W. T., Wm. Blewett, assistant G. W. R. S. E. Logan, D. M. W. T., and F. S. Purdy, of Fraternal Temple.

The section starts with a membership of thirty-five. Officers were elected and installed by the G. W. T. as follows: Wm. Smith, governor; John B. Byles, first assistant governor; Hunter Parsons, second; G. T. G. Blewett, P. G. W. T.; Wm. Blewett, assistant G. W. R. S. E. Logan, D. M. W. T., and F. S. Purdy, of Fraternal Temple.

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BIBLE AND ADDRESS

Presentation to James Keys, Superintendent of Silver Falls Methodist Sunday School.

At the residence of Messrs. Joseph and Young, Silver Falls, last Wednesday evening the members and friends of the Methodist Sabbath school, of that place, came together in a social way. A very enjoyable evening was spent and an excellent supper provided by the ladies of the congregation.

The principal event of the evening was the presentation of an address and a Bible to James Keys, superintendent of the school. This came as a surprise to Mr. Keys, as anything of the kind was unknown to him. He replied in very appropriate and feeling terms. The following is a copy of the address:

To Mr. James Keys: Dear Sir and Bro.—We, the members and friends of the Silver Falls Methodist Sunday School, have a great pleasure in presenting to you an expression of our appreciation of your services as superintendent of this school and your interest in the school and your kind and helpful words to the members of this school. We are glad to know that in spite of the new work and the many other duties which you have to perform, you still find time to devote to our school. We esteem your work very highly and are proud to have you as our superintendent. We wish you and Mrs. Keys many years of happy and useful life, with kindest regards to your wife and children.

SUDDEN DEATH

Coroner Notified That Mrs. James Donovan, of Golden Grove, Fell Dead in Yard.

Coroner D. E. Berryman was notified late Monday night by telephone that Mrs. Elizabeth Donovan, wife of James Donovan, of Golden Grove, had dropped dead in the yard of her home. No particulars were given.

Mrs. Donovan was a daughter of Dennis McCourt. She is survived by her husband, a son, and a daughter. Mr. Donovan is a carpenter and makes inquiries in the yard.

THE GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE OF 1825

REVIEWED BY PROF. GANONG, WHO FINDS AREA BURNED WAS 400 SQUARE MILES

The following paper by Prof. Ganong was recently read before the Natural History Society, entitled "On the limits of the great fire of Miramichi, 1825."

Some observations upon the extensive burnt country at the head of the north-west and other branches of the Miramichi, together with some attempts to determine the rapidity of natural reforestation of our burnt lands, have led me to attempt to determine the limits of the great Miramichi fire, which occurred in 1825.

The best extant account of that fire is by Robert Cooney, who was living near Newcastle at the time, and who describes it elaborately, and somewhat luridly, in his History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé of 1832. But his references to its extent are unsatisfactory. In one place (page 66) he mentions the approach of the fire from the northwest, Miramichi, whence it extended, apparently, to the Bartibog.

Cooney's Estimate of Devastation.

Later (page 68) he says the entire northern side of the river from the Bartibog to the Neakwak, a distance of over 100 miles, and an area of nearly 6,000 square miles, became enveloped in an immense sheet of flame.

In yet another place (page 70) he says that the whole cultivated parish of Ladlow (including in 1825 all of Blissett and Blissett), with Newcastle, Douglastown, Moorfields, Bartibog, Nappan and Gaspé, including some 400 square miles of settled country, were a burnt waste.

Cooney's references thus pertain chiefly to settled districts, and he gives us little idea of the extent of the forest land burnt over. Seeking further information upon this point, it occurred to me that an observant and well-informed lumberman, thoroughly acquainted with the Miramichi country, would probably know, in part from tradition and in part from the age of the trees growing there, the approximate limits of the great fire. Accordingly I wrote to E. Hutchinson, of Douglastown, well-known as one of the leading lumbermen of the Miramichi, and placed my problem before him. He has had the pleasure to reply fully. He gives it as his opinion that the extent of the fire has commonly been greatly exaggerated; that, for instance, was only partially, if at all, burnt, and that the limits of the fire were about Portage River south to the main Miramichi, and from the northwest east to Bartibog.

His evidence is derived from the relative ages of the timber trees cut within and without those limits. When I called his attention to the positive statements of Cooney, seeming to show a much greater extent for the fire, he replied that he was aware of this discrepancy, but that his judgment was based upon the unreasonable testimony of the age of trees standing on the areas in question, and that, while the matter is somewhat complicated by the occurrence of later local fires, it is possible to trace the limits of the great fire with some accuracy in this way.

He called attention to the well-known fact that Chatham was not burnt, and adds that the occurrence of abundant and large oaks along the south side of the Miramichi, including Cairns River, Barnaby River, Black River and Napan, show that there could have been no extensive fires at that time south of the river at all, and that if the great fire did cross the river at all, it must have been only locally and without doing any material damage to the woods.

Further, since much of Derby, together with the basin of the Renous, Dungarvon and Bartholomew's Rivers have all produced immense quantities of logs much older than could have grown since the great fire, there could have been no extensive burning in that region as Cooney implies. The same is true of the districts east of the Bartibog.

With reference to the age of these logs, he adds: "Black spruce, which is our principal export, does not make logs 24 or 25 years under 100 years, and I have counted 260 rings on a black spruce. The white spruce and pine grow quite twice as fast."

THINKS 400 SQUARE MILES WAS BURNED.

Summarizing the facts so far available, they appear to show that the great fire destroyed completely an area of some 400 square miles, about as mapped by Mr. Hutchinson, and that it probably crossed the Miramichi east of Chatham and did some damage to the settlements on the lower Napan and Black Rivers, but without involving the forest to any considerable extent. Further exact information upon this subject, which is important from both scientific and historical standpoints, would be very welcome.

RUSSIANS FACE GREAT DISASTER

(Continued from page 1.)

ing in great disorder. The Japanese extreme left is now fifteen miles northwest of Mukden and is advancing rapidly. The escape of the main Russian force seems impossible. It is already estimated that the Russians have lost over 10,000 men. The Russians are throwing away their arms and retreating in order to facilitate their escape.

Russians Recapture Trenches.

General Rennenk Ampf's Headquarters, March 5, night, via Mukden, March 6.—Attacks by the Japanese today near Putloff and the forces of General Linawara were repulsed with heavy losses to the Japanese. The Russian left has been advanced slightly, and several of the Japanese trenches have been taken after fighting with the bayonet.

STRIKE GILT GROWING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—More than half the workmen of St. Petersburg are out on strike again today. The Schidlovski mixed commission has been paralyzed by the refusal of the men to participate in a conference with representatives of the employers and therefore M. Schidlovski has practically discontinued his attempts to settle the questions at issue upon the projected basis.

Terrific Losses.

St. Petersburg, March 6, 2.57 p. m.—The Associated Press has just learned that General Kuropatkin has launched a blow at Field Marshal Oyama's left center, just east of the main Russian position. Kurpatkin's losses in killed and wounded up to last night, are placed at 23,500. Oyama is believed to have already lost 40,000 men. The Japanese army, according to the prisoners, is greatly exhausted. They repeat the statement that some of General Nogi's men have not had any food for two days.

NEW YORK FACES ANOTHER STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

An east side landlord has raised a tremendous hubbub. Because the echoes of the presidential inauguration of the great city of New York, the Dominion Grocers' Guild, is putting in practice a law of increasing its rents by levying a "baby tax." He raised his rents fifty cents a month for each baby, and gave his tenants to understand that each succeeding visit of the stork would mean an extra half dollar a month rental.

The cry that has gone up has shaken the profits of a dozen families married and out to court today from one of his tenants, accompanied by a regiment of officers to seek the protection of the law. One good lady said her rent had been raised \$2 because twins came to her. She protested that in any event it should have been only the regular fifty cents. "For why," she exclaimed, "for how could I tell it was twins to be?"

The judge doesn't see exactly how he is going to regulate the price of rents, but he refuses to sanction eviction proceedings against the tenants who wouldn't pay the "baby tax."

RIVER STEAMER CAPTAINS.

It is said that Captain Andrew Norwood, in command of the Crystal Steam, will change this year to the Beatrice E. Waring, and Captain A. L. Postman, who was in command of the Waring last year, will retire. It is also said that Capt. Geo. Perry, of the Aberdeen, will command the Crystal Steam.

MILL NEAR WELSFORD BURNED.

The steaming mill at Bardons's Siding, near Welsford, owned and operated by Taylor & White, the local coopers firm, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night. The mill was built but two years ago. It was fitted with the best machinery. The property was uninsured but it is probable will be rebuilt at once.

THE POINT WHERE LOVE SHOULD HALT

There are few of us who do not admire and applaud the girl who is constant and true—no matter what the circumstance may be—no matter what she wins her heart's affection. We wish to read a story of a girl's constancy—how by remaining true to her "Prince Charming," she has overcome all obstacles to her union, and perhaps won back her lover's affections when he was inclined to desert her for the charms and fascinations of another girl. And about this we become acquainted with such a girl in real life we hold up her constancy as an example for all members of her sex to follow.

Somehow, as you read her story, you feel that constancy of this character is so excellent. Not that the girl who refuses to be shaken in her allegiance to a man she loves, and ultimately leads him to a happy life by her trueheartedness, is undeserving of admiration and praise; but the fault lies in the fact that by holding up such a case as a splendid example to their sex many girls get exaggerated notions and ideas as to how far constancy should be practiced in love affairs.

The result is that they are very often foolishly constant. They do not temper their love with common sense. The result is all burn and, and that the limits of the fire were about Portage River south to the main Miramichi, and from the northwest east to Bartibog.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Last Saturday about fifteen farmers came into the market with produce. This was the largest number since the snow blockade. The demand for produce was sharp.

The death of Mrs. Mary Cullinan, widow of Edward Cullinan, occurred Sunday at her home, 112 Charlotte street. She was in her 88th year and leaves two sons and one daughter. The funeral will be at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

It is reported that a party of 200 Odd-fellows will be here some time during the next tourist season. They will come from Boston in the steamer Calvin Austin. The Fredericton Tourist Association are arranging to take them up the St. John river to the capital.

The R. C. R. does not appear to be very popular in this city judging from the experience of Sergt-Major Webber, who has been in the city for about a week seeking recruits for that body. So far he has secured only six and only one of these left departed for the provincial capital. It is likely that to him the sergeant-major will go to Nova Scotia to see what luck he will have there.

The enquiry into the death of Ernest Janssen, killed on the N. B. Southern track at Bay Shore a couple of weeks ago, was resumed before Coroner Berryman in City Hall, Carleton Monday. The evidence of Thomas Mixwell, David Robb, Percy C. Wetmore, Howard Wilson, Nelson Spence, Henry Robinson, John Robinson and Dr. Grant was heard and the court was adjourned until next Friday night.

The Newman Brook iron bridge, which has collapsed twice lately, will now be put out of danger of collapsing a third time. It has been decided to introduce stress piling for the under-supports of the structure and the timber is already on the scene. Work will commence today. The bridge is now in a level state, having been jacked up, and the Lewis concern has effected the necessary repairs to the superstructure. It is understood the "Walk Your Horse" sign will hereafter be made to its duty to the full extent of the regulations.

CHAMBERLAIN SANDAL MONDAY PAID OUT FOR CIVIC SALARIES FOR FEBRUARY THE SUM OF \$7,237.04.

At a general meeting of the Neptune Row Club Saturday evening it was unanimously decided to raise the annual subscription from \$7.50 to \$10. It was also agreed to hold a smoking concert in our next future. Rev. F. H. Smith, president of the club, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

100 WORDS A MINUTE

Marconi Has New Wireless Receiver That Will Quadruple Speed.

London, March 5.—William Marconi, the wireless telegraph expert, in a lecture before the Royal Institution, announced an invention of great importance to the efficiency of his system, which has hitherto been hampered by inability to receive more than twenty-four words a minute, and this only by means of a telephone attached to the receiver. By this method no documentary record of messages was made.

Mr. Marconi said: "I have been able very recently to construct a magnetic detector which will work a relay, enabling messages to be recorded on a tape, and the new receiver is far simpler than any previous wireless telegraph. It requires less attention, and is absolutely reliable. The principal advantage is, however, that the receiving speed is increased from twenty-four to one hundred words a minute." Mr. Marconi hinted at further improvements in receiving that he is elaborating in conjunction with professor Fleming.

HORRIBLE DEED OF CHESTER, PA., DRUGGIST

Chester, Pa., March 6.—Mrs. Isaac Abrams was today found dead upon the floor at the home of her son-in-law, John E. Chatham, a druggist, and the latter's wife was found dying at her mother's feet. Both of their skulls had been crushed in with a hammer. Chatham was found in an adjoining room with bullet wounds in his head. An infant child of the Chathams had been struck with a hammer, but was not seriously injured. Chatham when found had a revolver clutched in his hand.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the library commissioners which was presented to the common council yesterday mentions that the books for circulation now number 10,000; the reference books, 1,439; bound magazines, 1,486; reports, pamphlets, etc., 500; bound volumes of newspapers, 200. The number of registration cards issued in twenty-two years was 6,218. The receipts were \$5,703.94 with expenditures \$5,678.08.

It has been decided to make the library year conform to the civic year and this report is accordingly for the period from May 31, 1904, to Dec. 31, 1904.

Use The Reliable
Kendrick's
Liniment
Always Reliable
Always Satisfactory
Nothing Better

Write (whoso mother has been visiting them for six months)—"What shall I give mamma for a birthday present, dear? Husband—'Suppose you give her a travelling bag.'"

The Pillar of Light BY LOUIS TRACY Author of "The Wings of the Morning"

THIS STORY IS PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE TELEGRAPH IN THIS TERRITORY

CHAPTER III—(Continued)

The fisherman was right. His trained senses perceived a distinct diminution in the volume of snow. Soon they could see fifty, a hundred, two hundred yards ahead.

"Lower away!" cried Ben, and the yard fell with a sharp rattle that was heard thoroughly by Enid and her father.

Constance brought the Daisy round in a wide curve, and Ben got out the oars to keep her from being dashed against the reef.

Enid's eyes were turned towards the gallery beneath the lantern.

"What can it be?" said Constance, outwardly calm but in the assurance that her father was safe.

"Must be a accident," said Ben. "That signal means 'Bring a doctor.' An' there ain't a doctor in the harbor, nor won't he be till the tide makes."

"Five or six days at least, my dear," said the main door as the stones swung back, and Brand leaned out. He was no greeting for them, nor words of astonishment.

"When will the tug reach here, Ben?" he asked.

"The fisherman told him the opinion he had formed.

CHAPTER IV

The Voice of the Reef

There comes a time in the life of every thinking man or woman when the aspect of existence, floating placidly on a smooth and easy stream, suddenly and without warning, strikes outward past familiar landmarks of custom and convention, bolts furiously over restraining rocks, and ultimately, if not submerged in an unknown sea, finds itself again ascending through new plains of wider horizon.

the curtains. We can see just as well and be comfortable. Indeed, the protection of the stout plate glass, so thick and tough that sea-birds on a stormy night dashed themselves to painless death against it, was very welcome.

Brand in the narrow entrance to the light-house, the gravity of their bright young faces was due solely to the fact that their father had announced the serious accident which had befallen his assistants.

Brand was silent as they climbed the steep stairs. Once she stopped and peered into her father's bedroom.

"I suppose Jack will ask me to marry him," she mused.

"What a wretched little ship I must have looked like!" she said.

"I don't care a pin how you looked," Stanhope said, "but you did bring him."

"I shall need some help here in that case, so I will retain the young ladies, if of course you can manage the boat easily enough without them?"

"Well done, Artie," said Brand's clear voice.

"Oh, brave!" murmured Enid. "We will visit you every day at the hospital," sang out Constance.

What a difference up here! The sea, widened immeasurably, had changed the color. Now it was a sullen blue grey.

Brand, adjusting his binoculars, scrutinized the boat.

His signs and tokens were too familiar to him. His defined hollow or mottled throat was part of the prevailing influence of the hour or day. He had heard its voice too often to find an omen in it now.

"I think so. As any rate, only a miracle will enable the tug to reach us before tomorrow, and miracles are not frequent occurrences at sea."

"I know of one," was Enid's comment, with great seriousness for her. Her head was bowed.

"I was younger then," he smiled. "Now I am fifty, and the world has aged."

"Yes, if you insist on accuracy as to the date, I might call it sixty."

"I entered on an active and useful career with no more than a good education," he said.

"I shall be glad to see you," he said.

"I had no difficulty in constructing a diagram which showed the resistance of the wind, the Lapping held on. With wind and sea against her she would have made slow work of it."

"I am glad to hear that," said Enid.

"I remember wondering what on earth it was," mused Enid.

"I am glad to hear that," said Enid.

Advertisement for Johnson's Liniment and Parson's Pills, featuring illustrations of the medicine bottles.

Advertisement for Eddy's Imperious Sheathing "BANNIGER", highlighting its strength and durability.

Advertisement for Chief Lipsett, Head of Fredericton's Fire Department, mentioning his experience and skills.

Advertisement for a medicine, likely for heart failure, mentioning its effectiveness and availability.

Advertisement for a medical service, possibly a clinic or hospital, detailing its facilities and staff.

Advertisement for a business or service, possibly related to shipping or trade, mentioning its long history.

Advertisement for a medical product, possibly a cream or ointment, describing its benefits.

Advertisement for a medical product, possibly a pill or medicine, mentioning its effectiveness.

Advertisement for a medical product, possibly a cream or ointment, describing its benefits.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1903.

ORANGEMEN TAKE ACTION

County Lodge Passes a Resolution on the Separate Schools Question

Reference Also to the Death of E. F. Clark, M. P.—Petition Regarding Northwest School Question in Circulation in York County.

The St. John County Lodge, L. O. A., met in special session Saturday evening, and resolutions dealing with the question of separate schools in the northwest...

Resolved, that the St. John County Lodge, L. O. A., now in session, protests in the strongest possible manner against the people of the northwest provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta being deprived of the control of their own schools and school property...

The resolution respecting Mr. Clark's death was in the following terms:

Resolved, that this St. John County Lodge, L. O. A., has heard with great regret and sorrow of the death of our brother, E. F. Clark, M. P., and past deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of British America...

County Petition

On March 5 a petition separate school clause is being circulated in the city and in the county, it is being largely signed.

At the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, the undersigned electors of the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia, do pray that in granting autonomy to the Northwest Territories...

Grimes, L. O. L., here has passed a resolution denouncing the educational clause in the autonomy bill with this addition: "And further resolved, that we as Orangemen pledge ourselves to oppose any government so indiscreet as to in any way tamper with the present system of school laws."

LARGE RECEIVING TOMB

Fernhill Company Likely to Meet the Wishes of Lotoholders

Idea to Build a Large Vault as the Present One is Filled, and Requests of Lotoholders Cannot Be Met.

It is found that a new receiving tomb in Fernhill is necessary. There have been many requests this winter from lot holders into whose houses death has come during the present season, for a place for their departed ones in the receiving vault now in use, but all the space is taken up.

The Fernhill Company is now looking into the matter with the view of erecting a large receiving tomb, and probably at the annual meeting several weeks hence, plans will be submitted to the lot holders.

The present vault was built as a private one, but later became the property of the company. All the room is now taken up, and the many requests for place there to temporarily keep the dead during the trying winter time lead to the idea of a new and much larger receiving tomb.

This winter has been particularly hard and one case where a path 200 feet long had to be cut through four feet of snow to reach a grave has been mentioned. These things are put forward that mourners are subject to serious danger of illness while attending service at the graveside in stormy weather and waiting until their sad mission to the city of the dead has been accomplished.

The new receiving tomb spoken of would have room for some 180 bodies, and all to be buried during the winter would be placed there until spring. There also would be a mortuary chapel where service would be conducted and protection from the dangers of the outer air would be had by those attending the funeral.

The lot holders ask that it be built and it is believed that it is likely the company will meet their wishes.

LOCH LOMOND WATER EXTENSION BILL

The Loch Lomond water extension bill, to be presented to the legislature, was considered by the bill and by laws committee yesterday afternoon in private session, and was recommended to the council.

TO RE-BUILD I. C. R. BRIDGES

Those at Stanley and Wall Streets Are to Be Re-nosed

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Plan to Enlarge Train Shed and Lay a Fourth Track—Increased Lighting Power, Too—More Baggage Room, and Place for Immigrants.

The I. C. R. management have under consideration a number of extensive improvements to the railway station and approaches in this city.

It is expected that the Wall street and Stanley street iron bridges over the train yard will be supplanted by stronger and more modern structures; a new lighting plant for roundhouse, yard, station and sheds are spoken of; the train shed will be lengthened and also widened so as to admit of an additional track, the baggage room will be also increased in size, and an apartment for the accommodation of immigrants will be fitted up.

A few railway men from Moncton were here yesterday, among them being W. A. Davies, water superintendent; D. Roy Scott, chief electrician; and G. R. Joughins, mechanical superintendent. The two latter were engaged in making an examination of the present lighting system, the railway grounds and buildings, preparatory to submitting their report. Light is at present obtained from the elevator plant but the illumination is not considered as satisfactory as it might be.

While it has not been decided, it is yet very probable that within a few months the train shed will be enlarged. The idea would be to remove every other arch in the side facing the elevator, lay another track, construct the additional roof and side, and lengthen the whole shed by 200 feet, and also increase the length of the baggage room by 100 feet. Years ago, when the station was comparatively new, the cars were all of a smaller type and now and then a long train, but there are changed conditions now.

The space in the station fronting the coachmen stand is looked upon as an excellent place for the accommodation of immigrants. When the general improvements are under way steps will likely be taken to change this into an immigrants' room.

UNITED STATES AFTER THE PAPER COMBINE NOW

St. Paul, Minn., March 6—Answers were filed today in the case of the United States against the General Paper Company, et al, the case being generally known as that against the paper combine.

The General Paper and twenty-three other defendants filed a general answer, the Rhineland Paper Company filed a separate answer, and the Manufacturers' Paper Company of New York filed a general answer. The complaint against the combine showed that the United States was entitled to any discovery or relief from or against this company. The general answer denied the charges, and the defendants deny most of the allegations made by the United States.

The twenty-three companies and the General Company admit, however, that an agreement was entered into in May, 1900, under which the General Paper Company was appointed exclusive sales agent for the other mills for a specified period. The contract was to the effect that the General Paper Company should use the best efforts to keep the various mills in the agreement supplied with orders at the best reasonably obtained prices.

It is denied, however, that the General Paper Company had any authority to arbitrarily set the prices at which paper should be sold or restrict the output of any of the mills.

All contacts for sales secured by the General Paper Company for any of the mills signing the agreement were subject, it is claimed, to the approval of the individual mills concerned.

It is specifically denied that any power was conferred on the General Paper Company which would enable it in any way to be instrumental in restraining the state trade and commerce.

The Manufacturers' Paper Company of New York demands to the complaint. It denies that it became a party to the general agreement in 1902, or that it was a party to a conspiracy to avoid competition with the General Paper Company or of its customers. It also vigorously denies that it is under agreement not to offer paper for sale in competition with the General Paper Company in Wisconsin or west of the Mississippi river.

It is claimed that the United States is clearly not entitled to any discovery or relief from or against it.

The United States has until the first Monday in April to reply to these answers.

65 YEARS AN ORANGEMAN

Henry Galbraith, Dead at Lorneville, Aged 83 Years.

He Was One of the Organizers of Mount Purple Lodge, Lorneville—Survived by Five Sons and Three Daughters.

The death of Henry Galbraith, of Lorneville, took place at his home on Wednesday last. Mr. Galbraith, who was eighty-three years old at the time of his death, was well known in St. John in his younger days, and as long ago as 1844, when a resident in the city, was a member of the Orange Order, No. 1. He was a native of Killeck, County Down (Ire.), and came to this country when seven years of age.

He had been a member of the Orange order for sixty-five years, and was one of the organizers of Mount Purple L. O. L., No. 29, Lorneville, sixty-one years ago. Mr. Galbraith is survived by his wife and brother, James Galbraith, justice of the peace for Lorneville, and leaves three sons and three daughters: Thomas A., of Boston; Samuel and James, of West St. John; William K. and Henry E., of Lorneville; Mrs. W. Seely, of West St. John; Mrs. Alice Long, of Nepees; and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, of Lorneville. Frederick Galbraith, who in December last met his death in Carleton in an accident while working in the C. P. R. yard, was a grandson of the deceased.

The funeral will take place today from his late residence, Lorneville, at 2:30 o'clock, and burial will be made in the Presbyterian burial ground there. The service will be conducted by Rev. L. A. McLeun, minister of the parish.

N. B. TELEPHONE CO. TO BUY DALHOUSIE LINE

Dalhousie, N. B., March 3—The Upsalquitch bridge, on the Intercolonial railway, was inspected recently by Mr. Johnson, inspector of bridges for the Dominion government. He was accompanied by Contractor Malcolm and others. The structure, which is constructed of steel, is situated about twenty miles from Campbellton.

Mr. Johnson said that the structure was one of the best bridges of its kind in the province, and Contractor Malcolm is justly proud of the success he has achieved thus far in his undertaking. Work will be resumed on this line of railway when the spring comes.

The Restigouche Telephone Company will, it is said, sell out to the New Brunswick Telephone Company, and the latter will complete the line from Campbellton to Newcastle, including the town of Dalhousie, and will extend the line to the settlements of Belmont and Dundas, Restigouche county.

More than thirty men are employed clearing here for the erection of the new factory. The number will be doubled next week.

Maine Civic Elections.

Portland, Me., March 6—Republicans were successful in electing chief magistrates except at Lewiston and South Portland in the municipal elections held in eleven of the twenty Maine cities, and obtained control of all except the Saco and Lewiston city governments.

The sharpest contest was at Waterville where the Republicans who lost control for the first time in ten years, elected their mayor by ten votes and carried four of the seven wards.

The mayors elected in the eleven cities were as follows: Auburn—Alonso Q. Miller (Rep.); Bath—Elliott S. Crosby (Rep.); Eastport—Albert Greenleaf (Rep.); Ellsworth—Dr. Alexander C. Hagerthy (Rep.); Gardiner—Charles A. Knight (Rep.); Hallowell—Clement S. Gierde (Rep.); Lewiston—Sam. W. Webster (Dem.); Rockland—James E. Rhodes (Rep.); South Portland—George H. Weeks, jr. (Dem.); Saco—Joseph H. Shaw (Rep.); Waterville—Horace Purinton (Rep.).

In Business Difficulties.

O. D. Hanson, druggist and general dealer, Fairville, is in financial difficulties. The liabilities are said to be about \$25,000. A committee representing the principal creditors has been appointed to inquire into the affairs of Mr. Hanson and report to a meeting to be held in the office of E. R. Chapman Wednesday afternoon at 3 P. M. The committee is composed of Frederick R. Titus, representing the V. S. White Company; Geo. H. Waterbury, of Waterbury & Rising; E. C. Hudson, of Manchester; Robertson Allison, Ltd., and C. T. Nevin, of the Canadian Drug Company. These are the largest creditors, but it is understood there are quite a number of smaller ones. Mr. Hanson conducted a drug business at first, but added groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.

Personal Intelligence.

Captain and Mrs. Pugh, of New York, passed through the city Friday on their way to Rexton, Kent county, where they will spend a few weeks at the home of Mrs. Pugh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jardine, after which they will sail for Liverpool. Capt. Pugh will then take charge of a new steamer for the firm in which he is employed.

Robert Jardine, of the Royal Bank of Canada, of this city, has been transferred to Pictou (N. S.). He left Friday to take up his new duties. His many friends will be glad to hear of his promotion.

LIKELY TO FIX SCHOOL MATTER

Attorney General Pugsley Speaks of Situation in Ottawa

A Telegraph reporter had an interview last evening with Attorney General Pugsley, who returned from Ottawa Saturday, relative to the political situation there and other matters of interest. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he was in Ottawa at the time of Hon. Mr. Sifton's resignation. Mr. Sifton's action naturally caused a great deal of excitement about the parliament buildings and in Ottawa generally.

When asked as to what truth there was in rumors of a proposed compromise, Mr. Pugsley said that so far as he could learn there was a pretty general feeling among the English supporters of the government relating to education in the new provinces, and which provides for appropriation of the proceeds of school lands for the support of separate schools—were struck out it would be satisfactory to the western members supporting the government and generally to their English-speaking supporters. But it did not seem so clear that the French members would take the same view, their contention being that if the minority of the newspapers in a district taxed them they should also receive a fair proportion of the government moneys.

Those in favor of making a change in the bill take the ground that the appropriation of the public moneys between the public schools and the separate schools should be left entirely to the provincial governments to deal with the same as at present.

With the exception of the clause referred to and which it is now proposed to omit from the bill, the provisions of the section are practically the same as were enacted by the Northwest Territories Act in 1875 and which have been in force in the Territories.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that there was a very strong desire among the members of parliament, particularly those supporting the government, that the question should be definitely settled in a way that would be generally satisfactory and it seemed almost certain that a reasonable compromise would be arrived at.

New Brunswick Matters.

It was said there was anything new regarding the proposed provincial subsidy and settlement of the question relating to the Halifax fishery award, Attorney General Pugsley said that such these matters, which were of such great interest to the province of New Brunswick as well as to other provinces, were making satisfactory progress and he thought it not improbable that within a few days an important and satisfactory announcement would be made in regard to them.

Isaac Stevens.

Isaac Stevens, aged sixty-nine years, a timber merchant in Indiana, and a respected resident of Indianapolis, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock after a fortnight's illness, of heart failure. Mr. Stevens had been declining in health for nearly a year, but his indomitable spirit kept him out and about until a short time ago.

He was one of the first connecting links between old Indiana and the Indian town of today. In the lumbering industry he was a particularly familiar figure, having been a trustee agent of leading firms in the industry for many years. He was a member of the Indiana State Bar Association and of the Indiana State Bar Association, and during later years one of his contracts took him to the wooded wilds of the Northwest.

Mr. Stevens was frequently brought into the public eye in matters pertaining to the timber trade, and was a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, and in recent years he was an auctioneer. He was twice married. Two children by his first wife survive. They are Capt. J. W. Gerow, of Lynchburg (Va.), and Frank A. Gerow, of Halifax. His second wife and her four children, who survive are Burton L., Clara, Minnie, and Wilbur. Deceased was noted for a great many years as upright and honest in all walks of life. He will be sincerely mourned for by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. W. G. Myres.

After an illness of two months, Mrs. William Myres, of 83 Duke street, died Saturday morning. She was the daughter of Joseph Bernard, of Yarmouth (P.E.I.), and is survived by her father, mother, husband, one child, and five sisters. F. Mousham and James Ellwatt are relatives. Deceased possessed a most amiable disposition and during her tedious illness was never heard to complain.

Mrs. Mary McLaughlin.

Mrs. Mary McLaughlin died at an early hour Saturday morning. She was the widow of Robert McLaughlin, who died about twelve years ago. Mr. McLaughlin was in this city. His widow, who was 80 years of age, is survived by two sons—N. D. McLaughlin, of this city, and J. B. McLaughlin, who lives in Mexico, and one daughter, Mrs. Richards, who resides on Partridge Island. Mrs. McLaughlin had been in good health until about two weeks ago.

Wife of Y. M. C. A. Maritime Secretary.

Truro, N. S., March 4—(Special)—A telegram received here this afternoon from New Glasgow, announced the death of Mrs. Marshall, wife of Fraser G. Marshall, Maritime Y. M. C. A. secretary, at Partridge Island. The funeral will be Monday.

Mrs. Hugh Lightbody, Truro.

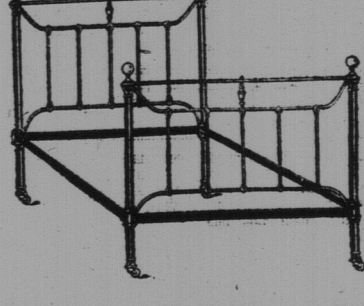
Truro, N. S., March 4—(Special)—At the residence of her son, Robert Lightbody, Mrs. Hugh Lightbody died today, aged 70, after a lingering illness. Her funeral will be Monday at 10:30 o'clock.

THE POPULAR METAL BED

THE BEAUTY, HEALTHFULNESS AND DURABILITY OF IRON AND BRASS BEDS has created a demand for this class of furniture that is continued and great. Other influences in bringing them to the front are their adaptability to odd furniture or "broken sets," their artistic designs and fantastic fashioning. We have an enormous stock in all styles and qualities, prices ranging from the very low to—

For \$3.75—White Enamelled Iron Bed with Brass Knobs, 3 and 4 feet in length; width, good and strong.
For \$4.50—White Enamelled Iron Bed, with Brass Knobs, 3, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/2 feet wide.
For \$6.00—White Enamelled Iron Bed with Brass Rods at head and foot. Brass Knobs also; 3 and 4 feet wide.
For \$6.75—White Enamelled Bed with Brass Trimmings, including a brass rod at head and foot. Widths, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 feet. Other beds in this style up to \$9.00, having bowed ends and shaped feet.
\$10.00 to \$15.00—Handsome assortment of White Enamel Beds in various widths and in a large variety of designs and finishes. Curved Ends, rounded tops, finished metal patterns, etc.
For \$20.00—An all-Brass Bed in 3 and 4 1/2 widths. Corners interlocked. Pillars an inch thick. A very handsome article.
From \$25.00—Very select line of highly lacquered English Brass Beds, with square posts, round posts and many exclusive designs of metal work. The richest and most up-to-date showing of brass furniture in Lower Canada.

THIS IS THE \$6 BED



This is the style of goods we sell for the modest sum of \$6. When you are inspecting the stock ask to see the separate Bureaus, Commodes, Dressing Tables and Chiffoniers.

IN THE MARKET SQUARE BUILDING
MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOWLING BROTHERS, The Largest Retail Distribution of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Coats, Jackets and House Waists in the Maritime Provinces.

\$1.00 if Wisely Expended

At this store during the Winter Clearance Sales will do the work of \$2.00. So many Bargain Events are crowding one another in this store, just now, that we cannot tell you of them all, proper in this space, but the stock of Ladies' Coats is diminishing so rapidly that we will give you a few hints about them.

LADIES' COATS, in Black, Navy, Grey and Mixtures, sizes 32, 34 and 36, worth \$5.00 for \$2.50.
LADIES' COATS, in Black and Fancy Mixed Colors, sizes 32, 34 and 36, worth \$7.00 for \$3.00.
LADIES' COATS, in Black, Navy and Dark Mixtures, sizes 32, 34 and 36, worth \$12.00 for \$5.00.
LITTLE GIRLS' COATS, in Grey and Navy, for ages 4 to 12 years, worth from \$2.50 to \$5.00, now \$1.25 to \$2.50.
Bargains in Winter Blouses, Wrappers, Underclothes, Flannellette Gowns, Hosiery, Dress Goods, etc., etc.
Mail orders will receive our best personal attention.

DOWLING BROS. - 95-101 King St.

OBITUARY

Frank Lucas Reynolds. There will be general sympathy for Jas. Reynolds and family in the death of his son, Frank L., which occurred yesterday at his home in Union street. The young man had been in poor health for some years. After completing his preliminary studies he went to McGill College, but was stricken with ill health before his course was completed, and he had to abandon his studies. He spent some time in Buffalo and then in Philadelphia, but did not improve greatly, and he returned to St. John. Later he took a health trip to the old country, but had to continue it and return to his home during the last few months he had been confined to his bed and gradually weakened.

Mr. Reynolds numbered many friends among the younger population of the city, and to these as well as the many friends of the family, news of his death will come with a severe shock. He is survived by his father, one brother and five sisters.

George W. Gerow. George W. Gerow died Saturday morning after a comparatively short illness, aged 75 years. Mr. Gerow, who was of loyal descent, was for years engaged in the shipping business, but in recent years he was an auctioneer. He was twice married. Two children by his first wife survive. They are Capt. J. W. Gerow, of Lynchburg (Va.), and Frank A. Gerow, of Halifax. His second wife and her four children, who survive are Burton L., Clara, Minnie, and Wilbur. Deceased was noted for a great many years as upright and honest in all walks of life. He will be sincerely mourned for by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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Chatham Wedding. Chatham, March 6—Miss Mary Lina, daughter of the late Ferdinand Gagnon, of Boston, and John Melanson, of Bathurst, were married in the Pro-Cathedral here this morning. Rev. Michael O'Brien, parish priest officiating. The bride looked lovely in a tailor-made suit of white and blue cloth, and wore a crown of white and blue. She was attended by her cousin, Miss May Barry, who wore a becoming blue cloth suit and a blue and white hat. Joseph Coughlin supported the groom. After his ceremony, breakfast was taken at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Melanson, to their home in Bathurst.

G. W. Ganong, M. P., Seriously Ill. St. Stephen, N. B., March 6—G. W. Ganong, M. P., who has some home for a few days, is suffering from a very serious attack of grippe. Mr. Ganong, who is in Ottawa, has been sent for, although his symptoms this morning are somewhat more favorable.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug stores sell the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

here, informant at Folly. She leaves two sons—Robert, I. C. R. driver, Truro, and Frank, of Chicago; also two daughters—Mrs. Charles Harding, of Canton (Mass.), and Miss Annie, of Truro. Brothers of the deceased are Henry McLean, Folly, Ross McLean, Truro, and Charles McLean, Roxbury (Mass.). The sisters are Mrs. Andrew Vance, Halifax, and Mrs. James Gekkeil, Folly.

Martin Ring. Martin Ring, of Carleton, died suddenly Monday at the home of his son, John Ring. Mr. Ring, who was 82 years of age, was sitting in his arm chair, his daughter-in-law being seated about the house. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Ring found him dead in the chair. He was a native of County Limerick (Ire.), and one of the oldest and best known residents of the west side. In addition to the son already mentioned he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. John Donohoe, of Halifax, Mrs. M. H. Danaher, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. R. McDiarmid, of Carleton.

Mrs. Catherine M. Roberts. Mrs. C. M. Roberts died last Saturday at Westwood-Hr., Oxton, Cheshire (Eng.), after a short illness. Mrs. Roberts, who will be remembered by the older people of this city, was the widow of George W. Roberts, at one time a prominent shipbuilder and owner in St. John and who removed to England about thirty-five years ago. She is survived by four sons and one daughter. The daughter is Mrs. McDonald, wife of Arthur McDonald, accountant, of Carleton.

The Telegraph Publishing Company ST. JOHN, N. B.