

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON.—Invitations are out for a dance at Government house on Friday evening, 22nd, in honor of Miss Mackay, the guest of Miss Snowball.

Mr. Osmar, M. P. P., with Mrs. Osmar and son, Master Conrad, will leave tomorrow morning for their home in Albert county.

Word of an enjoyable dinner party given by Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Blair, at which Senator and Mrs. Thompson were guests, comes from Ottawa.

With the proroguing of the house, we said adieu to the members. They will all be missed, for even if not materially socially engaged, they add very materially to the social life of the capital.

Miss A. B. Copp has returned to Sackville. Mrs. Hazen Grimmer, of St. Stephen, came over yesterday to be here for the proroguing of the house, and will stay here till the end of the week.

Miss Fannie Reade, who has been spending the winter here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. Roberts, will leave Friday for St. John, where she will meet her mother, who is returning from England, and together they will proceed to their home in Albert county.

The young ladies of the Hospital Aid Society this evening held a box social and dance in the Church of England hall. Mrs. F. S. Hilliard, acting for the young ladies, made an excellent auctioneer, and a good sum was realized from the sale of the boxes.

They were very daintily gotten up, with just enough of them for two, the young lady who had provided the box and the gentleman who bought it. After lunching together the gentlemen were entitled to the first dance. The price paid for some of the boxes was upward of \$3.

Miss Edith Wilnot was one of a party of Canadians who registered at the big, commodious office, London, on April 5. Miss Sharpe is here visiting her brother, Mr. O. Sharpe, of the Bank of N. B. A. Hon. Senator Work and daughter, Miss Work, left Monday for Ottawa. Senator Work was 100 years and two months old yesterday.

Mr. W. Carman Roberts left Monday for New York, where he has accepted a position in charge of the letters and art department on the Literary Digest. He was accompanied by Mrs. C. G. J. Roberts and daughter, Miss Edith Roberts, who will go to consult a specialist about Miss Edith.

Mrs. Lawrence, of Burt's Orphan, and daughter, Miss Myrtle, are visiting friends in the city. His Lordship the Bishop and Mrs. Kingdon have returned from St. John. The family of Mr. A. H. Hamilton will leave Friday morning for St. John, where they will reside.

Miss Margaret Wilnot went to St. John to be bridesmaid to her friend, Miss Gladys Troop McLaughlin, who was married to Mr. L. W. Barker. Mr. J. J. Winslow also assisted at the wedding, acting as one of the bridesmaids.

After a pleasant visit here with Mrs. E. B. Winslow, Miss Edith Winslow returned home Monday. Miss Josephine left Monday for Fall River, to resume her profession. The prospects are very bright for an enjoyment next week, as Monday and Tuesday are booked for the play The Bonnie Briar Bush, and on Thursday we are to have the Festival Chorus concert, for which great preparations have been made.

Fredericton, N. B., April 22.—(Special.) Large quantities of ice and logs ran by the city today, but at 6 o'clock this evening the river was practically free from ice, except what is piled up along the shores. A jam of considerable proportions has formed at Springhill, between Hart's Island and Kingsclere shore, but to the Grand Pass and channel on the Douglas side are clear, which means that there is now a clear passage between Grand Falls and St. John.

A lumberman, here, says the report lately published that there were 6,000,000 feet of logs in the jam at Macquac was greatly exaggerated. John A. Morrison, contractor for the Corporation drive, states that only 2,000,000 feet of logs were hung up below Grand Falls last fall, and he does not think all of them have come down with the ice. It is estimated that about 1,500,000 feet run past the city today.

Booms will be swung at Douglas just as soon as possible, and the chances are they will be ready for the 40,000,000 feet of lumber now hung up above Grand Falls. Mayor Palmer entertained the firemen to an oyster supper at Lindsay's restaurant this evening, in appreciation of their services in saving his property from destruction by fire.

No less than five schooners, laden with hard coal, recently cleared from New Jersey for this city. They are the big, Frickley, City Miller, Genesie and New York. Malloy, the latter being a three masted. They will take return cargoes of laths for the Gibson company.

It is expected that Palmer's Queen street tannery, the scene of last night's fire, will resume operations either tomorrow or Monday, and run in full swing again thereafter. The loss sustained in last night's blaze has been placed by them at \$1,000, \$800 of which was on the stock, and \$200 on the building.

John Stillwell received word today from Canterbury Station of the death of Arthur Jarvis, the father of Mrs. Stillwell, who was with her father at the time of his demise. Deceased was about seventy years old, and is survived by a widow, four sons and one daughter, Mrs. John Stillwell. The court delivered the following judgments today.

Against one Fred Ronalds for costs of conviction made against him for violation of a very regulations. The minister of marine had remitted the penalty on the petition of Ronalds, and Mr. O'Brien claimed he could not consequently issue a warrant for costs. The court divided evenly, the chief justice and Judges Langton and McLeod holding that mandamus should be granted, and Judges Landry, Barker and Gregory taking the contrary view. The rule consequently drops. Geo. Gilbert supported rule; N. A. Landry, contra.

Allan W. Wilnot, administrator of estate of James D. MacPherson, vs. John MacPherson.—This was an action to recover a balance of account of \$231.68 for goods sold and delivered. The defendant claimed that he had an arrangement with the intestate by which certain promissory notes which he held in respect of the said land should be applied in payment of his bill. The action was tried before the chief justice in the York circuit court without a jury. His honor found in favor of defendant, the chief justice sustaining verdict and refusing a new trial. J. D. Phinney for plaintiff; G. W. Allen for defendant.

Jordan vs. Leonard & Co.—This action was tried at the St. John circuit court before Judge Huntington and a jury for damages for breach of warranty on a sale of engine and boiler. The jury answered questions in favor of plaintiff, upon which the judge directed a verdict for him. The court now sets verdict aside and directs a new trial. The chief justice and Judges Langton and Landry dissenting. The ground of decision is that the evidence does not justify the finding that there was an express warranty and that no implied warranty attached to the sale of boiler and engine. G. H. V. Bell for plaintiff; M. G. Teed for defendant.

Livette vs. City of Montreal.—This action was for damages to plaintiff's land based on the claim that the city was guilty of negligence with respect to the construction of a sewer, causing a back flowage of sewage. The chief justice and Judges Barker, McLeod and Gregory held there was no evidence of negligence on the city's part and directed a verdict for defendant. Judges Huntington and Landry dissenting. Messrs. Teed and Powell for plaintiff; Mr. Chandler for defendant.

Fairweather, appellant, and Lloyd and Robinson, respondents.—This was an equity appeal from a judgment of Judge Barker dismissing plaintiff's bill and dissolving the injunction to restrain respondents from interrupting the right of way over land at Rockway. The case was twice argued before the court. Appeal is allowed with costs. Messrs. O. J. Coater and A. A. Stockton for appellants; Messrs. M. Teed and A. H. Hamilton for respondents.

The case of the King vs. Johnson, a crown case reserved, is being argued this afternoon. Messrs. A. Trueman and Scott E. Morrill for defendant, and the attorney general for the crown. This is the case on which defendant was convicted for indecent assault, at St. John, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Gregory.

On motion of A. I. Trueman, and on his undertaking that there would be no application for bail or discharge of the prisoner, and with the consent of the attorney general, the case was allowed to stand until next term.

King vs. Ritchie ex parte Whelpley, and the like ex parte Peatman, on motion of Fred R. Taylor, rule nisi to quash was granted to quash conviction.

Ex parte Alice Akery in re Alice Akery vs. James W. Ganes, R. W. McLeodan moves for rule absolute for certiorari and rule nisi to quash an order by Judge Croton discharging defendant from arrest. Rule absolute for certiorari and rule nisi to quash.

McMonagle vs. Campbell-Grimmer, K. J. shows cause against rule nisi to quash an order of the chief justice setting aside plaintiff's demurrer; McMonagle, K. C., supports rule; rule discharged.

At the conclusion of the case the court adjourned sine die.

Fredericton, N. B., April 24.—(Special.)—Jugs Admiral, Hero, Fanchon, Latona and Randolph have been hard at work since yesterday morning getting the boom in position at Crook's Point and Sugar Island, and have made satisfactory progress, although hampered somewhat by ice. Sugar Island boom is now ready to receive logs and Crook's Point short boom is all out except two short sections, which will be added tomorrow. The Douglas boom will be in readiness in the course of a few days.

W. H. Murray, of St. John, is personally superintending the swinging of the boom, and is satisfied that the logs below Grand Falls can now be handled without any difficulty. The tug Dirigo has been getting the Mitchell boom in position and it is completed. The fire on the twenty-four inch last night, and is still coming up. Considerable broken ice from along the shores passed the city today, but only a few scattered logs were to be seen.

Mrs. Thomas, widow of John Thomas, who was at one time a prominent dry goods merchant of this city, died at Victoria Hospital last evening, after a short illness from the grippe. She was in her seventy-fourth year, and leaves no children. She was the daughter of the late Capt. Charles Brannen, formerly deputy sheriff of York county, and sister of C. Sterling Brannen, of the provincial secretary's office.

During the past winter Donald Fraser & Sons, the lumbermen, employed about 2,500 men on the Tobique, and in Quebec. By the end of this next week this progressive firm will have at least 600 or 700 steam drivers bringing out the season's cut.

Potatoes are now worth from \$1.75 to \$1.90 in the local market, and are being eagerly bought for shipment to Boston. There is a brisk demand for potatoes in the American market this season, and notwithstanding the duty of twenty-five cents a bushel local shippers have been coming money. It is estimated that about 15,000 barrels have been sent forward from this city.

SUSSEX. Sussex, April 21.—Mr. H. H. Dryden gave a whist party on Friday evening to about forty friends. A very pleasant evening was spent. Miss Lottie Hallett carried off the prize, with Miss Violet Mackay for respondent.

Mr. Charles Johnson, of St. George, was the guest of Mr. George Sherwood on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Blanche Fairweather has been visiting Miss Alice Byras. Miss Fairweather is in a delicate state.

left on Wednesday to continue her studies as trained nurse. Miss Carrie Macleod entertained the "Young Ladies' Club" on Monday evening.

Mrs. Doherty, of Campbellton, is visiting Mrs. Bell, Church avenue. Mr. W. B. McKay and Miss McKay spent Wednesday in St. John.

Miss Grace Law was in St. John over Sunday. Mrs. Harry Hayes received her friends on Wednesday and Thursday at Upper Sussex.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry, of Campbellton, spent a few days in Sussex with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Berry were returning from a wedding tour in the United States.

Sussex, N. B., April 22.—No less than seventeen Scott act cases will be tried against alleged offenders here today. There are eight charges against John Laughey and one against O. D. Laughey. The party consisted of Messrs. Sheek and three against Andrew Carr, both of Waterford; one against Theo. Brown, of Sussex; and one against Jas. Chapman of Havelock.

In addition to these Inspector Curack will be tried before Spendiary Magistrate Mace at Studholm. With other parties to hear from we expect quite a busy time in Scott act circles.

CAMPBELLTON. Campbellton, April 20.—Miss Gussie Fawcett returned from St. John on Saturday. Mrs. Adams and daughter, Mrs. Storey, of New Glasgow, and Miss Winnie Knight, of Moncton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Adams.

Dr. Bates is spending a few days in Dalhousie. Miss Kempler, who has been spending the past two months the guest of Mrs. Cates, has returned to her home in New Brunswick.

Mr. Frank Lockard, of Moncton, spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. George Fawcett. Miss Lydia Duncan returned from Moncton Sunday morning.

Dr. B. Sproule, who has been spending a few days out of town, returned Sunday. Mr. W. F. Yonston spent Sunday in New Brunswick with friends.

Miss D. Humphrey, of Harcourt, is a guest at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Arthur Berry and bride have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. Clark, of Woodstock, is visiting in town. Miss Eileen Stewart, who has been spending the winter in Quebec, has returned from Montreal.

Mrs. F. Workman and children, who have been spending the past few weeks in St. John, returned home Monday accompanied by their sister, Miss Beatrice. Mr. L. Y. Joudry has moved into his new residence on Gerrard street.

GRAND FALLS. Grand Falls, April 21.—Mr. Herbert Flemming, of Woodstock, is visiting Miss Mary Fleming.

Mrs. Maude Waldron spent a few days at St. Basil, the guest of Miss Doris Henderson, last week. Mr. Fred. Kerton and Mr. J. J. Gallagher are attending county court in Andover this week.

Miss Mame Howard returned to Boston Monday, after visiting her father. Mrs. J. J. Gallagher is visiting in Andover. Misses Ethel, Irene and Kathleen Duffy returned from St. Basile Saturday. They were called home by the sudden illness of their grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Maye.

Mrs. Lew. Wilson entertained a few friends Wednesday evening at what was called a "dinner." Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Wilson, Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, and Misses Alice and Mary Jane Stroup.

Miss Stroup and Mrs. Margaret Taylor have gone to Houlton to spend several weeks. Bathurst, April 21.—Miss Lena Stacy returned from a short visit to St. John during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry spent a few days with friends here on their return from their wedding tour, going to Campbellton on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy entertained Mrs. Thomas Barry's house and with his family still occupy it at an early date. Mrs. William H. Foster is visiting in Calais and Milltown.

Mr. T. Hazen McGehee has accepted a position as traveller for a Quebec boot and shoe man.

Mrs. Howard Wallace is spending the week in St. John. Capt. Marshall, of St. John, is organizing a cadet corps. The hall over Mill Creek & Co.'s store will be used for drill practice, and the shooting range on Poor House Hill.

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Mrs. William H. Foster's friends were shocked Friday to hear of her sudden death from heart disease. She leaves her husband and seven children to mourn their loss. Great sympathy is expressed for her family in their deep sorrow.

The officers elected by the Golf Club Tuesday, for a day or two. Mr. C. W. Young, president; Mr. Henry B. Eaton, 1st vice-president; Mr. Lewis Dexter, 2nd vice-president; Mr. N. Marks Mills, secretary; Mr. Frank Y. Lee, treasurer; Misses J. D. Chapman, George Downs, J. E. Ganoag, I. N. Jones, Andrew Munnall, executive committee. The members are enthusiastic in favor of beginning the sport of the season.

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WHERE MME. NORDICA'S MONEY WENT ACCORDING TO HER DIVORCED HUSBAND.

Her Love Letters—Dressmakers' Bills, Servants, Jewelry and Life Insurance Ate Up \$266,000 Says Love-Ione Doeme.

To effect reports that he lacked business shrewdness, Herr Zoltan Doeme, divorced husband of Mme. Lillian Nordica, yesterday issued a statement through his attorney, George Gordon Hastings, denying the allegations that he had been wasteful of money, intrusted to him by the diva.

"In justice to myself, however, this financial question having been unnecessarily raised, I deem it proper to give certain details, putting matters in their true light, thus making the first public statement I have given since these unfortunate proceedings began.

"It is true that since our marriage I have had paid to me, as representing my wife's earnings, the sum of \$272,000. Mr. Doeme, speaking in round figures, describes the amount as \$300,000, and I can afford, if necessary, to accept even these latter figures as correct in view of the accounting I am able to give. This accounting is as follows:

Living expenses, including hotels and travelling expenses, and sundry receipts, eight years... \$10,000 Dressmakers' bills in Paris, including costumes... 30,000

"Thus, according to my figures, my wife received from me \$61,200 more than she paid into my hands, and taking her own

MARY ST. JOHN BUILDINGS UNSAFE; SOME SCHOOLS, THEATRES AND SCHOOLS

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ST. JOHN MARKETS.

In sympathy with the recent drop in Manitoba flour, all grades of Ontario wheat on 20 cents yesterday. The price now set for Manitoba, \$5.75 to \$5.85; medium patent, \$5.65 to \$5.75; Canadian high grade, \$5.55 to \$5.65. In the provision market American pork is also down 6 cents. The following are Monday's wholesale quotations:

Flour, ETC. Oatmeal... 5.40 to 5.50. Standard oatmeal... 5.40 to 5.50. Medium patent... 5.40 to 5.50.

Provisions. American clear pork... 16.50 to 17.00. American mess pork... 16.50 to 17.00. Canadian plate beef... 12.50 to 13.00.

Cocoa. Good... 1.15 to 1.20. Bad... 1.10 to 1.15. Choice... 1.10 to 1.15.

Grain, ETC. Middlings (car lot)... 24.50 to 25.00. Middlings small, bagged... 22.00 to 22.50.

Canned Goods. The following are wholesale quotations per case: Fish-Hump brand... 12.50 to 13.00.

Country Market. Beans, per bbl... 1.25 to 1.30. Beef, butchers, quarters... 0.08 to 0.09.

Fruits, ETC. Val. oranges... 0.00 to 0.05. Navel oranges... 0.00 to 0.05.

Val. oranges... 0.00 to 0.05. Navel oranges... 0.00 to 0.05. Currants, cleaned... 0.06 to 0.07.

Currants, cleaned... 0.06 to 0.07. Dried apples... 0.04 to 0.05. Grenoble walnuts... 0.14 to 0.15.

Almonds... 0.00 to 0.05. California prunes... 0.05 to 0.06. Filberts... 0.10 to 0.11.

Pecans... 0.14 to 0.15. Daisies, per pkg... 0.06 to 0.07. Beef tongue, per lb... 0.08 to 0.09.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature, E. Wilson. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

NOVA SCOTIA MINER FOUND DROWNED. Halifax, N. S., April 22.—(Special)—The dead body of Reuben Dunbar was found this afternoon near Back Mines at Stellarton. He had been missing since Friday last.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED. It is the fence that has passed the test of time—the heaviest strain—never sagged—the standard—Order through our local agent or direct from us.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. E., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.

April 27, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All remittances should be made by post or in cash or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:—

Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. E., APRIL 27, 1904.

THE MEN RESPONSIBLE.

For the condition of the water supply the taxpayers themselves are responsible, and the losses incurred at such great cost to many of the most energetic and public-spirited men in the community may be looked for in the future. The hopelessness of a great modern city where fire fighting machinery and water supply are inadequate is appalling, and our people hereafter may not be higher valued than the advice of officials whom they regard as experts and too often treat as incompetent and meddling busybodies.—Toronto News.

What is said of Toronto by the News is to a certain extent true of St. John. The taxpayers here have not held the aldermen strictly to account hitherto when they had cause to complain of evils which it was within the province of the aldermen to correct. The aldermen, too, have too frequently shown that they either distrusted their heads of department and lacked the courage to act accordingly, or have ignored the recommendations made by these department heads which should have been carried out without delay.

The recent history of the water department is a case in point, and there are others. The average business man pays his taxes and assists in electing a council to manage the city's business. He expects that the aldermen, if they have reason to believe that the streets are dirty, because the director of public works, or the superintendent of streets, is incompetent, will institute an investigation and order a change. If the department of public safety lacks efficiency because a head of department is not the man for the place, the taxpayers believe the aldermen should act. If the superintendent of the water supply submits a report, suggesting remedies for existing evils—the existence of which is admitted by all—the taxpayers expect the aldermen to act upon these reports, or to say outright that the reports are useless and the official unfit for the position he holds. The water superintendent is not the only man who has made reports and recommendations only to have them ignored. This is a condition of affairs which has lasted too long. It has argued incompetency in the council or in the officials controlled by the council, or in both.

The old council leaves to the new one a legacy of inaction and distrust of several department heads. The new council, finding the public stirred considerably by recent revelations, will do well to adopt an other policy. If St. John needs new men, in any capacity, the aldermen should say so and waste neither time nor words in doing it. The present men are competent and energetic, but they have made and are making no good, it is time their recommendations were met with a proper reception at the hands of the council.

St. John is asking that steps be taken immediately looking to greater security from fire and leading to a supply of water ample for fire, household and manufacturing purposes. More visitors than ever before come to our doors during the tourist season are confidently expected this summer. There is always reason enough for keeping the streets clean. This summer there are particular reasons why care should be taken in this direction. There is no reason why the incoming council should not be a more popular one. Its opportunities are large. It should have the desire to work with the present heads of department if it finds them competent and energetic and level-headed, or it should have the courage to remove any or all of them if they fall below the standard. Some of the members of the old council had the reputation of protecting this official or that. Their business was not to protect these individuals but the city which settles these bills.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

If the reports which the Russian and Japanese consuls now permit the correspondents to send are to be credited and are not intended to deceive the enemy, Japan's forces in Korea are following three converging lines toward the Yalu, the passage of which may be forced at once. The experts differ considerably as to Russia's intentions, some believing that the crossing of the river will be stubbornly contested, while others say the threat which the Japanese are making on the flank will cause the Russians to retire slowly up country. There has evidently been intense activity among the invaders for a week past and the latest advices indicate that Russia must make a stand now or yield Southern Manchuria as she yielded Korea,

without more serious fighting than that involved in a few affairs of outpost. Japan today holds all the territory she claimed as within her sphere of influence. Her lines of communication are open. She has the freedom of the sea. She has suffered no check and her army is believed to be in a mood for action no matter how desperate. That her forces will drive through Russia's first line of defence, isolate Port Arthur by cutting the railway which connects it with Mukden and Harbin, and unite for the movement northward in the near future appears certain.

It will be seen that the Mikado's generals are accommodating the Russian commander to an extraordinary degree—if General Kourapatkin's plan remains as it was some weeks ago. He then proposed to draw the invading forces into a wide-spreading net and eat them up. The little islands are going into the net. We have not to see how strong its meshes are.

Disaster following disaster has not lessened the amazing confidence which Russia affects. There must be much affectation. It is the Russian idea—the world is asked to believe—that the war will be over next September. Before that time the Japanese are to be rolled back through Corea and driven into the sea. Seoul is to be taken and finally, when the Baltic fleet arrives, the war is to be carried into Japan. Just what the Japs will be doing during this interesting period does not appear. They probably believe they will be at Harbin before September, no matter what toll they pay in dead and wounded along the way.

TAXES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCE CITIES.

What St. John's tax rate will be a year from now those who will have to pay it must guess. The city must raise more money. Not less taxation, but a new method of raising the money is what is necessary. A reference was made yesterday to the rate in Sydney, which is now two per cent. In Sydney, however, the proportion charged to income is 0.1. In St. John it is 1.5. In 1890 the ratio of taxation here was 1.55. In Sydney in that year it was 1.40. Here the proportion charged to real estate was 50, to personal property 35 and to income 15. In Sydney the proportion charged to real estate was 30 and to personal property 10. In Nova Scotia generally income up to \$100 is exempted. In Halifax and Charlottetown incomes pay nothing as such; in Moncton, 0.2; in Fredericton, 0.7; in Woodstock, 0.3; in St. Stephen, 0.8; in Amherst, 0.6; in Kentville, 0.1.

In 1890 the proportion charged to real estate in St. John, as has been said, was 50. In the same year the figures for other cities were: Halifax, 30; Charlottetown, 34; Moncton, 28; Fredericton, 40; Dartmouth, 37; Woodstock, 45; Pictou, 30; Kentville, 39; Chatham, 32.

A law was passed some years ago giving St. John power to secure information on which a fair system of taxation might be based, but the city still has about the worst system in Canada. In his annual report for 1902, Mr. W. M. Jarvis, then president of the Board of Trade, suggested a remedy. After discussing the many evils of the present arrangement he said in part:—

"Referring again to Adam Smith's canon, so far as they were applicable to municipal taxation, one of them was that taxes ought to be certain, and not arbitrary. But the present attempt at following personal property and income was uncertain and arbitrary alike. What was needed for this part of the taxation which must be levied was a fixed and certain basis, which could readily be reached to a reasonable extent. And that basis he believed to be found only in the system of distributing the personal tax, now vainly attempted to be levied in respect of personal property and income, on practically the same individuals, but in proportion to the rental value of the premises they occupied, whether for residence or business purposes, and by a system of license fees, applicable to all persons making a sufficient use of the advantages the city afforded, and not as now, to some unfortunate classes alone. In such a system the smaller rentals might be exempted to some extent. That was a mere matter of detail."

THE PRESIDENCY.

The forces of Democracy are again likely to waste their strength by strife within the party. At a time when enthusiastic Parker men are prophesying that the New Yorker will be chosen by the first ballot, Mr. Messer is at work in the Democratic underground, and his ally, Mr. Bryan, is threatening to hire a hall and impose upon a long suffering public his reasons why Judge Parker should not be selected to carry the colors which went down to defeat with the Nebraska in two great battles.

It is the hope of the Eastern Democrats that President Roosevelt can be broken by arraying against him Wall street and all that Wall street means throughout the country. They point to Judge Parker as a man whose personal record is clean, whose ability stands proved, and whose conservative soundness on public questions affecting capital is conceded. In this conservatism which is to give the New Yorker strength in the great money centres, the governing factors in the Western Democracy affect to see concessions to the trusts and generally to the money demon. It will be Mr. Bryan's cry, apparently, that no such crown of thorns should be pressed down upon the brow of the toll-meister. Mr. Messer was to have the nomination of speech which was to have in 1896. What the Democrats gain on the one hand, therefore, they may lose on the other. But while Mr. Bryan may not be pla-

ceded, his convention strength may not be as great as that of the more practical Mr. Messer and Mr. Hearst may be moulded by the Democratic leaders if they throw a sop to his ambition, such as the guarantee to make him an ambassador. In the convention there will not be wanting Democrats who will demand that the element for which Mr. Hearst stands shall be repudiated as socialist and generally discreditable. To blend these various factions into a united force strong enough to shake the Rough Rider from the presidential saddle will be a task of great difficulty, yet today the Democrats do not despair of its accomplishment.

The Republicans are in power, and they are united. They are confident, and with reason. The one thing capable of giving them uneasiness approaching panic would be the nomination of ex-President Grover Cleveland.

GILBERT MURDOCH'S OPINION.

Five or six years after the great fire in St. John the late Gilbert Murdoch told the Common Council that a gravitation water supply was necessary. Like the expert who was called in a little later, Mr. Murdoch said a pumping station was a palliative, not a remedy. He suggested a heroic operation. The civic doctors of that day overruled him and gave the patient a solid sedative in order to keep him from worrying. The patient has begun to worry again, as was seen at the public meeting last Thursday, and is inclined to hark back to the radical remedy suggested in 1882.

A sufficient quantity of water was easy to secure then as now. But the pressure was unsatisfactory then, and it is more unsatisfactory now. Mr. Murdoch could see but one satisfactory way out of the difficulty, and that was to tap Loch Lomond, at a cost of from \$250,000 to \$260,000. The engineering work would be the same now as it was then, but progress in engineering and a reduction in the cost of the material which would now be utilized might substantially reduce his estimate. He proposed that a pressure be secured strong enough to give each hydrant the force of a medium-sized fire engine. He pointed out the benefits which would follow the installation of such a service—additional safety, reduced insurance rates, a more desirable quality of water, and a supply ample for all purposes in all quarters of the city.

The expert who was called in after Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Murdoch's C. E., had disagreed at exasperating length over the nature of the improvement necessary, decided that a pumping station could not be regarded as more than a temporary expedient, yet for many years that expedient has been the sole result of the excitement over the water supply twenty-two years ago, if we except a little costly tinkering which has been done from time to time in and about the reservoir. Another expert may take the late Mr. Murdoch's view of the case, or may reverse his decision. At least if a competent man be consulted he will be able to clear up the situation by deciding between the many men who now ascribe the trouble to totally different causes and who differ radically as to the nature of the remedy required.

GIANT AND GIANT-KILLER.

Vereshchagin, the painter who went down with Admiral Makaroff, was a man who hated war and strove with brush and pen to make others hate it, yet because he loved the excitement of action or could find only in danger the vivid impressions he required, the painter was ever thrusting himself in where soldiers or sailors were butchering one another, singly and in battalions. Thus it happens that Vereshchagin has left for us a sketch of Makaroff's successor, Admiral Skrydloff, with whom as with Makaroff, he had seen much perilous service.

The man who now commands the crippled Russian squadron at Port Arthur has a reputation for daring and military knowledge as great as Makaroff's was before the yellow men lured him to disaster and death outside the harbor he guarded. The painter in one of his sketches told how Skrydloff won the Cross of St. George, one of the most coveted of Russian decorations, in 1877. The Russian army had thrown a pontoon bridge across the Danube and was preparing to cross. Suddenly two Turkish monitors appeared. There was no vessel at hand fit to cope with them, and disaster appeared imminent. Skrydloff was then a lieutenant, commanding a small yacht in the Caspian which was used as a naval launch. In this insignificant craft the lieutenant, with six men, got to Vereshchagin who insisted upon going—so great was his desire to sketch the horrors of war—steamed straight at the monitors as if to torpedo them. They turned his guns and small upon the yacht, swept her decks with projectiles and wounded Skrydloff and every one on board except the painter; but they did not stop her. Fearing at length that they would be torpedoed, they retreated. Skrydloff had four wounds and was shot through both legs. He lost two of his men. The others recovered. In less than an hour the Russian force had crossed the Danube.

The admiral's record shows craft as well as courage, and it is the former quality which he has most need now. He takes command of a shattered squadron and a force of men whose morale must have suffered materially from the succession of blows dealt by Admiral Togo. It will be his aim to keep the harbor channel free at almost any cost. Success in that would mean that the Japanese must keep a good fleet of considerable power on duty, and that the remnant of the Russian squadron might join the Baltic fleet which Russia intends to despatch to the East late in the summer—if it ever arrives.

Like Makaroff, his successor is a man of whom his countrymen are justified in expecting much. His task is one for a giant and he wails as one of that class. He is now face to face with Jap the giant-killer.

KINGS AND THE SCOTT ACT.

The Scott Act has friends and foes. All temperance people do not favor the act, perhaps, some believing that the instrument is imperfect. It is not the purpose here to discuss the virtues of the measure. What is of interest now is the situation which has arisen in King's county through an attempt to carry out the law as it stands. Leaving the temperance man and the liquor seller out of the case there can be no two views about the necessity for enforcing any law which the evidence is strong enough to convict. Good or bad, the Canada Temperance Act is there, and the men paid to enforce it must do so far as they can, no matter where the shoe pinches. If the enforcement proves obnoxious to the best intelligence of the community the law may be repealed. If, however, a majority stands by the act, the minority must be governed by it, no matter what turmoil results.

The law is simple enough. It condemns no man unheard. It does not follow that a man who is accused by a Scott Act inspector is guilty. He is guilty only when the evidence is strong enough to convict. Such evidence is usually not difficult to obtain if the law has been violated. As a rule the cases present few difficulties to the magistrate who has to deal with them.

The magistrate's position in this matter, as in all others where personal rights and personal liberties are concerned, is as plain as a pike-staff. Whether he believes in the act or does not believe in it should not influence him a hairbreadth in his judicial capacity. All magistrates in King's county as elsewhere, must be guided by the facts. They did not create the law, but, no matter what they think of its wisdom or justice, they must hold the scales even between accuser and accused. There have been reports of late to the effect that this or that magistrate is regarded as more favorable or unfavorable to the act than another. It must be assumed that no man on the bench has allowed any such bias to become apparent. What a magistrate thinks about the act is neither here nor there. He is sworn to uphold the laws of the land—all the laws. It is within the power and duty of a magistrate, too, to take prompt measures in case he believes an attempt is being made, directly or indirectly, to defeat the ends of the majority whose servant he is and whose wishes, as expressed by the legislature, he must carry out.

CANADA NEEDS THE BEST, AND GETS THEM.

Protests by many Canadian newspapers, and several stupid British magazines that Canada is willing to receive British paupers or criminals, has had some effect. Not long ago cases were cited in which police officers in London were released upon their promise to go to this country. Yesterday an old offender, charged with robbery, upon being arraigned in a London court, pleaded for a chance to emigrate. The magistrate suggested Germany, but the prisoner expressed a preference for the Dominion. A prison missionary who was present informed the court that the man would not be permitted to land here. The magistrate knew that, and apparently lamented it, saying that England and the continent of Europe and even Asia with open arms but could not get rid of her own "undesirables." Any country which breeds undesirable should deal with them. It is a case in which each country must work out its own salvation. Canada dumps neither paupers nor criminals upon other lands and receives none such when she can prevent it. The news that at least one London magistrate knows how the matter stands is encouraging.

Canada needs the best immigrants and she is getting them. She offers them a more inviting future than any other country in the world. It is pleasing to find in the editorial columns of the Boston Globe a frank acknowledgment of Canada's success along this line. "Canada seems to get the cream of the incoming immigration at this busy season," says the Globe. "Nearly 5,000 entered her borders last month by way of Halifax alone. The best lands, too, for settlement are found in the northwestern provinces. Many hard characters drift over to Canada, but the majority are considered above the average class. Of 128,000 new citizens who entered Canada last year, nearly 50,000 were well-to-do American farmers from the western states, 41,000 of about the same class came from the British Isles and 37,000 from continental Europe. As a whole they were all above the average quality of immigrants. The human material out of which immigration is made has much to do with the eventual quality of the product that is to result from the soil as well as from the future civilization that is to be evolved. Canada is rearing a new and promising civilization in her great provinces. The immigration that she does not want is sent down into the states. Most of the settlers who mean business and whom she wants are made welcome and will make themselves heard from within a few years. They will give long assist in the settlement of some great questions."

THE REPORT ON BUILDINGS.

The report of the committee appointed to inspect St. John's public buildings is submitted at a time when the condition of the water system and the great fire in Toronto are calculated to add gravity to the recommendations of the inspectors. The board of public safety accepts the report and orders that the improvements it suggests be made. The Common Council will no doubt take the same view, and a business-like enforcement of the suggestions is to be expected. The report is one such as will appeal to all citizens as necessary and adequate. The inspecting committee show no desire to injure any man's property, and such improvements as they find necessary are described conservatively and with an evident inclination to be fair to those whom the report will put to expense. In a few of the cases dealt with the lack of modern precautions looking to safety in case of fire has long been notorious, and reform should not be delayed.

In most cases, fortunately, the owners of the buildings can comply with the committee's requests without much expense and their properties will be much more valuable for the change. Some time ago attention was directed by this newspaper to the condition of some of the school buildings, and the need for improvements and the systematic carrying out of the trustees' orders regarding the fire drill was emphasized. The views expressed by The Telegraph in this connection some

Norfolk Suits, \$2.50, For Boys 6 to 12 Years.

If you want your boy to be in fashion get him a Norfolk. They're to be more stylish than ever this spring. Why not? Can there be anything more becoming or manly than the smart-looking coat with its yoke or pleats running to shoulders; box-pleats and belt.

We show more Norfolk suits than does any other store in St. John—we sell more.

We lead in the clothing of Boys—no doubt about that.

Evidence of our leadership can be found in these Boys' Norfolk Suits at \$2.50. They are made from Tweeds. Colors: Plain brown and gray, gray stripes and mixed patterns. Also Blue Serges, Special values at \$2.50.

We have just issued a Booklet—"What He Wears"—telling about our Boys' Clothing Department and the proper Clothing of Boys. Ask for one, it will be of interest to you. Mailed Free.

King Street,
Cor. Germain, St. John, N. B.

GREATER OAK HALL,
SCOVIL BROS & CO.

months ago are fully supported by the director of public safety and the police and fire chiefs in the report submitted by them yesterday.

A SLOW COURTHIP.

Mr. Norman Smith, who was sent to Newfoundland by the Toronto Globe to find out how Canada's courtship of that chill colony is progressing, says in his initial letter from St. John's that our suit is being laughed at. For all that the commissioner does not despair, since he finds many public men, who are anti-confederate in their public utterances, willing in private to confess that the alliance has manifold advantages. The politicians are chary of discussing union, feeling that the question is inopportune, though they admit that a great change in the attitude of the Newfoundland public may come soon and the confederation a live political issue. Now they say it is either dead or dangerous from the colonial statesman's standpoint. Many would use the weapon but fear to have it turned against them to their own destruction.

The colony's export trade has increased forty-four per cent in five years and the imports show a growth of thirty-five per cent in the same period. The people were far from prosperous in 1895, and the French Shore question was a thorn of sharpness. They are prosperous today and the Anglo-French agreement banishes French ownership. So the terms which were not good enough for Canada in 1895 are today far from good enough for the people of Newfoundland. The next overtures must come from Canada, they say, and there must be guarantees looking to the equipment of harbors and the development of the Island's wonderful resources. Were these offered there can be no doubt that the public men who privately favor union and who recognize the benefits which would follow it, could speak out with assurance that they would soon have a formidable following.

Given an assurance of Canada's interest and her determination to be fair if not generous in her terms, union sentiment in the Island would evidently grow rapidly. There is no need for haste, but there is need for an understanding such as will serve to discourage the progress of American influence at St. John's. Canada's suit has not yet been pressed with the proper diplomacy. There is no reason to regard it as desperate.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Already the exhibition officials are getting to work. The show this fall should be marked by unusual success. The amusement features will be more attractive than ever before if some of the directors have their way.

St. Petersburg talks at length about mediation. And that is a curious thing when you come to think about it. A few weeks ago the Russian capital was aflame with enthusiasm over General Kourapatkin's threat to go to Tokio though Great herself should attempt to hold him back.

THE REPORT ON BUILDINGS.

One or two aldermen have expressed opinions unfavorable to the tenantry collection. It is well to remember that when the taxpayers wish to expedite money

in a certain direction they should have their way. Any money granted to aid the celebration by the council will bring an immense return. Fortunately the Mayor and a majority of the council understand how important the Champlain festival will be.

Viceroy Alexief, the man-god who will carry the burden of Russia's failure in the Far East, will be known hereafter as a man whose bluff was called. He said Japan would not fight and acted accordingly. He was wrong, and when Japan began to fight Russia was caught unprepared. Had the delay been as long as Alexief hoped it would be Russia would have completed her preparations and struck first.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

When the British took the Thibetan fort at Gyantse they discovered scores of severed heads. This caused surprise as the Buddhist religion forbids the taking of life. It was supposed, says a Times correspondent who accompanies the expedition, that the Thibetans avoided a literal infraction of the Buddhist commandment by allowing prisoners to starve to death. Apparently the approach of Youngblood's force led to a quicker and more merciful killing of the prisoners.

They are gullible folk who pay for the privilege of conversing with the spirits of departed friends in the parlors of spiritism, "mediums," and as they are numerous and hard to undo, the "mediums" thrive. In Boston on Sunday evening the police raided a seance and arrested "those who present" the spirit of the late Bishop Brooks which—so the trick ran—had been summoned by the chief spiritist at the bidding of one who had admitted the great bishop during his ministry on earth. The "spirit" turned out to be a 250-pound female wearing a flowing dark gown upon which phosphorus had been so placed as to make the visible outlines resemble a dergman's robe. A big German had mistaken for the same ample female, in another guise, for the spirit of his mother. The dupes were properly shocked, but some, if not all, of them will seek a honest medium now and, if the police do not interfere, will believe they have found one. For, as Barnum had it, some people like to be humbugged.

"Bridget—'Was yer sick when yer werr comin' over the ocean?' Mike (nervously arrived)—'Wasn't Oi, though? If I hadn't put on a life preserver, Oi believe Oi'd a die.'"

"Johnnie—'I told Uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business.' 'Mamma—'Did he take it kindly?' Johnnie—'He threw me out of his office.'"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sept. 28, 1885, 1873.—"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally used, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORO-DYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

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Dr. Silex.

A STIRRING TALE OF ADVENTURE.

By Harris Burdett. "Daconia." Dr. Silex is the latest thing in fiction.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

I began to feel uncomfortable. I knew that my conduct had been far from disinterested and that I had been bribed with a price. I saw, on a glance that the girl was ignorant of the means that had been employed to bring me to the house and of the payment I was going to receive for what I had promised to do.

"It is hardly to be expected, your Highness," said Silver, "that Dr. Silex would undertake this work for us, if he did not hope to benefit in some way. He is a total stranger, though he is the one man in London whose help will be most useful to us. He came here at my request to purchase a Bible. In return he will do what I have asked him."

A shudder of disappointment crossed the girl's face, and I experienced the lowest depths of shame. I would have given much to contradict Silver and say that my services had not been bought.

"A Bible?" she said slowly; "that is not much."

"It is the most valuable book in the world," I said lightly.

"Yet nothing is one of the richest men in London," she answered, apparently still hoping that I had some other inducement to offer my services.

"I refused to sell it," Silver exclaimed. "It was not to be bought for money. I named the price, and Dr. Silex has promised to pay it."

The girl's face flushed, and I could have sworn that she was angry.

"It is well," she said slowly; "whatever the value of the book, it cannot be set against the services Dr. Silex will render us," and she turned as though to leave the room.

"I sprang forward. I was trembling with indignation and my cheek was hot with shame.

"The book is here," I said, holding it out in my hand. "I refuse to take it. When I made the bargain I had not met your Highness. Now I have done so I will tell you that it takes more than four thousand pounds' worth of printing to buy the services of a millionaire."

"Do I understand, sir," she said, "that you wish to be released from your promise?"

"I do."

She looked inquiringly at John Silver, and he frowned. It was a situation he had not anticipated. He had evidently relied on my inordinate love of books, and on my desire for the purchase of the Bible. He did not know that his own words and actions had begun to break through the habits and motives of twenty years. He was silent.

"You shall be released," she said; "unless, indeed, we can tempt you with a larger offer."

"I will do what you wish," I replied, handing the book to John Silver; "but only on one condition."

"Name your condition," she said, "and, if it is possible we will grant it. Your services are valuable to us."

"It is simply this," I answered, "that I may give my services for nothing. They are very trivial, and not worth paying for. The work will, however, cause me considerable amusement."

The girl gazed at me with wondering eyes, and I looked down on the ground. Then she advanced a step towards me and her face was lit with a smile of triumph.

"Now, indeed," she said, "I have one more willing servant. For another, we need look no further than this," and she laid one of her hands on the cripple's shoulder. "John Silver has lost two of his limbs in my cause, and he fought by the dark lake of Niziri till his waters were dyed with his blood, and his shores were heaped up with dead. For the third, you look in vain. And such is all the kingdom of Thora de Bre."

I was silent, and once more a wave of pity swept over my mind. For this poor girl was raving of subjects and kingdoms in a ruined square in one of the worst quarters of London. She was young and so beautiful that the whole world might have worshipped her. Yet there was so great a shadow on her mind that she could not see the realities of life or escape from the clouds of her imagination.

"We, too, can give," broke in John Silver; "the Maxin Bible is yours."

I smiled contemptuously. "Such gifts," I replied, "are too like a purchase. I will buy the book with money and not with my services. Lady, I will bid you farewell."

"Stay," she said hastily, "at least you cannot refuse some badge of your services. Wear this, and so long as you wear it, do your best for the cause of Thora de Bre." She drew one of the sparkling rings from her fingers and held it towards me. I watched it for a second glancing in the light of the setting sun.

"It is too valuable," I said, advancing towards her. "Have you nothing simpler? Remember, I take no payment for my services."

"She replaced the ring, and drew another from her left hand; a wide circle of rough gold engraved with a single word, "Fidelitas," in rude all-carven letters. The cripple began to play very softly on his violin, and as I looked past the Princess, I caught sight of his two dark eyes glowing above the instrument; and, as I gazed into their depths, I thrilled as though I were one of the wild strains whirling about the man's touch. And then once more there came that strange feeling of something new in my life, and the strong desire to accomplish some unknown object. I sank on one knee and the Princess took my hand in hers.

"Edward Silex," she said softly, "will you be my loyal and true servant—of your own free will?"

"All that I may do in honor and self-respect I will do for you," I replied.

She stooped down and placed the ring on my little finger, and as she did so a single strand of her glorious hair fell forward and brushed my cheek. The hot blood rushed into my face, and my heart glowed with all the fire of chivalry.

"I will serve you till death," I murmured, scarcely knowing what I was saying, so intoxicated was I with her loveliness and the touch of that stray ring.

But I had much to think of before I

went to sleep, for I had discovered that Captain Thorsen was the second in command in the Norwegian Polar Expedition of 1882.

CHAPTER V.

An Extraordinary Expedition.

For a whole month I was fully occupied with the affairs of John Silver and his wife. I divided the diamonds into small parcels, which I distributed among the various merchants of London and Amsterdam and the two large stores I said privately to a Russian prince. No question of the price was raised, and the diamonds were taken from a new mine in which I had a substantial interest. I said the position of the mine was for financial reasons, and I merely said that they had been taken from a new mine in which I had a substantial interest.

I changed my mind about the purchase of the book, but had them sent round to my house, where I deposited them in a safe. I had them sent round to my house, where I deposited them in a safe. I had them sent round to my house, where I deposited them in a safe.

"I have the right to know a good deal more," I said sternly.

"I have undertaken to serve a lady who is a complete stranger to me in a business the mere nature of which has not been revealed. The lady, if I may say so without disrespect, appears to be under some delusion."

"She would appear to be so."

"I ask for no more information," I continued, "and consent to do these things in the dark, it is for pity of her, and because I know she needs a friend."

"It does you credit," he said with a smile, "but you shall know a deal more when you bring Captain Thorsen to me, and later on you may perhaps know everything. I do not think I have been unreasonable. You have not committed yourself to much."

I glanced at the ring on my finger, and wondered whether, after all, I had not done myself a good deed. I suddenly remembered the object of my visit and drew out my cheque-book.

"I will take the Bible," I said, "and I will pay you five thousand pounds for it."

"Very well," he answered. "It is a handsome offer—and the other books?"

"I will send for them, and place the money in my bank for your express use."

"Do not trouble to write a cheque," he said. "Pay the five thousand pounds in as well. We trust you. We only ask you to trust us. Good-bye."

He held out his hand, and, as I grasped it, I looked him straight in the eye and tried to read something of this mystery. Then I suddenly started, and looked at my hands from my fingers. I had distinctly heard the clash of armor and the blare of trumpets. I stopped blank and stared round the room. It was now so dark that I could distinguish nothing clearly but the square head and shoulders of John Silver shouting against the window. Then I saw the gleam of a sword and the flash of a battle-axe. I was silent, and took my hat and gloves from the table. "Will you have a cigar, sir, and a drop of excellent brandy?" he asked.

"No, thank you," I replied, getting up from my seat. "I am pressed for time. Will you be at my house at three o'clock tomorrow?"

"I will," he said heartily, holding out his great brown hand. "And if the job is anything like the one you have offered me, I will be on the good boards of a ship, there will be no difficulty about the terms."

The next day he called punctually at my house, and we both drove round to the entrance of Peebles Terrace, and made our way to the house in Peebles Square.

This time the door was opened to us by a neatly-dressed maid, and we followed her up the staircase, where a lamp was burning to relieve the darkness. We were shown into a drawing-room, and there we found a man in a dark suit and a white shirt, who had been my previous interview. It was a large and handsomely furnished apartment. The walls were paneled with oak and hung with pictures of merit. Rare porcelain, bronze statues, Japanese ivory, antique silver and enamel were scattered about the various tables and shelves in endless profusion. It was the ordinary living room of a rich man, and a strange contrast to the wretched border of the other apartment. There was a large and comfortable sofa, and the windows were carefully closed and boarded up. The place was lighted by three silver lamps hanging from the ceiling.

I was a little annoyed when I entered and looked round the apartment. I began to feel that Silver's former interview with me had been arranged to produce a certain effect, and that the scenery of the room and the costume of the girl had been carefully chosen to inspire me with a sense of some mysterious power.

The cripple was seated at a large pedestal writing table, which was covered with books and newspapers. His deformity was concealed, and he looked like an ordinary English gentleman. As we crossed the room he held out his hand.

"Good afternoon, gentlemen," he said. "I am a cripple, Captain Thorsen, and cannot rise to greet you. Will you sit down," and he pointed to two comfortable morocco-covered chairs facing him. Then he opened a drawer and taking out a box of cigars handed them to us and lit one himself.

"I find it easier to discuss matters if I smoke," he said, "though I have only recently acquired the habit. Now, Captain Thorsen, to come to the point at once, are you willing to take command of an expedition to the North Pole?"

Captain Thorsen's eyes flashed, and his whole face was lit up with eager pleasure.

"Am I willing, Mr. Silver?" he said quickly. "I tell you it would be getting more and more difficult to get going more and more difficult."

"Very good. You are, I mean, a capable man, not only in nautical matters, but, which is more important, in the command of men. Are you married?"

"No, Mr. Silver."

"Nor likely to be married?"

"I am not depending on you?"

"Not a living soul."

"Very good. You are what I should de-

great, and no authority so absolute, as that of a skipper in command of a Polar expedition."

"I cannot tell you," John Silver replied promptly, "perhaps it is a mere whim of mine. Perhaps I have a grave purpose. I can only tell you that the expedition must be so equipped, and that its very safety depends on these instructions being carried out."

The captain's face brightened a little. "Of course, in self-defense," he said thoughtfully, "I would be different, but the idea is absurd. No weapons will prevail against the enemies we have to meet, against icebergs, low temperature, and starvation. The space occupied by these arms would be better filled by extra provisions."

"I will give you my assurance," said Silver, "that they are necessary, and that you will not be asked to contribute anything that will bring you within the grasp of the law. I can explain no further. Come, Captain Thorsen, you are unreasonable. If the arms are there, you are not bound to use them. You and your companions cannot be compelled to do anything. I only stipulate that the arms shall be your own choice. You may not injure either you or your reputation."

Captain Thorsen sat down in his chair and lit his cigar. Silver did not disturb him, preferring to let his own view of the case become generally disseminated.

"After a couple of minutes' silence, the captain smiled. "I will go," he said, "the money is too great a temptation. And I cannot stand the noise of our service, for another six months. It is like being in the hold of a ship. I am in your hands, gentlemen. I do not think you would knowingly betray me to the law, but I am not an idiot, and I have my own pride and honor to consider."

"Captain Thorsen will be asked to do nothing that a honorable man may do," said Silver. "He knows the conditions, and has agreed to them. I have no more to say to you, gentlemen. The practical arrangements I leave to you, Captain Thorsen; the financial matters I will handle. I have the fullest confidence in both of you. There is much to be done, and the expedition must start at the beginning of April. As you, Captain Thorsen, are in command, you will select suitable captains and crews from the other vessels. We propose to offer you £10,000 for your services, and another £5,000 if you or any of your ships actually reach the Pole itself."

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ICE RUN SINKS AMERICAN VESSEL

Gloucester Fisherman Sank in 20 Minutes After Being Struck.

CREW HAD CLOSE CALL.

Schooner Orpheus With 30,000 Pounds of Fish Aboard Was Anchored in Sydney Harbor When Anchored Befeel Her—Another Craft Had Better Luck.

Sydney, N. S., April 22.—(Special.)—The Gloucester fishing schooner, Orpheus, Captain Adolpho Spinnier, was struck by a large part of ice in the harbor this morning, and twenty minutes later keeled over and sank to the bottom.

The Orpheus arrived a day or two ago and anchored alongside the Lansdowne wharf. The strong wind blowing this morning loosened the ice, and a large pan, about 200 yards long and 100 wide, drifted upon the schooner. It came swiftly, forcing the Orpheus from her moorings, and carried her across the harbor. It also caught the Orpheus, but she, having stronger ground anchors, held on, and the crew, notwithstanding the fact that the vessel was being driven into the harbor, were able to get into their quarters. They lost the crew's personal effects. The American consul having had to furnish them with clothing immediately upon their reaching shore.

The Orpheus was thirteen years old, and had 30,000 pounds of fish on board, besides a considerable quantity of salt and supplies. The vessel was insured. An effort will be made in a day or two to float her. The crew have been forwarded to their homes.

FOUND DEAD ON BORCHESTER ROAD

Body of an American Was Lying in Pool Water on Highway.

Dorchester, N. B., April 22.—(Special.)—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, a Federal constable was driving on the highway from Southville towards Dorchester, he discovered the body of a man lying in the road, about two and a half miles from this village.

The constable, who was on duty, and a jury immediately summoned to view the body.

The body found was that of an aged man, stout and apparently of good physique. It was lying in a pool of water, submerged in the water of the road ditch, which at that point flowed through marshy soil.

He was recognized as having called at a house Wednesday evening, and where he gave his name as Murray, hailing from Newcastle, Colorado. It is understood that papers to the same purport were found upon his body. These, however, were taken in charge, and their contents will not be known until brought before the coroner's inquest tomorrow morning.

A deep tear and hole in the flesh under the left eye and a small wound in the left ear have led to the theory that he may have been the victim of foul play.

Gideon H. Palmer, M. D., was summoned, and is tonight making an examination of the body. His testimony before the inquest will be awaited with interest. The deceased was evidently a sailor.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN YARMOUTH.

Yarmouth, N. S., April 22.—Yarmouth had a robbery last night when the premises of Cain Bros., grocers, Main Street, were broken into from the rear and a small amount of cash and goods stolen. The thieves were well acquainted with the premises, and were discovered by the front door on Main Street and the door left unopened. The post-office shortage has been written by the postmaster paying the full amount. The department does not know the whereabouts of the thieves.

Vincent Gabriel, a Syrian peddler, a resident of Yarmouth, reports that a robbery was committed on his premises, when money and goods were stolen. He offers a reward for the conviction of the thieves.

In population the Russian empire surpasses Japan nearly threefold. According to the census of 1897 the empire had 125,000,000. Within the last half century the increase in population has been tremendous. In 1856 it was estimated at 45,000,000. At the present time it is nearly 150,000,000.

in the long lines of faded calf and vellum. On the contrary I began to wonder why I had wasted so much money on them. Though I did not realize it as yet, a great change was working in my nature. The old ideas were withering and the new had not yet sprung to life. But the seeds had been planted in my heart and brain. The chosen sentence of John Silver, the hard breezy influence of Captain Thorsen, and his stories of the North, and even your own claims, Cordeux, were slowly but surely drawing my mind along a definite line of thought, and whispering that a man's true life is one of action.

I was troubled in spirit, and rising from my chair, went up to bed, and my usual that night I dreamt of much action and much reward, and every deed and every person was stamped with the single word "Fidelitas."

CHAPTER VI.

A Resulting of the Cards.

The next morning the organization of this gigantic expedition was commenced in earnest, and before many days were over the whole country knew that I, Dr. Silex, an "eccentric" millionaire, was arranging and paying for the despatch of a whole fleet for the discovery of the North Pole. The journalistic imagination ran riot in details of huge expenditure, in illustrious portraits, in stupendous statistics, and in ridiculous interviews. So many young men arrived at Hanbury House to ascertain my private amusements and what I usually eat for dinner, that I was sure they thought the whole world was going mad, and I think she suspected that the maddest of all was her master.

The fullest information was given to all inquirers. But on one point I maintained absolute secrecy. I said nothing about the shipment of the arms and ammunition. It required, indeed, the utmost skill and care to keep all knowledge of these warlike preparations from the eyes of the Press and Government. But I insisted that this should be done, and Captain Thorsen, a man of infinite resources and untiring energy, placed the orders among various Continental and American firms, and shipped the goods at various ports direct on his own vessels with so much skill and secrecy that no whisper of the truth reached the ears of the most inquisitive official. The various large and weighty packages, labelled with the cards of fictitious provision merchants, were shipped without question or remark. Even the captains and crews themselves were in ignorance of the real nature of these consignments.

Captain Thorsen recognised that the magnitude of the task before him imperatively demanded an extensive division of labor. He accordingly divided the fleet into three squadrons, and appointed the captains to serve under him, and not a single man had a day's leisure for the next eight months.

I myself developed an extraordinary energy which was quite foreign to my usual quiet methods of transacting business. At first I was merely the man who drew the cheques, but before a month had passed I had thrown my whole soul into the task, and worked day and night in furtherance of the scheme. I made Captain Thorsen take up his residence at Hanbury House, where everything could pass under my personal scrutiny and all day long the library resounded to the tapping of four typewriters. There was indeed no rest for anyone who had agreed to give his services in the matter, and of all the thousand men who were laboring each at his appointed task, I think no one worked harder than myself.

From the very first it was evident that the expedition would cost a quarter of a million more than the sum set aside for the purpose. I and Captain Thorsen endeavored to get the matter straightened out after allowing a safe margin for contingencies, we resolved that we could only purchase and equip ships out of the twenty John Silver had asked for, and I communicated this to him by letter, and in reply received an urgent summons to call on him. He went through all the figures, and frowned as he read and checked them.

"Very well, gentlemen," he said, "we must have fifteen ships. In a matter of this sort there can be no economy and no cutting down of expenses. Everything must be plentiful and of the best. But it is unfortunate. We could have done with five more ships than I originally asked for, instead of having to do with five less."

I went away with a more favorable impression of the man. I had fully expected him to hint that it was a rare opportunity for some rich man to help the cause of science, or even to ask me outright to contribute the balance of the necessary funds. But he had merely acquiesced in the inevitable. The interview puzzled me. And the reason of this first meeting, with all its mummery of golden robes and music, was still more obscure.

But I threw myself into my work with unabated energy. There was now indeed a marked and rapid change in my mode of life. I had tasted for the first time the sweets of action. I had realized the pleasure of organization and arrangement. I had felt the keen sensation of power extending over the lives of a thousand men, and through all the intricate branches of a great undertaking. I now felt that I was a man with the best of them. Both my mind and body had grown rusty in the exotic atmosphere of my books, but now I exerted them both to the utmost, and was glad to find that they grew more vigorous from day to day. My friends looked on me as a man who had been reborn, and as a harmless lunatic, and even you, Cordeux, thought the change was too violent to be the genuine indication of a firm and staid resolve.

But before three months had passed, I had made a resolution which might justly have been deemed insane by the kindest of my acquaintances, and John Silver himself, whatever his designs were with regard to my interest, did not dream that in me he had introduced a new and important factor into the ultimate development of all his plans.

(To be continued.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.

GILBERT MURDOCH 21 YEARS AGO URGED EXTENSION TO LOCH LOMOND.

More Than 20 Years of Expedients Have Brought the City Face to Face With Similar Conditions, and Again Raised a the Issue—Very Interesting Extracts from a Report Printed in 1883—Loss of Pressure Explained.

The Telegraph prints below a few extracts from a very long and exhaustive report on the St. John water supply made by the late Gilbert Murdoch, C. E., over twenty-one years ago. The citizens will not fail to note the remarkable similarity of the conditions then and now. Then Mr. Murdoch condemned a pumping plant and urged extension of the system toward or all the way to Loch Lomond—precisely the latter will be noted that Mr. Murdoch found in 1883 precisely the same conditions with regard to intermittent and lost pressure that are now complained of, and are charged by some to a defective distribution. His report does not show that anybody then made the charge of faulty distribution. City Engineer Peters advised and at great length criticised Mr. Murdoch's report, and counselled a resort to "expedients of less expensive nature."

To this Mr. Murdoch replied at length and with some heat. Then, in 1884, A. E. Ealey, consulting engineer, of New York, was engaged to prepare a report. He endorsed the report of Mr. Murdoch. He said there must be a pumping station which would be only a temporary expedient, or extension to the lakes. He favored extension to Loch Lomond. That course, however, was not pursued. The pumping station was installed, and for twenty years "expedients" have been resorted to, with the result that there is today a return to the conditions of twenty years ago. The following are the extracts selected at random from Gilbert Murdoch's report of 1883:

From Report of 1882.
"The elevation of Little River reservoir is insufficient to give an effective force for house and fire purposes on the higher levels of the city and Portland—as its bottom is only about ten feet, and its surface, when full, thirty feet above the intersection of Leinster and Westworth streets."
"In so far as the quantity of water brought to the city daily is concerned, it is more than ample for all ordinary purposes, but notwithstanding that the supply to the summit is defective in consequence of the relative lowness of the fountain head or reservoir, compared with the higher levels of St. John and Portland. In the neighborhood of Black House Hill, and corresponding elevations, the water rarely rises above the basements of the houses into which it is led, and in consequence of this resort must be had to expensive and inconvenient mechanical arrangements, before the water can be used for bath or water closet purposes in these localities. It is an inherent defect in the present system, and is occasioned, as already remarked, by the site of the present reservoir not having sufficient elevation to lift or force the water, as in lower levels, to third or fourth stories. The same causes that make our present supply insufficient for ordinary house purposes near the city summits destroy its practical value in case of fire, and in consequence of this the risks are greater and rates of insurance relatively higher in such localities than in the lower and more favored districts."

More Used in Houses.
"The extension of baths and water closets, since the great fire, has been very great; and as many of these are placed on second and third stories, a more copious supply of water at a higher pressure has become indispensable to health and comfort. As a question, therefore, for domestic economy, the low head of water which now prevails is a more serious evil than ever was before, and the conditions and elements that combine to make it so are not likely to be removed or weakened by time, but rather increased and strengthened."
"It may be thought that with a nominal head of from 40 to 80 feet the fire hydrants of District No. 1 are under more pressure than has been ascribed to them, and so they would wear the whole of the nominal head due to their respective positions relatively available. This is not the case, as it is greatly reduced—not only in the higher, but in the lower as well—by friction in the pipes and local consumption. This, however, will be better understood by an example or two, showing the nominal and actual pressure obtainable from particular hydrants on Nov. 17th. Take for instance the fire hydrant on the corner of Dale and Carmarthen streets. Its nominal head or pressure is 80 feet, and this is about the height to which the water would really rise were it closely confined and found no lower outlet of escape. The pressure due to this head is nearly 34.8 lbs. per square inch, but the actual pressure on the day named was only 10 lbs., or that which is due to 42.9 feet, showing a loss by friction and local drafts of 33.1 feet. Take again the hydrant on the corner of Leinster and Carmarthen streets, which should show a pressure of 113.3 feet, or that which is due to 49.9 feet, showing a loss by friction and local drafts of 63.4 feet. The pressure found here on the day named was only 61 lbs., the balance having been absorbed or lost by friction and local consumption at lower levels."

"The effective head is being gradually reduced and valuable sections of the city are imperfectly supplied and poorly protected against the attacks of fire."
"For some years after the first 24 inch main went into use, there was ample water at the summits for all ordinary purposes, so far at least as basements were concerned, but for several winters before the second 24 inch pipe was laid, it had fallen away to such an extent, through increased consumption that it had practically become intermittent, no water whatever reaching the basements, unless when shut

off from other parts of the city; and doubtless the same experience will be repeated in the course of another two or three years, should the city continue to grow as it is hoped to do, unless something is done in the meantime to keep its water supply abreast of its progress in other respects. What is immediately wanted is increase of pressure, such an increase would give a free flow of water and a larger margin of circulation in the upper stories of summit houses, and such a force for fire purposes as would make such hydrant equal in power to a medium sized fire engine. The importance and value of such a supply can scarcely be over-rated on the ground of convenience, economy and security. With such a pressure, two or more of the present steam fire engines could be dispensed with, which in itself would be a considerable saving. Fire risks would be greatly reduced, and greater security would bring a reduction of insurance rates that would amount in the aggregate to a large sum of money, and represent the annual interest on a very large outlay of capital—greatly more, indeed, than could possibly be required to make the improvements so urgently needed."

His Suggestions.
"To obtain the pressure necessary to secure to the city the advantages named, and remove existing complaints, an auxiliary pumping system must be adopted, or one or more of the mains that now supply the city extended to Lake Douglas, Lake Latimer or Loch Lomond. The question as between pumping and gravitation was virtually settled 35 years ago, when the old water company abandoned its then pumping station at the Abbeville, and gravitation was adopted. The reasons that led to this step still exist, and have not been weakened by the lapse of time, nor by the changed conditions of the city."
"The works constructed on Little River and all subsequent additions thereto, have been made with a view to the permanency of the gravitation system, then introduced, and subsequent extension to Loch Lomond, the vast volume, elevation, softness and purity of whose waters give it very superior claims as a source of supply for city purposes—whether they are viewed from a protective, a sanitary, a culinary, or manufacturing standpoint."

"The ordinary elevation of Loch Lomond is 300 feet above city datum. It is 140 feet higher than Little River reservoir, and 70 feet higher than Lake Douglas. A direct connection with Loch Lomond would give an initial pressure at each fire hydrant in the city, as well as at the town of Portland, sufficient to throw copious and powerful streams over our highest summits buildings, without the aid of engines."
"Mr. Murdoch submitted in his report estimates of the cost of extension by several routes to Loch Lomond. These varied from \$201,000 to \$255,000. The conditions have of course changed greatly in twenty years."

EXPERIENCED MOTHERS.
Experienced mothers know that most of the troubles that afflict young children are due to some derangement of the stomach or bowels, and that if the cause is removed the little one will be plump, rosy and happy. For such troubles as indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and teething troubles there is no medicine in the world so equal as Baby's Own Tablets. The action of the Tablets is speedy and able to allay pain, as they contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drug. Ask any mother who has used the Tablets, and she will tell you that they are the best medicine in the world. John G. Cranberry, C. E., says: "After having thoroughly tested Baby's Own Tablets I can say they are the best remedy for the ailments of little ones I have ever used. No mother should be without them in the house." You can get the Tablets from any druggist or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Busy Summer in Eastern Nova Scotia.
A. E. McCulloch said last week to the Herald that he had been in the most prosperous summer in their history. The buildings of the tramway connecting Trenton, New Glasgow, St. John and Westville is now under way. A new mine is being opened by the Acadia Coal Company, at London, close to New Glasgow, and there is talk of pipe works coming to the town. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company are also opening up mining property near Flourish, and altogether everything promises most prosperous times."

The Nantuxet Sound Shoals lightship is farther from land than any other in the world, being fifty-two miles from the land."

Wheeler's Botanic Bitters
CURE
Biliousness
Headache
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Keep the eye bright
and the skin clear.
They cleanse and purify the system.
At all dealers 25c.

SCOTT ACT WAR IN KINGS COUNTY

Extraordinary Developments in Connection With Enforcement of Law.

WARRING FACTIONS.

Astonishing Charge Brought Against a Witness—Constables Struggle Over the Right to Secure Him—Few Fines Paid 14 Convictions Against Three Men, Saturday.

There is war in Kings county over the attempted enforcement of the Scott Act by Inspector Cusack. It is evident a certain clique has grown up, strong in the determination to thwart, if possible, the sworn duty of those appointed to carry out the laws, whether these laws be popular or unpopular. Dennis P. O'Rourke, Kings county is confronted by several serious questions.

One is: Can any law be defeated by a concerted attempt to block its enforcement?
Another is: How long will the people stand for such occurrences as have been recently marked the struggle between the liquor sellers and their friends and those in the various communities who say the law must be enforced or changed? Convictions against violators of the act have been frequent since the appointment of H. T. Cusack to the post of Scott Act inspector.

Mr. Cusack, who succeeds Mr. Harney in office, took over his duties in January. The new official has been conducting an aggressive campaign. His activity has not been welcomed by all, but it is applauded by many. Among those charged by the inspector are Cough, Sweeney, Dunlop, of Appan, Dennis P. O'Rourke, of White's Mountain; Claude Gillis, Springfield; Andrew Carr, Waterford; John C. and O. D. Langley, of Norton; William Sheek, Waterford; The Brown, Sussex; James Chapman, Havelock.

Moore, Cough and Dunlop have been imprisoned, and on Saturday in the Sussex court house fourteen convictions for first offences were found against John G. Langley, Andrew Carr and William Sheek.

There were nine charges against Langley, three against Carr and two against Sheek. Certain of the convictions will be appealed and some of the other cases are being held in abeyance. John G. Langley, so far as it can be ascertained has left Kings county, but he stands convicted, and is liable to jail should he return.

In a witness called to give evidence against a Norton resident charged with liquor selling has been taken on a criminal charge on information laid against him by an ex-convict. A few days ago Inspector Cusack was called to the scene of a shooting in a room at the corner of St. John and St. George streets. The shooting was caused by a bottle of liquor. The inspector has secured Hon. A. S. White to conduct his case, and it came up Saturday at St. John's court, and was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Remarkable Proceedings.
Concerning the scene of violence at Sussex court on Monday, April 26th, the following are the facts: John C. Langley, of Norton, had information laid against him on March on the charge of Scott Act violation. As material witness in the case Walter L. Thompson, an oculist, was held. Mr. Thompson, who lives in the part of the time in Hampton. The inquiry was called for Saturday, April 24th, at Sussex, before Magistrate Biggar and Little, and on the appearance of Constable Herbert Wanasuke, J. M. McIntyre appeared for Langley, and Fred Sprout for the prosecution. Mr. McIntyre moved that the court adjourn until Monday, on plea of his wife being ill. The court adjourned. On Monday, as Constable Wanasuke was again bringing Mr. Thompson in, Constable Fenwick and Sherwood claimed the witness as their prisoner on a criminal charge. They produced the warrant charging Mr. Thompson with indecent assault upon a young woman whose residence is near Hampton. The warrant was signed by Magistrate Morrison of Sussex, and the person swearing to an affidavit in the matter was A. W. Mitchell, of Hampton. It is asserted that Mitchell recently served a term in Dorchester penitentiary for theft.

Constable Wanasuke refused to deliver up his witness. Constables Fenwick and Sherwood were determined, however, and strove to seize Thompson. There was quite a gathering of them, and the majority of them joined in the contest. Constable Wanasuke was bruised and Thompson's face was cut, but Wanasuke hung to his witness. For a brief space it was a case of all struggle, but ultimately Mr. Thompson, prosecuting attorney, requested that the witness be given over to Constable Sherwood and Fenwick, which was done.

Mr. Thompson was taken down to Hampton and placed in jail. At the subsequent examination on the criminal charge, Mr. Thompson pleaded not guilty, and the young woman, who knew no more, swore he made no advances.

In the meantime Mr. Langley disappeared, but on the evidence taken Saturday he stands convicted. The adjournment in the Langley liquor selling has been frequent. According to a reliable source, Thompson, prior to his examination on the criminal charge had not a few favorable opportunities to leave the country, but he did not feel disposed to take advantage of them. The case in which he was arrested to give evidence against Langley was adjourned from April 24th to the 11th, then to the 16th and on to the 23rd (Saturday), when it will return, it

came up. During those adjournments he was released on his own recognizance.

Feeling Runs High.
Regarding the disturbance on April 24th at Sussex court house, it is affirmed that Constables Fenwick and Sherwood received aid from a number of supporters in the crowd. Furthermore, it is alleged that several came from points outside Sussex, and that in order to have them on hand at the right moment, their traveling expenses were paid, and that when they first came up on Saturday, April 24th, Constable Fenwick was in court with the warrant for Thompson's arrest.

It is quite probable that in certain circles in Sussex, and surrounding parishes, a rigorous enforcement of the Scott Act is not popular. It is hinted that there is organized hostility against Inspector Cusack. It may not be out of place to mention that few, if any fines for violating the Scott act, have been paid by the accused. Several men, however, have been menaced to the county. The payment of fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 means the reversal. Some think it may mean the reversal of a preferred bill. Truismers men expect to the county. The payment of fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 means the reversal. Some think it may mean the reversal of a preferred bill. Truismers men expect to the county. The payment of fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 means the reversal. Some think it may mean the reversal of a preferred bill. Truismers men expect to the county.

Is there a distinct anti-Scott Act clique? No doubt there is. How far will this clique be permitted to go by those who have sworn to enforce all the laws whether that is a question generally asked throughout Kings county today.

SHOT AT A GHOST AND WOUNDED A MAN

New Minas, N. S.; Young Fellow May Die from Bullet Wound at Hands of Another.

Kenilville, April 21.—The village of New Minas, about eight miles from Kenilville, was the scene on Monday night of what may prove a fatal shooting. A number of boys living in that locality have been dressing up as ghosts and prowling about the houses seeking for an insidious young man named Arthur Connel. This led, after seeing a young lady to her home, to a search for Kenilville, when he met another young man who had been on a like mission. This young man was Fred Bishop, aged 23 years, and son of Bishop of New Minas. Bishop imagined him to be a ghost and pulling his revolver fired in the air. Bishop never imagined for a moment that he was shooting at a human being, and continued on his way, but a ball entered his body just as he was about to turn a corner. He has been unable to locate the bullet and Bishop seems to be bearing up very well, in fact, he says he suffers no pain whatever. No action has been taken in the matter as yet.

News of Chatham.
Chatham, April 23.—On behalf of the Miramichi Natural History Association, Dr. Baxter has shipped several specimens of Inca woodman to the Australian museum, Sydney (N. S. W.) Among them were snowshoes, high bark canoe, moose hide, sheepskin and buckskin moccasins, plain and decorated, photograph frames of birch bark, case of dogwood, toy canoe, and fishing spears.

While Fred Tracer was removing plants from a hot box, the other day, the window blew the glass cover down on his hand. Besides several scratches, he received a deep cut at the back of his neck, requiring several stitches to be put in it.

The home mission boat has offered Rev. A. W. Lewis, of Loggieville, an appointment at Harbor Grace (N.B.), the duties to begin June 1.

The ice still holds. Steam drivers are being hired here at \$1.50 to \$3 a day, and \$2.50 a week.

H. S. Marsland, who has been in town for three weeks, left yesterday for Maine. Thomas Flanagan, proprietor of the Adams House, is recovering from an attack of grippe.

McAdam Junction Notes.
McAdam Junction, April 24.—A very enjoyable evening was spent Tuesday at the home of Andrew Lewis. It was a surprise party on the departure of two young ladies, Miss Grace McFadden, of Bonaventure, and Miss Mary J. Vickers, of Chatham. The evening was spent in games while Miss Maud Lewis presided at the piano, assisted by T. Matthews, G. Willis, J. Kearns, all of St. John. The young ladies served ice cream and cake and fruit. The party broke up at the hour of 2 a. m., all feeling that an enjoyable evening had been spent and by wishing our young friends an enjoyable trip.

The will be much missed by many friends.
ROBIN.

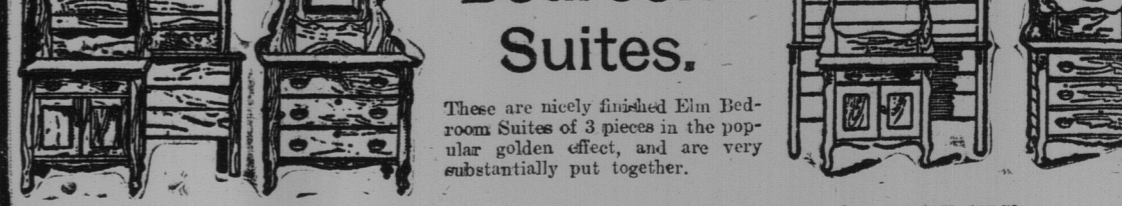
Albert County News.
Hopewell Hill, April 24.—The many friends of Oscar Lockhart heard with deep regret of the death of his wife, Elvira M., a short time ago at Oakdale (Ac.). The matter was a lady of very many estimable qualities, was born at Hopewell Hill about forty-eight years ago, and was the only daughter of the late Capt. Joseph McAlmon. She leaves behind her husband, four sons, all residing at Oakdale, and one brother, W. J. McAlmon of this village. Much sympathy is felt for the family in their bereavement.

The three-asted schooner E. Morrison arrived here yesterday to load plaster for the New England Adamant Co.
The ladies of the Baptist church held a social and tea Thursday evening at the residence of G. M. Russell. It was well attended and a success. Sides by Harvey Wright, Misses Janie McGorman, Edna West, Lottie Russell and Ella Tingby were enjoyed.
Miss Annie R. Peck visited St. John this week.

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The Suite is a popular pattern and despite the low figure shows good workmanship. The mirror is 14x24 inches and is bevelled. Price \$14.75.

SEPARATE ELM BUREAUS, \$8.00 OR \$9.50.
THESE GO NICELY WITH WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS.

Dining Room Furniture, Iron Beds, Parlor Suites, Kitchen Furniture, Baby Carriages, Odd Pieces in Furniture, Bookcases.

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A New Store. A New Stock.

And as long as these NEW GOODS last you can get them at the OLD PRICES of last year. And yet Cotton today has reached a much higher price than for many years and no prospect of a decline for some time to come.

PRINTED CAMBRIC at 7c, 10c, 12c, and 14c. yard 26 in., 29 in., 31 in. and 32 in. wide, pretty patterns and good fast colors.

CHAMBRAYS, FLAKE TWINE CLOTH, etc., in all the new colors at 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c, and 35c. yard.

White Cottons, Unbleached Cottons, Pillow Cotton, White and Unbleached Sheetings, Towels, Toweling, Table Linens, Napkins, Shaker Flannel, 4-bleed Shirting, Ducks, Drills, Art Muslin, Cretonne and Satens all at the old prices.

READJUSTMENT OF FINANCES AT THE JOGGINS COAL MINE.

Amberst, N. S., April 23.—(Special)—Considerable excitement was caused in Amberst today by rumors that some difficulty had occurred in connection with the Joggins mines. Owing to the reticence of the representatives both of the company and the men, it was almost impossible to gather the full facts but so far as can be learned the matter is about as follows:

For some time the Canada Coal & Railway Company, whose mines are at Joggins, have been operating under difficulty owing to large expenditures on development work and on account of the disastrous fire in their mine last February.

Their sales so increased as soon as the fire was under control that the revenue would be sufficient to meet their current expenditure and with the object of tiding over what they considered would only be a temporary embarrassment, the directors had been during the last two months personally advancing the funds to pay wages as they became due.

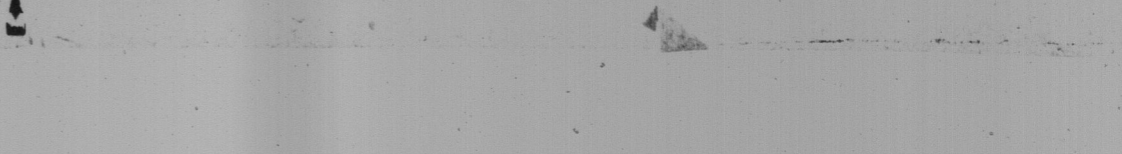
The output of coal has, however, not come up to their expectations and at a special meeting of the company at Montreal this week to consider the situation it was decided immediate steps would have to be taken to place the company on a sounder financial basis as the few directors who had been practically carrying on the work for the benefit of the whole company then said they could not make further advances without some security.

Accordingly A. G. Watson, secretary-treasurer of the company, accompanied by one of the directors, went to the Joggins Friday to consult with the men in reference to the wages which were to have been paid today. They explained the situation, assuring the men that so far as the directors were concerned everything possible would be done to protect their interests and stating it was the intention, if possible, to immediately effect a reorganization when the men's claims would be given every consideration.

Men Willing to Assist.
The men held a meeting appointing Messrs. Coleman and Ripley to meet the representatives of the company at Montreal Saturday afternoon. So far as learned, at this interview the delegates pressed themselves as satisfied majority of the men they represented to do everything possible for the company and it is understood different arrangement for the wages of the men until re-organization will be considered by the men to be submitted to the director Monday.

In any case the men who have themselves desirous of protecting their interests, will see that every effort is done to prevent any loss on account of idleness. An application will be made to the supreme court at Halifax next in reference to this matter, and it is understood that the company, which comprised largely of Montreal capitalists acquired the property in 1902 from Joggins Coal Mine Association.

A SAMPLE OF ADMIRAL TOGO'S WORK



The Russian Battleship Retvizan on the Rocks at Harbor Entrance, Port Arthur. This vessel was one of the three warships that were torpedoed by the Japanese on the night of Feb. 8, the opening of the war. She was run ashore in a sinking condition, but settled in shallow water and has done service in quiet engagements, acting as a floating battery. She has been of much assistance in defeating Admiral Togo's attack on the harbor entrance. The Retvizan was built at the Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia in 1900, and was one of the best ships in the Russian navy.—Collier's Weekly.

Colonel Villiers Very Ill.
Toronto, April 22.—Col. H. V. Villiers is seriously ill at his residence, Spencer avenue, and the doctors in attendance regard his case as grave. Colonel Villiers is seventy-three years old. He was formerly deputy adjutant-general of Kingston and Winnipeg military districts, retiring some seven years ago on reaching the age limit. He is one of the oldest Masons in Canada.

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For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams