





EVELYN THAW NOW IN JEROME'S HANDS

District Attorney Reluctant to Begin His Cross-examination

Goaded by Delmas He Starts After Young Woman in Real Earnest, and Inquires Into Her Past Life Very Searchingly—Murderer's Wife Gave More Details of Stanford White's Career.

New York, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw today entered upon the ordeal of her cross-examination before District Attorney Jerome had had the witness in charge half an hour he had secured from the court a ruling which apparently opens the way for bringing into the trial of Harry K. Thaw all manner of evidence which may tend to discredit the defendant's wife. Heretofore it has been thought that the rules of the court precluded young Mrs. Thaw and that regardless of whether her story was true or false, the fact that she had told it to her husband was the one essential point. Mrs. Thaw had been allowed to repeat the story so that the jury might judge as to its effect in unbiassing the mind of the man on the stand to answer the questions of District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome by a simple question opened the way for the introduction of testimony tending to show the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's story. He asked the witness:

"Was the story you told Mr. Thaw true?" "It was," she replied firmly. Mr. Delmas, Thaw's leading counsel, objected strongly to the question, but Justice Fitzgerald held it to be competent as tending to show the credibility of the witness. Whether Mr. Jerome intends to take advantage of the ruling in an attempt to throw doubt upon the truth of the story or whether Justice Fitzgerald intended his ruling to cover the whole subject of Mrs. Thaw's evidence, the future conduct of the case alone can determine. Mr. Delmas will continue to fight with constant objections to introductions of any testimony as to any events in the young woman's life, but the question of credibility of a witness is a wide one and Justice Fitzgerald early today intimated that he would be liberal in the interpretation of the rules in that respect.

He allowed Mr. Jerome to write from Mrs. J. J. Caine, Boston, a friend of Mrs. Thaw, who took the witness stand during the morning session, many material points as to the movements of Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit, following their return from Europe in 1904, including the publication of their names in the ejected from the Hotel Cumberland in this city, the proprietor insisting that they should register as man and wife or leave their names which was refused. In bringing out these facts Mr. Jerome denied that he was attacking Mrs. Thaw and said he was simply testing the credibility of Mrs. Caine.

Reluctant to Cross-examine. The district-attorney seemed reluctant to begin the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw today, desiring to have the matter postponed until Thursday morning in order that he might determine whether or not a further examination of the witness was necessary on the issues involved in the case. "After I have looked further into the matter I may decide to cross-examine Mrs. Thaw," Mr. Jerome stated to the court. "Or I may waive my right if when all the testimony as to the insanity of the defendant is in, I shall be honestly of the opinion that he was insane at the time this act was committed. I do not care to take up the time of the jury and this court extending."

Mr. Delmas here interrupted Mr. Jerome. He wanted to know if the district-attorney meant that Mrs. Thaw was insane when she shot Stanford White he would abandon prosecution. "I promise nothing," retorted the prosecutor.

Wore Same Costume. Mrs. Thaw, appearing more than ever like a school girl in a blue suit and black velvet hat she has worn ever since the trial began, moved a bit nervously in the big witness chair awaiting Mr. Jerome's opening questions. They had to do with her signatures to certain papers, some of which the prosecutor declared were receipts for money Mrs. Thaw had drawn from the Mercantile Trust Company in 1902-03.

Mr. Delmas protested against the district-attorney making these statements and noted an exception. Mrs. Thaw said she was not sure that all of the signatures were her own—they looked very much like her writing, she added. Who provided the money for the girl at the Mercantile Trust Company was not developed. Mrs. Thaw's confidence grew as the cross-examination went on and she was always ready with answers. Mr. Jerome jumped from point to point in her story and under the plea of testing her credibility was allowed to ask many pertinent questions.

Mr. Jerome brought out that Mrs. Thaw had written to Stanford White from Boulogne after Thaw had proposed to her in Paris. "Did you also cable Mr. White?" he asked. The witness could not remember. The cross-examination had barely gotten into full swing when adjournment for the day was ordered.

Mrs. Thaw will resume the stand tomorrow morning and the indications are she may be kept there throughout the day. Jerome May Ask for Commission. The reluctance of the district-attorney to subject Mrs. Thaw to a cross-examination again lent color to the rumors that Mr. Jerome still contemplates moving for the appointment of a commissioner in Jersey to test Thaw's state of mind at the present time. Now that he has entered upon the cross-examination he seems determined to make a thorough one.

Mrs. Thaw's cross-examination proceeds a duel between the two attorneys as well as between Mr. Jerome and the wife of the defendant. Thaw seemed in a very cheerful frame of mind during the afternoon, especially when Mr. Delmas was insisting that the cross-examination of his wife should proceed. The young man grew more sober-faced after Mr. Jerome had begun to ply his questions in a way that indicated a relentless search into Mrs. Thaw's past life.

Harry Thaw's letter to Anthony Comstock, describing three houses or studios where he declared Stanford White and other acquaintances lured young girls, was read. Among the places described was the house in West 24th street where the velvet swing and the mirrored room were located. Mrs. Thaw identified forty-two letters which she said were in the handwriting of Stanford White. The letters were not offered in evidence, but Mr. Delmas will attempt later to get them into the case.

Mr. Delmas Placing Mrs. Thaw's Note in Evidence at Trial



"I HAND YOU MADAME DEFENDENT'S EXHIBIT O FOR IDENTIFICATION!"

The usual crowd mostly lawyers, filled the courtroom when the Thaw case opened this morning. Dr. Britton D. Evans, the defence alienist, was the first of the characters of the case to appear. When Mr. Jerome arrived he passed close to the expert but did not speak. Thaw entered the courtroom when called, with his usual quick step and at once began an animated conversation with Dr. Evans. A decided surprise was sprung by the defence in recalling Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to the stand immediately after court convened.

Young Mrs. Thaw looked pale and serious as she took her place on the stand. She appeared in the same simple costume that she has worn every day since the trial began. She smiled slightly as she caught her husband's eye. Thaw returned the smile and then turned to Attorney O'Reilly, with whom he talked for a minute excitedly. Then he returned to his conversation with Dr. Evans, but for the most part kept his eyes on his wife.

After Mrs. Thaw had sat silently in the chair for nearly five minutes, Mr. Delmas began his examination. "You have familiar with the handwriting of Stanford White," he said. "I now hand you a paper and ask from you if it is his handwriting." Mrs. Thaw looked at the paper, evidently a letter, and said: "It is his handwriting."

Mr. Delmas handed the witness six other letters and they also were identified as having come from Stanford White. The letters were marked as defendant's exhibits Q, R, S, T, U, V and W. After a moment's delay, still other letters were identified to Mrs. Thaw. She identified forty-two letters. She was nearly half an hour at the task. Messrs. Gleason and Peabody, of counsel for the defence, were absent today. It was said that Mr. Gleason was suffering from toothache. Mr. Peabody, it was said, was examining witnesses. As the examination of the letters was concluded, Mr. Delmas turned to the witness.

"How long have you known May MacKenzie?" "Since 1901." "Did you in May, 1906, relate to Mr. Thaw a conversation you had with May MacKenzie and especially refer to what she said to you regarding Stanford White?" Mr. Jerome objected, but was overruled. Mrs. Thaw answered: "May MacKenzie told me Stanford White had been to see her and that she had told him that Harry and I were getting along fine together. She said she thought it was so nice the way we loved each other. She said Stanford had remarked: 'Fob, it won't last; I will get her back.'"

"Did Mr. Thaw say anything when you told him this?" "He said he had already heard it from Miss MacKenzie." "What was his condition when you told him?" "The way he always was when Stanford White was mentioned." "How was that?" "Very excited and nervous." "You had a second operation in 1905, did you not?" "Yes." "Who made the arrangements for it and paid the cost?" "Harry K. Thaw." "How much was the bill?" "In all about \$3,000. The operation itself was \$1,000." The nature of the operation was not set out.

"Did Mr. Thaw have any conversation with the attending physician regarding your previous relations to White?" "Not in my presence." "Did Mr. Thaw talk very much about the incident in your life connected with White?" "Yes. He always talked about it. He would waken me often at night, sobbing, and then he would constantly ask me questions about the details of this terrible thing." "Did you visit May MacKenzie in 1904?" "Yes; she was ill and sent me a letter to come and see her." "While you were there did White come in?" "Yes."

"Yes, Mr. Thaw said he was afraid Stanford White was going to do something to Miss MacKenzie. I told him she was able to take care of herself, but he seemed much worried." "You may now take the witness," said Mr. Delmas to Mr. Jerome.

The latter again asked permission to reserve his cross-examination until some future time. Mr. Delmas objected and insisted that the examination go on at once. "I don't want to subject this young woman to the ordeal of a cross-examination unless it is absolutely necessary," went on Mr. Jerome. "I repeat that if a legitimate case of insanity is made out, it will be the first to admit. I do not want to enter this cross-examination until I am sure it will be necessary to cross-examine her."

Mr. Delmas turned to District Attorney Jerome. "Did I understand you to say that if you are honestly convinced Mr. Thaw was insane June 24th last you would abandon this prosecution?" "I agreed to nothing," snapped Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Delmas asked that the district attorney's remarks be read from the record. The stenographer did so, as follows: "Mr. Jerome—'If when all the evidence on the subject of insanity is in I am honestly of the opinion that he was insane, I am not going to take up the court's time and this jury's time by contending.' The statement had been read out by an interruption of Mr. Delmas.

"I stand on that," said Mr. Jerome. Justice Fitzgerald said he could not direct the defence as to what it should or should not do. The examination-in-chief of the witness had been concluded and the cross-examination was in order. An agreement between counsel will be necessary to have the matter go over until Thursday.

Mr. Delmas said he would not go on with any other witnesses until Mrs. Thaw is disposed of. He said he would not object to an adjournment until Thursday. He did not like the idea of so many cross-examinations piling up in the hands of the district attorney. "What about the letter?" asked Mr. Jerome. "This witness has identified a bundle of letters. If they are to be offered in evidence they must be put in while Mrs. Thaw is on the stand. I don't understand what counsel means by saying his examination-in-chief is ended."

Mr. Delmas offered no reply to this. Mr. Jerome asked that the stipulation of the morning session be read. The stenographer did so. In it Mr. Delmas agreed to a postponement but no specified time was mentioned. "I stand by that," said Mr. Delmas. "If I am forced to proceed with the cross-examination I will do so," said Mr. Jerome.

"You may proceed," Mr. Delmas remarked in conclusion. "What drew forth a large number of papers from a leather pouch. He selected one and handed it to Mrs. Thaw. 'Is that your handwriting?' he asked. 'It looks like mine, I can't say.' 'Weren't you in March, 1902, drawing \$25 a week from the Mercantile Trust Company when you were not playing and is not this letter addressed by you to the trust company directing what shall be done with the money?'"

"It looks like mine," she said. "I can't say positively." "Have you any doubts?" "They look very much like my signatures." "Aren't they receipts for the \$25 a week you drew from the Mercantile Trust Company?" Mr. Delmas again objected and Mr. Jerome changed the question.

"Is it not a fact that you, in March, 1902, were drawing \$25 a week from the Mercantile Trust Company?" "I can't say positively." "Was it not about that time?" "I cannot say positively." Mr. Jerome handed Mrs. Thaw a large number of papers, checks, etc., and asked her to select the one she knew she had signed. She did so and handed them to the district attorney.

"What day was it you returned from Europe in 1903?" "I don't remember the exact day." "Was it on Saturday?" "I don't know." "When you left the steamer did you go to a hotel?" "Yes." "And register?" "Yes." "Would it assist your memory if I showed you the hotel register?" "There was no such answer."

"When you refused Mr. Thaw in Paris in 1903 did you tell your mother?" "Yes." "Did you love him enough to have married him if it had not been for the event in your life which you have related here?" "Yes." "There was no other reason for your refusal?" "No." "It was out of your great love for him that you refused?" "It was." "You were not thinking of marrying anybody else?" "No." "You rejected him for no other reason than that which you have told us about and you gave him no other?" "No."

"What part of the year was this?" "In the spring." "Your early life you say was spent in Pennsylvania?" "Yes." "After your father's death you lived in much poverty?" "Yes." "The surroundings of your home life at that time were pure and good?" "Yes." "You grew up to be fifteen or sixteen years old so simply that after all the trials you afterwards went through you remembered the incident of the cat and conductor trying to put it off the train?" "Yes."

"And you also remember that when you went on the stage and went to dinner you had chocolate eclairs?" "Yes." "All these pure and simple surroundings were due to your mother?" "Yes." "She was careful of you when you were in Philadelphia?" "Yes." "You posed only for women artists?" "There were three men."

"I now show you what purports to be the register of the Hotel Savoy, under the date of October 24, 1903. Is that your signature—Evelyn Nesbit and maid, Paris?" "Yes." "Does that refresh your mind? Does that remind you that you arrived Saturday, Oct. 24, 1903?" "Yes, sir."

"At what hour in the day did you arrive?" "I don't remember the exact time." Mr. Jerome here read extensively from Mrs. Thaw's direct testimony, especially with reference to the visits she made with Stanford White to a photographer. "You fixed the date of your visit to the photographer, did you not?" asked Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Delmas objected. Mr. Jerome took another tack. "You were shot graphed on a polar bear, were you not?" "Yes." "Did you pose in a kima with your chin resting on the head of a polar bear?" "Yes." "How many poses were there?" "I don't remember." "They were all modest, decorous poses, which no one could take exception to?" "Yes." "You stated constantly on the stand that all of the things you had narrated here were just what you had told Thaw—this terrible occurrence?" "Yes." "And those things you told Mr. Thaw at that time as having occurred at the hands of Stanford White were true?" asked the district attorney.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

The political campaign in Manitoba, preparatory for the elections early in March, may be said to be raging. The Hon. Rodmond Palen Roblin, who has been Premier since 1900, had at his back after the elections of 1903, thirty-one supporters in a House of forty, a situation not unlike that in the New Brunswick Legislature so far as the numerical strength of the parties is concerned. There is, of course, the difference that Mr. Roblin's government is Conservative, while Hon. Mr. Tweedie's is Liberal. Mr. Roblin, who is now fifty-three years old, has been in public life since 1875, and was first elected to the Legislature in 1888, so that he has been politically active during the most important period of Manitoba's history.

The Liberals began their campaign a few days ago with a banquet to Mr. Ward Brown, leader of the opposition. From the addresses delivered on that occasion by Mr. Brown and his lieutenants it would appear that the issues are many, but that perhaps a single one, transportation, is going to receive most attention. The Liberals assert that Mr. Roblin has not compelled the Canadian Northern to live up to the agreements entered into when it was liberally subsidized by the province, and that policies and corporation neglect have been to a great extent responsible for lack of branches in some districts and lack of satisfactory train service where the railroads are completed. Mr. Brown advocates government-owned and operated telephones instead of the Roblin plan which he describes as "a chaotic system of small exchanges worked at a loss by the municipalities." In the Brown programme are included educational reforms, the increased efficiency of the public schools, the raising of the standard of teachers and teaching and greater government financial aid to all branches of education. "So that the burden on the people may be lightened, and Manitoba's place in the days to come may not be behind that of any other self-governing people." His platform provides for a forward movement in agricultural affairs. "A minister who is a practical farmer should be in charge and devote his whole time. Traveling dairies, assistance in seed selection and a thousand and one other reforms, including possibly government-owned storage elevators, are waiting for a Liberal government to put them into the material good-by, he said. "I treat me not to leave these, or to return from following after these for whether the money will go, and where those I lodge I will lodge. My people shall be my people, my God, my God. This, sir, well expresses the sentiment of the people of this province. I know not where my right honorable friend looks the question. It is not from Shakespear, but it is very apt.

Very apt indeed! Mr. Thomson continues: "Now Colonel Sam is a stout warrior of the Orange lodges, in which the Bible lies wide open always, but evidently not at the familiar book in Ruth. Mr. Shiholm, a patriot who came after Colonel Sam, declared the passage to be from Shakespeare. Alas, that Colonel Ignatius Donnelly forgot us before this laurel had been added to the glories of Bacon. Nothing could be more significant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amiable temper than that he gravely left the Protestant orators uncorrected. There was no sign that any member save himself had ever before heard the text, though surely no other Holy Writ is better known to a Christian than the Bible at Ottawa.

Mr. E. W. Thomson is shocked and amazed at the ignorance of the Bible displayed by members of Parliament. For example, he says that "in the course of debating the Future of Canada last week, that erudite assembly calmly heard Colonel Samuel Hughes refer as follows to an old speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier: 'Speaking of the idea that we should bid the material good-by, he said. "I treat me not to leave these, or to return from following after these for whether the money will go, and where those I lodge I will lodge. My people shall be my people, my God, my God. This, sir, well expresses the sentiment of the people of this province. I know not where my right honorable friend looks the question. It is not from Shakespear, but it is very apt. Very apt indeed! Mr. Thomson continues: "Now Colonel Sam is a stout warrior of the Orange lodges, in which the Bible lies wide open always, but evidently not at the familiar book in Ruth. Mr. Shiholm, a patriot who came after Colonel Sam, declared the passage to be from Shakespeare. Alas, that Colonel Ignatius Donnelly forgot us before this laurel had been added to the glories of Bacon. Nothing could be more significant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amiable temper than that he gravely left the Protestant orators uncorrected. There was no sign that any member save himself had ever before heard the text, though surely no other Holy Writ is better known to a Christian than the Bible at Ottawa.

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tians. The evidence of backsliding and defection seems strong. Yet Ontario and the other Protestant provinces are arming sending missionaries to convert the French of Quebec. Shall no George Borrow arise to carry the Bible to Colonel Sam and his people?"

The evidence appears conclusive. It is, some must think, a matter for congratulation that for the present at least the ignorance of things scriptural on Parliament Hill will be lessened materially by the strong leaven of the St. John delegates. On second thought it almost seems a pity that we should have sent so gaily a band of citizens on a mission to a body whom Mr. Thomson describes as some-what godless. Perhaps, after all, most of the men in the Commons whom Col. Hughes spoke, recognized the quotation, but did not care to embarrass the man of war by directing attention to his somewhat singular lack of acquaintance with the Book.

FOWLER'S THREAT

Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, of Kings and Albert, rose in his place in the House of Commons late Tuesday afternoon and indulged in dark and horrid hints as to a tale he might unfold, concerning "wine and women and graft," unless government supporters ceased to refer to his (Mr. Fowler's) private business, meaning thereby certain of his activities which were one of the diverting topics touched upon by the insurance commission. Mr. Fowler has been heard of before as a probable revealer of political horrors. For some weeks past there have been rumors to the effect that if he were "driven to it," he would get up in the House and make revelations that would startle the country. Mr. Fowler we must suppose is himself responsible for these whispers as to the scandalous revelations which were to be expected provided reference to himself and his western deals were not stopped. Mr. Fowler has said far too much or too little. No such threat as that he uttered yesterday can be left where he left it by the dignified and responsible Parliament of Canada. If Mr. Fowler is possessed of any legitimate political ammunition he owes it to his party to have made it public before now. If he has knowledge affecting the government of the country, or injurious to members of the administration in the public capacity, why has he withheld it? If his store of gully secrets is so great as his vague forecast would imply, if his knowledge threatens the seats of the mighty, if his story attains to the dignity of real public utility, why does the man make conditions about the telling of it? Why does he not open the lips which have some reputation for readiness and allow the plain unvarnished tale to trickle forth to the enlightenment of the Dominion? In short, if there is any such store of powder in the Fowler gun as the holder thereof would have a pallid country infer, what palates the Fowler trigger finger?

If it was Mr. Fowler's primary purpose to raise a considerable crop of public expectancy it may be said that he has succeeded. But that gets him nowhere. He should proceed to take the intelligent country into his confidence. Let him lay out his stock of scandals so that the people, after due inspection, may adjudge him a patriot compelled to make unpleasant revelations in the public interest, or a tricky low grade politician caught in an attempt to set a back fire for the protection of his own trail. The government should ask Mr. Fowler to speak the truth. If Mr. Fowler's terrible story is somewhat lurid, and if it does not justify his somewhat lurid prospectus, the country will very promptly arrive at the conclusion that he has been caught bluffing.

FOREST WEALTH

In a striking address delivered at the University of New Brunswick some years ago, Rev. W. O. Raymond dwelt upon the vital importance of the forests of this province and upon the great good that would follow a policy of protection and conservation. Already the government has adopted a new forest policy which must exercise a considerable influence upon the crown lands in the years to come, and today a forestry convention which has many reasons for believing, will have valuable and far-reaching results. In almost every country in the world today it is being said with regret that vast wealth was thrown away forever by the blindness of those who regarded the trees as so many enemies, who cut or burned the forests, and who thus not only robbed future generations of their timber supply but did irreparable harm to the country by reducing the flow of its streams, rendering that flow uncertain and depriving the productive soil of the requisite amount of moisture. In New Brunswick there is still time to take advantage of the knowledge which other countries have neglected to their lasting regret and loss. Wise legislation, followed by wise practice and intelligent co-operation by the government, the owners of timber limits and the public generally, would yet suffice to increase the present great forest wealth of New Brunswick and to make the wood lands a perpetual and every more valuable source of profit in the broadest sense. First among the steps necessary are strong measures to prevent waste by fires and by careless or ignorant lumbering methods. Of this we may be sure, that an enlightened forest policy, framed in the interests of the people, and enforced with regard first to the public good, would be a sterling investment for this province and a lasting monument to the men responsible for it.

A GENEROUS GRANT IN ORDER

Hon. C. W. Robinson very truly says, in discussing the Champlain monument, that New Brunswick has too few such memorials. Not, as the Speaker truly says, heroes. Its records are rich, but its streets and its parks are singularly bare in point of statues to commemorate the great men who helped to make the stirring history of our early days. Most of the members of the Legislature who give this matter their close attention will, we are sure, agree with the views of Mr. Robinson. It is fortunate that many of the legislators have been thinking about this matter, for the House must soon be called upon to make a grant in aid of the Champlain fund. It is, of course, generally known that action by the Commons Council was postponed to the permit of a conference with members of the government, and we may say that the city grant in some measure depends upon what the Legislature shall do. If the Province and the city together contribute \$2,500—and any smaller sum would be of no use now—they will be giving only half as much as the Dominion government, though St. John and this province are much more intimately concerned in the matter than are the Federal authorities.

So far as we have heard members of the legislature are disposed to regard this movement with frank favor. The Dominion grant and the generosity of individual subscribers have united to produce a total of \$1,200. We should be glad to know that the province would give the whole sum still necessary to be raised. It would be fully justified in doing so by the general public approbation of the movement and by the national and patriotic character of the memorial. If the city \$1,000, which would be created, the good which such action it must be feared that the Dominion grant will expire and that, to the lasting shame of the city and the province, the plan will be permitted to die.

THE FORESTRY CONVENTION

An extended report of the address made Wednesday at the Forestry Convention will be found in this morning's issue; but long as it is we could wish it longer, of so great practical value are the views, policies and suggestions set forth by the speakers. It is said the government is having a complete report of the proceedings prepared by stenographers and that it will be printed and distributed. The good accomplished by such a course would be extensive. We particularly suggest to all New Brunswick readers the desirability of examining carefully the account of the convention printed this morning, for here truly is a meeting which will mean great things for New Brunswick if the people shall but see the grave importance of heartily seconding the government's aggressive and progressive forest policy. The Chancellor of the University, in connection with his striking and practical address before the convention yesterday, submitted an outline of a course in forestry in connection with courses already established at the U. N. B. He said that with but few exceptions all of the subjects in the extensive programme given are now within reach of students at the University. He added that the exceptions "could be fairly covered by one competent man, a graduate of one of the leading American schools, such as the Yale Forest School, to supervise the services of such a man and to suitably house the school at the University would require an annual expenditure of about \$2,500. This amount is insignificant in comparison with the immense benefit to the province to be derived from a proper knowledge of the scientific principles underlying the forest reserves. No province or state of North America should be more alive to the importance of this question than the Province of New Brunswick." It certainly is true that the University needs a chair or chairs of forestry and agriculture—that the good of the province demands these extensions of the University. As to forest reserves, reafforesting, the preventing of forest fires, the promotion of economic lumbering and such matters, each was the subject of expert treatment yesterday, and the government, it is a pleasure to feel, is prepared to go far along the road which Mr. Tweedie and his colleagues have in mind will involve considerable expense, but the best interests of New Brunswick now and hereafter demand that the government's forestry plans shall be carried out.

THE DELEGATES

Unless the delegates who returned home from Ottawa Wednesday are altogether too sanguine, the dredging of the harbor channel, and also that in connection with wharf construction, will be undertaken by the government without unreasonable delay. It is proposed to have a meeting here in a few days, before the Minister of Railways returns to Ottawa, at which definite plans as to what is necessary in harbor development in the immediate future will be agreed upon. As was suggested by this journal some weeks ago, action by the Dominion government making free ports of the principal harbors of the country is not contemplated in the near future. But in the interim St. John harbor must be kept up to the demands of the shipping. With the government assistance which the delegates announce there should now be every reason to hope for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work at Ottawa, at which, if the city shall be able hereafter to get the projected berths finished on time, the harbor will be in a better state of affairs than it has been for many years. It will be a great relief to the people, and enforced with regard first to the public good, would be a sterling investment for this province and a lasting monument to the men responsible for it.

ing of the harbor entrance, the closing of the western channel, and the like—will occupy much time and will be expensive. But its benefit to St. John and to the whole country will be immense. We must hope that there will be no successful revival of the talk to the effect that it is impossible to secure dredges suited to the class of work to be done here.

THE SOCIALIST AND THE GREAT FORTUNES

Mr. Gaylord Wilshire, a millionaire Socialist publisher, is rebuked by the New York World for repeating the old familiar Socialist assertion that if Socialism today were ruling production and distribution any man would be able to secure a fair living by working two hours a day. The World says Mr. Wilshire, "like all Socialists," assumes that the great mass of the people are able to work eight and ten hours a day because capitalists seize most of the products of labor. But, the World continues, if Mr. Rockefeller's annual income of \$60,000,000 were distributed pro rata the per capita income would be \$100 a year. If the combined incomes of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Harriman were confiscated and distributed each inhabitant of the country would have about three cents a week more than he is getting. Even this primarily increase would hardly justify the head of the family in working half-time while he devoted the other twenty hours to sleep and the improvement of his mind. The World challenges the Socialist to a trial of his theories. If, it says, Mr. Wilshire or any other Socialist actually believes that a standard of living approaching civilization could be maintained if nobody worked more than two hours a day we should like to see him try it. No farmer was ever able to do it, even in pioneer days when he paid no taxes, no interest to capitalists, and had neither railroads nor trusts to oppress him. If Mr. Wilshire thinks he could do it, no doubt there are plenty of benevolent plutocrats who would be glad to stake him to 100 acres of government land. There is no better test of any man's personal productive capacity than the sort of living he is able to dig out of the soil with his own hands.

Mr. Wilshire will be able to complain, with some reason, that the criticism is not wholly fair. What Mr. Wilshire could do would be tried, not under existing conditions but under the Socialist plan he describes, when all other men would be governed by the circumstances he predicts. But Mr. Wilshire is probably both happier and more useful now, with the wicker old world as it is, than he would be if all the changes he advocates were brought about. Some men will know more, do more, try more and acquire more than their fellows until the end. A considerable amount of healthful regulation is evidently coming, but Socialism is not yet.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Russian elections show extensive radical gains. The Czar dissolved the first Duma because it was not tame enough. The second will be even more independent. Will the Czar tempt fate by dissolving it? Embellishments in the United States and Canada amounted to \$12,623,000 in 1905 and to \$18,883,000 in 1906. The sums are large. The increase is rather startling. But it is not related that any of the thieves reaped anything but misery from dishonesty, besides bringing misery upon many who were wholly innocent. Speaking of the report that Lloyd's has insured Harry Thaw's life, the New York World remarks that this kind of insurance does not differ in principle from the bets that have been made by Chicago and Denver gamblers, fixing the odds to suit itself the company wagers that Thaw will not be convicted of murder in the first degree.

The Bell Telephone Company yesterday surrendered to public opinion, says the Toronto Globe. "This is the real significance of the settlement proposed by the company and accepted by the operators. The investigation by the Royal Commission made public the injurious conditions under which 600 of the company's employees worked, and also the aggravation of that injury certain to result under the new eight-hour regulations."

The new United States Senator for Kansas tersely described by the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal: "Born, Topeka, Kan., January 25, 1860. His mother, a quarter-blood Kaw Indian. His father, an army officer. At eight years an orphan. At fourteen a jockey and newsboy. At eighteen driving a hack and studying law. At twenty-four county attorney. At thirty-five United States Senator. And that is America."

In New York the other night a large audience of Irish sympathizers heard the editor of the Belfast Republic lecture on a proposed system of boycott against the products of England and an anti-enlistment crusade adopted by the British army. The resolutions adopted by the meeting "warned" America that James Bryce, the new British ambassador, was "coming to this country for the special purpose of effecting an alliance with England that has for its immediate object war with Germany and the retention of England's robber grip on Ireland, India, and South Africa."

President Shonis, recently of the Panama canal now of the New York street car trust, has been giving his views on the larger duties and policies of railway management. "Let the railroad managers lay aside all subterfuge and come out in the open."

Real estate in New York city is valued at \$2,500,000,000, according to the figures of the

num of publicity and a minimum of legislation. . . . The good will of our people is the best and biggest asset any corporation can acquire, and personally I believe that if you treat the public fairly you will get its good-will and fair treatment in return." This says the New York Post, in a principle which the managers of public service corporations are only beginning to recognize. "The manager who tries to take the public into his confidence is a fool," has been the more common attitude. There is abundant opportunity for frankness in connection with our traction situation here, but it is needed no less in the financial than in the operating phases of the problem. If adequate facilities are being held back in order to earn dividends on altogether inadequate capitalization, it is one of the points upon which some light should be thrown. Mr. Shonis says, "a better understanding between the people who pay the fares, the governmental authorities and the shareholders."

Hon. John Burns presents the charge that the London County Council, which he is leaving after eighteen years of service, is extravagant. Speaking in support of his successor Mr. Burns told the people of Battersea they would be false to London if they allowed the work they had done during the last eighteen years to be interrupted, and interfered with in the interest of municipal factions, based upon ignorance where it was not inspired by vested interests to an extent that was a disgrace to any political campaign. He decried to the improved condition of Battersea itself, where, and by the way, the progressive borough council, which had their polytechnic, baths, lectures, and even their bagatelle and billiards. The death rate had dropped from 19 to 20 per 1,000 to 13 per 1,000, almost the death rate of Brighton and Scarborough, and better than that of Monte Carlo. The infantile mortality had gone down in the last five years from 19 to 20 per 1,000, almost the rate that only meant £100 or £200 out of the rates. Battersea now was the most sober district in the whole of the metropolitan area, but in Ottawa shortly to be done. Why? Because through the borough council efforts and the county council achievement there had been able to give the people something better and more attractive than public houses and unsavory centres of amusement.

Home News from Afar

(Canadian Courier). The people of St. John, New Brunswick, are determined to get on with their harbor improvements. Much has been said on the subject, something has been done, but much remains to be accomplished. A deputation of public workers went to Ottawa shortly to urge the claims of nationalization and to ask for prompt and generous assistance. A committee of the board of trade has submitted a report showing the great improvements required. A new city berth, 500 feet long, is now under construction. New docks are being built. The old canal must be dredged. The dock under construction may be extended so as to provide four additional berths by the time the winter trade opens up in 1908. The western channel should be closed and the eastern dredged to a depth of thirty feet at low tide. At present large ships cannot safely enter except at fairly high tide and this must be obviated. Further, the demand is made that the port be free as recommended by the transportation commission. The harbor of St. John is practically free of ice all the year round and is ideal in many ways. It should certainly receive more attention from the government than it has yet had. True the people have not been as daring in expenditure as they might have been (1) but there are various reasons for that. If it is right to spend so many millions in Montreal and the channel between Montreal and Quebec, it is also right to put the best harbor on the Bay of Fundy in good condition. It is said that there is a better harbor to the east, but no railway has yet been built to that point and no official verification of this claim is available. Those who ought to know claim that several attempts have been made by the C. P. R. to acquire the land around this point, but it is this is true very little about the negotiations has reached the public. It is unlikely that St. John will have a contentious rival for many years to come.

The Death Song of the Brave

(Toronto Telegram). Salvation soldiers are reported to have faced death on the founding Larchmont with a Hymn of Faith on their lips. No painter may immortalize these brave moments of dying men and women. No Kipling may sing of them: To take your chance in the thick of a rush with firing all about. Is nothing so hard as you've cover 't and leave and ikin' to shout: But to stand and be still to the Birkenhead drill-soldier and sailor too. Is a deed that's hard to do. And they done it the Jollies—"Er Majesty's Jollies—soldier and sailor too." Their work was done when it ain't been gun; they was younger than me and you. Their choice it was plain between drownin' in 'caps, an' 'blein' mopped by the water. They bid humbly to receive it. So they stood an' was still to the Birkenhead drill-soldier and sailor too. It is all right. The Salvationists, going down to death on the Larchmont, could not be ranked as notables. They had not the genius of a Stanford White who could plan great triumphs of architecture amid the crumbling architecture of his own decayed town. The wealth of a Harry K. Thaw or the beauty of an Evelyn Nesbit was not theirs. They were humble men and women who knew how to die because they had learned how to live. Their voices will sing immortal out of the miseries and terrors of the Larchmont. They bid humbly to receive it. They tell of a Faith which still builds its splendors of human architecture, splendors that stand unshaken amid the storms of death. And the spiritual genius that rears triumphs of character has a value not inferior to the material wealth and genius that rears triumphs of bricks and mortar, steel and iron.

It seems that the feather-weight States of Central America are not to be allowed to fight until they have secured reputations.

Real estate in New York city is valued at \$2,500,000,000, according to the figures of the

St. John, February 9, 1907.

Men's Fine Tailoring. New Spring Cloths Here. We have received the New Spring Cloths for our Men Tailoring Department—a finer assortment would be hard to find. They represent the choice productions of FOREMOST ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN WOOLEN WEAVING. Special Reductions on Spring Suits ordered now, so that they can be made before the Spring rush. Men's Suits to Measure, \$13.50 to \$28.00. Men's Pants to Measure, 3.50 to 7.50. Special Reductions now on. Write for samples. J. N. HARVEY Tailoring and Clothing 199 to 207 Union Street. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. HELLER'S TOOLS HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION FOR MANY YEARS. Hammers, Plain and Gauged Bars, Sledges, Hot and Cold Chisels, Pinchers, Hoop Pliers, Clinchers, Tooth Ramps, Taps and Dies; Green River, Lightning, Butterfield's and Reece's Drills, Countersinks, Reamers, Hardies' Buttresses and Sole Knives. W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited Market Square, St. John, N. B. LAURIER'S WORDS PLEASE DELEGATES. St. John Men Told Every Consideration Would Be Paid to Port's Needs.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The needs of the St. John port were plainly and forcefully laid before the government today and the outlook is that something satisfactory will be forthcoming before many weeks are past. It must, however, be borne in mind that the present condition of affairs is somewhat mixed, and that there are many difficulties in the way, as was well pointed out to the delegates by Mr. Fisher at the interview which took place with the acting minister of public works this forenoon. The government has not a dredge suitable for the work alongside the Mayes contract, and if it had the work could only be proceeded with very much under the sufferance of Mr. Mayes. Mayor Sears. Mayor Sears probably gave the most satisfactory and definite answer to the objections which were put forward by Mr. Mayes. He said that no personal or private interests can stand in the way of the interests of the port. Mr. Mayes has no extension of his contract. It should have been completed long ago, and still there is, according to the statement of the acting minister of public works, about seven and a half months' work yet to be done by Mr. Mayes under his first contract. It should have been completed in October. Mr. Fisher has got all the details of the work done and to be done, as well as the whole situation in St. John harbor at his finger ends. While he promised nothing definite, there is no doubt he will do all that he can to meet the wishes of the delegation. In his efforts to do this he will be backed up by the minister of railways.

There was an interesting and general discussion on what was required by the port with the premier after the delegates left Mr. Fisher. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to the delegation, he took a deep interest in the questions of trade and commerce, and therefore in regard to harbor improvements they were addressing one who was a convert. Harbors should be equipped in the best possible way to handle the traffic. All avenues of commerce should be strengthened. The story of Canada was a fight against geography as far as trade was concerned. The construction of the transcontinental was undertaken with a view of keeping trade within Canadian channels. It was for the purpose of bringing the products of the west to Canadian seaports. The Canadian ports would have to be equipped to receive it. There was no doubt St. John was embarrassed for lack of facilities because the trade was outgrowing the port. This was not peculiar to St. John. All ports of the continent were outgrowing the facilities they had for handling the increased traffic. He was greatly disappointed to learn that the contract for dredging had not been carried out by the contractor within the time limit which presents the city from building the necessary wharves for the demand of trade. Something would require to be done as early as possible to meet the conditions which existed at the port. The question of a dredge would have to be considered and that of loaning money to the city to carry on harbor work. There were many demands made upon the government for expenditures. It was not likely that St. John would make charge the government with extravagance. The delegation were well pleased with the premier's reply. All the delegates, with the exception of Mr. O'Brien, left by the afternoon train for home. They appeared well pleased with their visit, and expect that the necessary assistance will be extended by the government.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson left this afternoon to attend the forestry convention at Fredericton. St. John Men Had Busy Day. The St. John delegation waited on Mr. Fisher acting minister of public works, at 10 o'clock this morning in his office in the public works department. Mr. Emmerson introduced the delegation to the minister. Mayor Sears was first heard on behalf of the city council. He spoke of what St. John had already accomplished in building up its port, and how it was necessary that in this instance the government should lend an assisting hand. He pointed to what was urgently wanted. W. H. Thorne, for the board of trade, went over the harbor on the map with the minister and presented his views.

Mr. Fisher showed that he was perfectly familiar with all the berths in the harbor, their location, the work done by the government and the work now in hand and what the delegates desired. Mr. Emmerson said that the delegates should see first what was urgently needed and then future improvements would follow. Mr. Thorne said that the difficulty was through there being no government dredge for the harbor. Mr. Fisher said that the W. S. Fielding dredge was had for that purpose but it could not work in a berth like the 600 foot one which was now asked for. What was wanted there was a spoon dredge. The W. S. Fielding was a hydraulic dredge and could dredge the channel. Mr. Mayes now had seven and a half months' work to complete his first contract. There was no extension of the contract given him, but he was told what to proceed with and what was most urgent. It would be very difficult to give out a contract for the 600 foot berth which lay alongside of Mr. Mayes' contract, without interfering with his work. One contractor could do both or two friendly contractors could get along. Otherwise he saw a good deal of difficulty in the way. The view of the delegation was that the interests of the government if it could be prevented should not stand in the way. There was no definite arrangement made with Mr. Fisher largely on account of the fact that the government was that the interests of contractors if it could be prevented should not stand in the way. There was no definite arrangement made with Mr. Fisher largely on account of the fact that the government was that the interests of contractors if it could be prevented should not stand in the way.

At 11 o'clock the delegation waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier accompanied by the members and senators from the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Emmerson introduced the delegation, but as the railway committee was sitting he had not time to wait. W. H. Thorne was the first speaker. He reviewed the needs of the port and spoke of the closing of the western channel. Col. McLean elaborated this view and asked that the government give a small loan to the city to enable it to build its wharves, this was his own view. Mr. Carroll, M. P., said that he was in the best interests of Canada as well as of the best interests of the province that the government should do what it could to improve the harbor facilities at St. John. He spoke along the lines of nationalizing the port. Alderman Baxter suggested that the government appoint a small committee to enquire into harbor matters so that the work now being done would be along proper lines for the future. He was glad to see that the representatives of the port were not forcing the hand of the government in the work of nationalizing. It would take time and would have to be applied to all the wharves mentioned by the transportation commission. What St. John required was some urgent and necessary work to meet existing conditions. Dr. Daniel, M. P., spoke of the immediate needs of the harbor. In this connection he said that a dredge would always be required to be on the spot. This should be supplied by the government. St. John was no different from other harbors in this regard. All harbors at the mouth of a river required steady attention. It was the case with Liverpool just as well as St. John. He pressed strongly upon the doing of what was urgent and discussing the large questions afterwards. Col. McLean stated if the present dredging contractor could not carry out the business of the port warranted, the government should buy a dredge. One could be bought for \$100,000 to \$150,000 almost new, and work could be found for it in St. John for the next seven or eight years. J. H. McRobbie said he represented the Board of Trade, a body which had encouraged the city to make these heavy expenditures. The government had spent a large amount in developing the summer navigation facilities; attentions should now be turned to the winter ports of St. John and also Halifax. Mr. Tugson, M. P., Mr. Ganong, M. P., also spoke. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he took a great interest in all that pertained to the trade interests of the Dominion and the improvement of St. John harbor was one of these interests. He had been looking into that matter and the delegation might rely upon it that what they were pressing for would get the very earnest and careful consideration of the government. W. H. Thorne, for the board of trade, went over the harbor on the map with the minister and presented his views.

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PRACTICAL MEN DISCUSS FOREST PRESERVATION

How to Conserve New Brunswick's Vast Timber Limits for Future Generations the Theme of Many Speakers

Elihu Stewart, Head of Dominion Bureau, Dwells on the Importance of Reservations to Prevent Droughts and Floods--Chancellor Jones Advocates a Chair of Forestry at U. N. B.--Hon. Mr. Emerson Talks of Great Waste in the Past--Hon. Mr. Tweedie Gives a History of the Great Industry--"Watch for Fires, Don't Wait for Them," Says Yale Expert.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 22--The first forestry convention held in New Brunswick opened in the assembly chamber yesterday with a large attendance of lumbermen and those interested in forest preservation. A number of noteworthy addresses were delivered, followed by discussion which proved of general interest.

Mr. Stewart then took up the second subject, the subject of forest perpetuation on account of the wood product. It was thought years ago, he said, that the increased use of iron and brick would lead to a free discussion of the forest, but the per capita consumption was greater than ever before. The manufacture of pulp and cellulose alone was consuming immense quantities, and taking the consumption of wood the world over the outlook was not reassuring.

session. If carried out it would be at least one provision he would suggest, it was that in any future patents of timbered lands a proviso should be inserted that less than ten per cent of the wood should be left in forest, that the timber growing thereon should be the property of the owner of the land but to be controlled by the protection and supervision of the government and in such a way as not to impair the land as a forest reservation.

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of the value of the forests in regulating the flow of water. He had in mind a stream which for some years had been almost dry, the wood growth had grown up again and of late years the flow had much improved. Another notable protection against the wind was derived from the forest and it presented a barrier against snow and landslides. All these

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Continuing, Chancellor Jones said it might be advisable for a body of students to start a course, and he would suggest those that had completed their second year in the arts course. It was necessary for them to be trained in the practical work of the forest, and he would suggest that they be trained in the practical work of the forest, and he would suggest that they be trained in the practical work of the forest.

Brunswick Railway Co., which amounted to 1,047,000 acres, and added to the lands of the Forestry. He referred to forests that there was now 11,777,000 feet of lumber on the property, composed of spruce, hemlock, cedar and fir.

H. R. McMillan, of the Yale forestry school, read an able paper on First Methods of Forestry. He referred to forests as being exposed to many ravages and much mismanagement and said the fundamental operations upon which a forestry policy could be founded were legislation, investigation and management. The states in the union which had grappled with the problem had found the most practical plan the appointment of a forest reserve commission which might in New Brunswick be represented by the surveyor general, the attorney general, the chancellor of a university, an active and practical lumberman and a citizen interested in forestry.

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Judge Skinner had spoken of destruction and waste on the River St. John. To his own knowledge the country on the shores of Northumberland Straits has wasted more in cedar fences than might pay the public debt of the province.

He had come to realize during his three short years at the head of the department of railways and canals the value of cedar and all classes of lumber for the I. C. R. Prices recently showed fifty per cent increase and in some cases were doubled, and that he would realize them after an appeal for tenders and contracts. (Laughter.) If these valuations were put to rest they could realize the amount of the waste.

No man can say today that New Brunswick had any great quantity of white pine, yet need that have been it, in the past, people had been able to see? There was still time to see. They had the opportunity of gathering the crumbs from the table of that day's feast, and they could be discerned among the young men of the province so that they might see where others had not, and also of the results of the following summer of timothy and clover.

THE USE OF FERTILIZERS

(Sussex Record). To the Editor of the Record. Dear Sir,--In the spring of 1905 I purchased a farm that was in a low state of cultivation, and there being no ploughing done the season before, I was obliged to begin on the old worn out fields to secure a crop. I turned down as much of the old worn out mowed lands as I could do with barnyard manure and sowed with oats and seeded with timothy and clover, which gave me excellent results.

Then I began to plough the balance of the field, which consisted of 12 acres and sowed on June 16. The land was poor and covered with brush and a mixture of weeds, grasses and weeds and shrubs hauled off before harrowing. Then I prepared 10 bushels of rough buckwheat by soaking in water for eight days. As I was ready to sow, I mixed 150 pounds of Boker's bone meal and fertilizer to one bushel of the grain, also eight quarts of timothy seed and eight quarts of clover seed and sowed together, which made heavy sowing, but the work was completed.

On the motion of J. Fraser Gregory, of St. John, a committee was appointed to report today on the advisability of organizing a provincial forestry association, and other committees will likely bring in a number of important resolutions.

Ex-Governor McClellan read a short and interesting paper on the "Growth and Preservation of Trees." He was glad to note that great progress was being made in the preservation of the forests was essential to the wealth of the province.

Chancellor Jones of the U. N. B., why future generations for all time may not continue to reap an annual harvest from the mountainous land of timber which did more damage to the lumber business than any other. He saw no reason why the forest should be treated as a by-product of the saw mill.

Mr. Stewart's address was received with much applause. The convention then adjourned until the afternoon.

Dr. G. U. Hay referred to the black walnut as a tree which might flourish in sheltered districts. It was one of the most valuable trees the province could possess. He congratulated the government on the success of the convention and on the valuable opportunity afforded for discussion.

Mr. Stewart then took up the second subject, the subject of forest perpetuation on account of the wood product. It was thought years ago, he said, that the increased use of iron and brick would lead to a free discussion of the forest, but the per capita consumption was greater than ever before.

Then in the fall of 1905 I cleaned the loose stones and brush off a field consisting of 18 acres and ploughed for the coming spring, which is more preferable than spring ploughing.

Hon. H. R. Emerson. present were Senator Baird, Andover; Benj. Kilburn, Victoria; F. E. Sayre, St. John; J. F. MacIntosh, Grand Falls; J. A. McDougall, Moncton; Dr. G. U. Hay, Hon. C. N. Skinner, St. John; Warden McFarlane, Douglas; Principal Bridges, H. H. Haggman, Dr. Babin, Fredericton; Coun. C. W. Goodspeed, Penniac; B. R. Violette, Madawaska; Coun. C. W. Pond, Stanley; Hon. Allan Ritchie, Newcastle; Hon. J. P. Burchill, Sherbrooke; Nelson; Chas. Daney, Chatham; David Richards, A. C. Alexander, Campbellton; A. H. F. Randolph, Timothy Lynch, Dr. C. Jones, E. Hanson, Fredericton; John Anderson, The Barony; J. E. Stewart, Ottawa; Prof. H. R. McMillan, New Haven; J. Fraser Gregory, M. F. Mooney, St. John; Dr. J. H. Inch, and the members of the local government.

The lieutenant-governor, in opening the convention, expressed his gratification at seeing so many present in the interests of forestry, and extended to them a cordial welcome. He then called on Hon. Mr. Tweedie to open the business of the meeting.

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Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he was pleased to welcome the delegates to the first forestry convention ever held in New Brunswick. He referred to the decision of the legislature last year to make changes in the law to protect the lumber industry on account of the forests having been depleted in the past by reckless cutting of much valuable timber.

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Premier Tweedie. In conclusion, the premier referred to the public domain act of last session, and hoped that it would be freely discussed at the convention. So far this had not been the case, and he entertained hopes that it would result in great benefit to the province.

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JACKSONVILLE, N. B., MAN SAYS FORTUNE IS MILLION DOLLARS

Melrose, Feb. 18--Miss Annie Kinney, who works in a bakeshop and who makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. David Mitchell, 108 Highland avenue, Melrose Highlands, was made happy today when she received a letter from her father, Lorenzo D. Kinney, who left his home in Jacksonville (N. B.) twenty-three years ago to seek his fortune.

After further discussion the premier announced that he would be accompanied by Mr. Gregory to the Ottawa valley the large firms were continually seeking competent men.

Mr. Stewart said he was not aware of any student employed by lumbermen. He knew they have difficulty in securing men familiar with local conditions. He hoped to see the Canadian Forestry Association and also the idea with regard to a short course for lumbermen.

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HARD HORSE SENSE Applied to the Treatment of Lung and Throat Troubles.

Old-fashioned remedies were administered through the stomach only, but as it is impossible to swallow anything into the lungs, little benefit ever resulted.

Halfpenny, Feb. 20--While playing in front of an open fireplace, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Connell, of Sydney Mines, and who is partly paralyzed, had a newspaper which she found and in her efforts to put the flames out, the burning paper lit the face of an eight-months-old baby lying in a cradle near her.

ADVANCE OF SPRING. (Chicago Daily News). Spring an omen' by on by. Blue skies are her token. Watch of February fly. Winter's back an broken. Snowdrop peepin' from de snow. Stah! nah beat to throbbin'. Who's del straight in de do'-- Why, lowly, slitch Robin!





PYTHIANS KEEP ANNIVERSARY

More Than Four Hundred Knights With Their Ladies in York Assembly Rooms

The entertainment held Tuesday night in the York theatre assembly rooms for the Knights of Pythias in honor of the forty-third anniversary of the founding of the order in this city...

WEDDINGS

Gillespie-Gilles. A pretty wedding took place at Bellisle Tuesday, when Alexander A. Gillespie, formerly in the employ of Oak Hall, was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Gilles, of Bellisle...

Northrup-Leggett

Miss Annie Leggett, eldest daughter of James Leggett, of Pleasant Point, and Clarence Northrup, of Bellisle, were united in marriage Wednesday evening...

Siddall-Wry

Sackville, Feb. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wry, Charlotte street, was the scene of a pleasing event last evening...

Lemont-Pender

Fredericton, Feb. 21.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. McNally, Brunswick street, this afternoon, Wm. Lemont, second son of William Lemont, was united in marriage to Miss Ida Pender, third daughter of Jas. K. Pender, of Temperance vale...

Three Athol boys are building a summer house in the middle of a branch of the Millers river...

Three Athol boys are building a summer house in the middle of a branch of the Millers river. It is composed of stakes supported by large rocks.

Advertisement for 'Lamp Jaw Cure' and 'Wash Your Face' with an illustration of a person washing their face.

MRS. THAW BREAKS DOWN UNDER JEROME'S FLAYING

(Continued from page 1.)

"Did you refuse Thaw solely because of the occurrence with White?" "Because I had been found out."

"I don't like to state things that I am not sure about," she protested. "I don't want you to," with an ugly nod.

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Union Clothing Company

26-28 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B. ALEX. CORBET, Mgr

THEY SAY! Yes, they are saying all over town that our stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishings will save you more money than any other store in town

What is the Reason? Why, our quality is always the highest and our prices always the lowest. Don't be misled but come right to us.

Special sale of Boys' Fleece Underwear at 29c garment. What everybody says, is so.

Union Clothing Co.

The thorough horseman is never without his favorite remedy. He cannot afford to be always at the mercy of the veterinary.

The big stables are always prepared. The bottle is ready on the shelf.

How is it with you? Are you prepared to treat the common ailments—the ones that are liable to come at any time? If your horse should go lame; should suffer from a cut, a kick, or a sprain; if he should be foundered, or get the colic, or the rheumatism, or distemper; should develop a spavin, a splint, or a churl, are you ready to treat him off-hand?

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

has been for many years the reliance for horsemen for these and many other ailments. Used as well by skilled veterinarians as by farmers, breeders, teamsters and other horse owners.

For external and internal use. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR, for ills of men, women and children. TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR, the best healing and dressing liniment. TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDER, the best blood purifier for horses.

TUTTLE'S AMERICAN WORM POWDER, absolutely certain in their effect, guaranteed in every case to expel all worms. TUTTLE'S HOOF AND HEALING OINTMENT, a perfect cure for hard and cracked hoofs and all diseases of the hoof.

Price on TUTTLE'S Remedies: On and after this date the price of TUTTLE'S Family Elixir, for ills of men, women and children, will be \$4.00 per dozen; Condition Powder, \$2.00 per dozen; Worm Powders, \$2.00 per dozen; Hoof Ointment, \$4.00; White Star Liniment, \$4.00. Bottle sent by mail, \$0.75.

Horse Book Free

We publish a book of 100 pages entitled, "Veterinary Experience," which contains the experience of our Dr. S. A. Tuttle, who has for many years been a successful veterinary surgeon. It is a clear illustration and description of the horse and his diseases.

Send for "Veterinary Experience" and other printed matter—FREE.

Tuttle's Elixir Co., 74 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN BRANCH: 22 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Quebec.

FIRE AND WATER DAMAGE MONCTON CONCERNS \$5,000

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 21.—A fire that did about \$5,000 damage broke out between 9 and 10 o'clock tonight in the rear of McDonald & Bourgeois' tailor shop in a two story wooden building owned by Andrew Riddick, of Upland, Kings county. The fire had considerable headway when discovered.

The damage to both the Riddick and Jones buildings will be about \$1,500 each, while Magee's restaurant will be damaged nearly \$1,000. Forbes & Charters stock was considerably damaged by fire and water. They are insured for \$3,000 which fully covers the loss. The fireman worked till 12 o'clock before the last spark was extinguished.

Gentle Laxative Needed For the Aged and Feeble

With the advance of years the vital functions of the body slow down. The organs of secretion grow weak, the peristaltic action of the bowels is perceptibly lessened and dangerous constipation develops.

What is the result? Poisons, substances, overburden the system, the circulation is enfeebled, the brain is filled with blood, the hands and feet grow numb with cold, the whole body twitches and trembles. A drastic cathartic is dangerous. Nothing will cure but a gentle laxative like Dr. Hamilton's Pills; this action not only cleanses the stomach, liver and kidneys, but is directed to the secretory glands, and increases their fluidity and volume.

Hamilton's Pills are different from other pills. Their activity in moving the secretory apparatus is profound, but their action is so mild, so free from griping that it is scarcely possible you have taken medicine at all. Yet they do so efficiently and this is why they are so widely prescribed for old folks who need a laxative and a system restorer.

For your own sake, keep Dr. Hamilton's Pills within reach. Take them whenever you feel unwell; try them out the entire system, keep it pure and in working order. Purely vegetable in composition, safe for young or old, no system tonic compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00, at all dealers.

Sloughing Party

A number of the friends of the Misses de Mille, of Sussex Corner, enjoyed a very pleasant sleigh drive to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott Penobscot, on the evening of Feb. 15. On arrival there they found a large number of the Penobscot people gathered.

The evening passed all too quickly, with games and music, after which refreshments were served to the guests, sixty in number. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and all united in declaring Mr. and Mrs. Scott ideal entertainers. Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. de Mille acted as chaperones.

The band in Brazil who notifies tax collectors to reserve for him half the year's produce, and all united in declaring Mr. and Mrs. Scott ideal entertainers. Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. de Mille acted as chaperones.

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