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BULLETIN ON LAST YEAR'S CROPS

Practically All the Oats and Wheat Were of Merchantable Quality — Some Interesting Statistics.

Ottawa, Apri 117—A bulletin issued today by the census and statistics office, states that, according to reports made by correspondents at the end of March, 92 per cent. of last year's wheat crop in Canada, i. e., 183,611,000 bushels, out of the total estimated production of 199,236,000 bushels, proved to be of merchantable quality. In the maritime provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario the proportions were smaller than this, being 89 per cent. in Prince Edward Island; 86 per cent. in Nova Scotia; 82 per cent. in New Brunswick; 75 per cent. in Quebec, and 83 per cent. in Ontario; but in the thre northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, wheer the bulk of the wheat crop is produced, the percentage of merchantable quality was in each case about 93. In British Columbia, the quality proving merchantable was only 76 per cent.; but in this province the total production was relatively small.

It is estimated that about 22 per cent. of the total wheat crop in Canada, viz., 44,668,000 bushels, remained in farmers' hands on March 31, as compared with 27 per cent., representing 58,129,000 bushels of the crop of 1911 which remained in farmers' hands on March 31, 1912. The quantity of wheat estimated as remaining in farmers' hands on March 31, 1913, was: in the maritime provinces, 336,000; in Quebec, 350,000; in Ontario, 3,232,000; in the three northwest provinces, 40,704,000; and in British Columbia, 46,000 bushels.

Oats, the estimated yield of which was last year 361,733,000 bushels, was of merchantable quality to the extent of 91 per cent., or 328,483,000 bushels, and the quantity remaining in farmers' hands was 44.22 per cent., or 159,948,000 bushels, as compared with last year's figures of 39 per cent. merchantable, or 310,074,000 bushels, and 44.18 per cent. or 153,846,000 bushels in farmers' hands on March 31, 1912. The proportions merchantable of the crop of 1912 were by provinces: Prince Edward Island, 93 per cent. (6,857,000 bushels); Nova Scotia, 87 per cent. (2,753,000 bushels); New Brunswick, 86 per cent. (4,012,000 bushels); Quebec, 73 per cent. (22,016,000 bushels); Ontario, 83 per cent. (76,074,000 bushels); Manitoba, 99 per cent. (53,171,000 bushels); Saskatchewan, 84 per cent. (99,239,000 bushels); Alberta, 99 per cent. (62,193,000 bushels); and British Columbia, 80 per cent. (1,568,000 bushels).

Of the total barley crop of 44,014,000 bushels it is estimated that 87 per cent., or 38,299,000 bushels, were of merchantable quality, and that 35 per cent., or 15,404,000 bushels, remained in the hands of farmers at the end of March. The corresponding figures for last year were, 99.26 per cent., or 36,683,000 bushels merchantable, and 32.56 per cent., or 13,285,000 bushels, in farmers' hands on March 31, 1912. The bulk of the barley crop is produced in Ontario and in Manitoba. In the former province 12,001,000 bushels, or 81 per cent., and in the latter 13,416,000 bushels, or 99 per cent., was of merchantable quality.

The merchantable yield of corn for husking was 76 per cent. of the total crop; of buckwheat, 81 per cent.; of flaxseed, 89 per cent.; of potatoes, 78 per cent.; of turnips and other roots, 90 per cent., and of hay and clover, 81 per cent. The quantities on hand at March 31 were: Corn, 3,969,000 bushels; flaxseed, 3,600,000 bushels; potatoes, 25,067,000 bushels; turnips and other roots, 18,884,000 bushels; and hay and clover, 3,444,000 tons.

As a general rule live stock wintered well and their average condition for all Canada expressed in a percentage of 100 representing a healthy and thrifty state was: for horses, 95; milch cows, 93; other cattle, 91; sheep, 95, and swine, 94. In the maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the winter proved exceptionally mild; and, with an abundance of fodder, all descriptions of farm live stock came well through. In the northwest provinces live stock did well on the whole; but in many localities cattle suffered through the lack of prairie hay, which was spoiled by last year's heavy rains. Many deaths amongst young pigs were attributed to the cold farrowing season. The winter proved long and cold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but was unusually mild and open in Alberta.

Indications at the end of March were for an early spring and sowing season throughout teh eastern part of Canada; but in the northwest provinces, where deep snow and severe cold persisted during March, it was anticipated that sowing would be late. With few exceptions the fall wheat in southern Ontario was reported to be in fine condition. It was too early to report on the fall wheat of Alberta.

IN THE COURTS

Chancery Division.

Tuesday, April 22.

The case of Walter Wells admix of Elizabeth McFrederick vs. Catharine Baker was heard before Mr. Justice McLeod yesterday. This was a suit brought for an accounting. Mrs. McFrederick before her death went to the Bank of New Brunswick's saving department, West Side, and withdrew money on deposit there in her own name and redeposited the same in the name of herself and daughter, Mrs. Baker, either or the suvivor of them to have power to withdraw. After the death of Mrs. McFrederick Mrs. Baker withdrew the money, and also became possessor of $400 more which Mrs. McFrederick had in her house at the time of her death, and which she had promised to give her daughter. The daughter lived with her mother and worked for and kept her for years. The plaintiff now asks that this money be given to him. George H. Evans, Jane McIntosh, another daughter, Jane Wells, and H. M. Gregg, clerk in the Bank of New Brunswick gave evidence. The court considers. Geo. H. V. Belyea appeared for the plaintiff and J. King Kelley, K. C., for the defendant.

A Land Case.

In the case of Groundwater vs. Waterman, argument was had before Mr. Justice McKeown here yesterday morning and afternoon. This case was tried in Westmorland county and was adjourned to St. John for argument by consent of all. The plaintiff sues for trespass to his lands and the defendant justifies his act on the ground that what he did was in exercise of a user of public highways, contending that the particular land in question was dedicated by the owners to public use in 1850. The action was brought to settle the question of title. H. A. Powell, K. C., argued the case for the plaintiff, and George H. Fowler, K. C., for the defendant. Judgment reserved.

A NEW SCANDAL AIRED AT OTTAWA

Government Allowed Robbery of Indians

British Columbia Tribe Swindled Out of Millions

Highway Bill Gets Second Reading After Liberal Amendment to Distribute Grant by Population is Defeated — Agricultural Bill Given Third Reading.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Apri 124—Just to show what they think of the government's new "gag" the Liberals today ignored it and produced another scandal for the edification of the country.

For a young government the Borden administration has certainly carried through an extensive list of disreputable transactions. Among other things they took a man out of jail to place him in a government position. They bought $350,000 worth of padlocks at fancy prices. They gave a friend for $10 a piece of land in Prince Albert worth about $300,000.

Today it was shown that for the benefit of Premier McBride and his government the dominion administration has undertaken to rob its wards, a band of British Columbia Indians, of a valuable reserve in the city of Vancouver.

The British government appointed the dominion government as wards of the Indians in Canada. Today Hon. Frank Oliver moved the adjournment of the house and showed that Hon. Robert Rogers had not interfered when Attorney-General Bowser, of British Columbia, forced the Indians on the Kitsilano reserve to accept eighty acre tract in Vancouver in part, for less than a quarter of a million dollars, with a property worth $7,000,000.

By way of defence, Hon. Mr. Rogers said that the dominion government had still to give its consent to the transaction.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it appeared that the money had been paid, the Indians had been removed and the price was entirely inadequate.

Hon. Mr. Rogers said that the late government had moved the Indians from the Songhee reserve in Victoria in the same manner.

Hon. Mr. Oliver replied that the Songhee Indians had been given $11,000 a family and in addition another reservation which was more congenial to them.

The scandal debate closed at 6, the hour of the adjournment.

At tonight's sitting Hon. Martin Burrell's bill for a grant in aid of agriculture was advanced to the third reading stage, and Hon. Frank Cochrane's bill for the improvement of highways was given a second reading, after Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment providing for the distribution of the grant by the provinces, according to population, was declared "lose on division."

The house then adjourned.

FATHER LAVERY'S FUNERAL TO BE IN BOSTON TODAY

Boston, April 24—(Special)—The funeral of Rev. Father Thomas S. Lavery, pastor of Holy Rosary Roman Catholic church, St. Stephen, who died yesterday at Carney Hospital, will be held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Henry Kolb, 281 Eustis street, Roxbury, at 9 a. m. tomorrow. There will be high mass of requiem at St. Patrick's church, Roxbury, at 10 a. m. Burial will be at Calvary cemetery, West Roxbury.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE IN HANDS OF COMMITTEE

New York, April 24—The New York Yacht Club at a meeting tonight to consider the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's cup, voted to leave the entire matter of acceptance or rejection in the hands of a committee.

G. T. P. CAR FERRY, QUEBEC TO LEVIS, READY NEXT MAY

Canadian Press.

Quebec, April 24—Major Leonard, chairman of the Transcontinental Railway commission, completed an inspection of the river-front and the Quebec bridge construction today.

Major Leonard said after the trip that he expected the car ferry, which is to convey trains from Quebec to Levis until the bridge is completed, to be running in May, 1914.

MADE BANGOR "DRY" TOO LATE

Sheriff Will Be Dismissed in Spite of Efforts to Redeem Himself

NO WORK FOR POLICE

Not an Arrest for Drunkenness in Two Days—Many Applicants for Position of the Official Slated for the Axe.

Special to The Telegraph.

Bangor, Me., April 24—It is now commonly talked among men high in the political circles of the state that notwithstanding rumors that Gov. W. T. Haines would retain Sheriff W. W. Emerson, of Penobscot county, one of the officers whose removal was asked by the Maine legislature, and possibly Sheriffs Ballou and Tolman and Sagadahoc and Cumberland county on "good behavior," all three must go and new men will be appointed in their places. Since his trial before the legislature the Penobscot county sheriff and his friends have made a valiant effort to retain the position unchanged, but the stand which the governor has taken was made plain this week and practically all hope is lost.

In a telephone message to Senator Bailey, of this county, the governor stated that under the view which he has taken of the matter he has no alternative but removal. "The legislature voted for Sheriff Emerson's removal and I feel that their vote is mandatory. To remove him and then reappoint him would be but a subterfuge," stated the governor.

Notwithstanding this, petitions asking the governor and his council to reconsider have been circulated all over the county, and over 1,500 citizens have signed them.

There is a strong feeling of sympathy for Sheriff Emerson in this county, especially that the force of circumstance has left him without a fair deal.

Has Made Bangor "Dry."

That he has demonstrated that Bangor can be made "dry" no one here disputes. During the past two days there has not been a single arrest for intoxication and the municipal court has not been in session for a single case.

Now that Fred M. Gates, the Millinocket deputy, has declined to accept the appointment, there is a great deal of conjecture as to whom the governor will name to succeed Mr. Emerson. It is a peculiar coincidence that the four men mentioned as candidates for the place were all witnesses against him at the legislative hearing.

Chief among the candidates is A. L. Thayer, a young lawyer, who previous to the hearing went to several of the refreshment stations in the city, then running openly, and purchased quantities of liquor to satisfy himself that the sheriff was not doing his duty.

A Methodist minister is also after the job. He is Rev. Charles R. Carleton, pastor of a country church in East Corinth, who feels that he is called to control the liquor traffic of the county.

A former mayor of Brewer, who was also a witness against the sheriff—Hon. Ambrose Pendleton, is looking for the appointment, and G. A. Tibbets, a constable of Bangor, who ran in the Republican primaries against the sheriff, says that while he is not actively a candidate he would consider accepting the appointment.

BLUE OUTLOOK FOR STREAM DRIVING ON MIRAMICHI

Water at Summer Level Now and Most of the Lumber is Hung Up.

Chatham, N. B., April 24—(Special)—The situation for the lumbermen, so far as the driving conditions are concerned, is very grave and unless rain comes heavily, and in the near future, heavy damage will be done the milling industry this season. It is absolutely impossible to move the logs in some places and in no river is the driving as good as it should be. If the logs do not come down soon the opening of many mills will be delayed and unless the supply is constant some of them will have short seasons for operation.

Reports from the headwaters are discouraging. The water is as low as during the summer season, and while there is a considerable quantity of snow in the woods, the warmer weather of the past few days has been bringing it down, its effect is like the proverbial drop in the bucket. The drives are badly hung up in this section. MacNaughton's is along the main river and Gill's is at the Forks but neither can do much until rains come. There is also a large drive at Wells Brook.

Raleigh Newspaper Burned Out

Raleigh, N. C., April 24—Fire tonight practically destroyed the plant of the Raleigh News and Observer, causing damage estimated at $75,000, with $40,000 insurance.

MONTENEGRO MUST ABANDON SCUTARI

Peace of Europe at Stake

Powers Send Note to King Nicholas' Government That They Must Make Sacrifices Like the Other Allies to Prevent a General Conflagration.

Canadian Press

London, April 25—In diplomatic quarters in London last night the belief prevailed that Montenegro would yield to the powers on the Scutari question, and it was reported that Montenegro had made an informal suggestion regarding a new frontier line in this district, giving her territorial and other advantages, including possession of the town of Bordica and both banks of the Bovana river.

Peace of Europe at Stake.

Rome, April 24—Representations have been made to Montenegro, it became known today, in which the attention of the Cettinje government is called to the fact that the Balkan states have bowed to the decision of the powers, inspired by the supreme interests of Europe.

Bulgaria, it was pointed out to the Montenegrin government, had renounced her decision to continue the movement of her army toward Constantinople; Servia had given up the seaport of Durazzo; Greece has abstained from permanently occupying the town of Valona and Montenegro must evacuate Scutari.

Such a move on the part of the Montenegrins, it was considered here, would not imply any loss of dignity after her occupation of the city. If the European powers ceded in the matter of Scutari, it is affirmed, the other Balkan states also would have the right to realize their aspirations.

Italy, close followers of the Balkan situation declare, was ready to have war rather than allow Greece to occupy Valona and Austria-Hungary would go to war rather than allow a change in the boundry of northern Albania as arranged by the London ambassadorial conference. Consequently the Cettinje government, it is understood, has been told that it would be impossible to allow an European conflagration simply to please Montenegro.

ONTARIO HOUSE ADJOURNS PENDING PROBE OF CHARGES

Several Changes Made on Privileges Committee, Who Will Inquire Into Whitney and Hanna's Alleged Corruption.

Toronto, April 24—Many changes were made in the personnel of the committee on privileges and elections which is to consider the charge against the premier and the provincial secretary, when the legislature met this afternoon. In view of the fact that the five cabinet ministers on the committee had all refused to serve, Sir James Whitney announced the new government appointees as C. R. McKeown, of Dufferin; Henry Morell, of Nipissing; Charles McCrea, of Sudbury; A. Ferguson, of Simcoe, and J. J. Preston, of Durham.

Two resignations from the committee on the opposition side were announced by N. W. Rowell. William Proudfoot, who pressed the charge, had signified his desire to retire as a committee member, together with Samuel Clarke, of Northumberland. As the opposition previously had but six members on the committee, where, as their proper proportion was seven, Sir James called the attention of the house to this, and asked for the appointment of another, as a member to take the place of Hon. A. G. MacKay. The new opposition appointees were J. C. Elliott, of West Middlesex; Thomas Marshall, of Monk; Hugh Munroe, of Glengarry, and Dr. Jas. McQueen, of North Wentworth.

Following the readjustment of the committee, Sir James Whitney made the request that when the house adjourned today it would not meet again until Tuesday, May 6. This was agreed to.

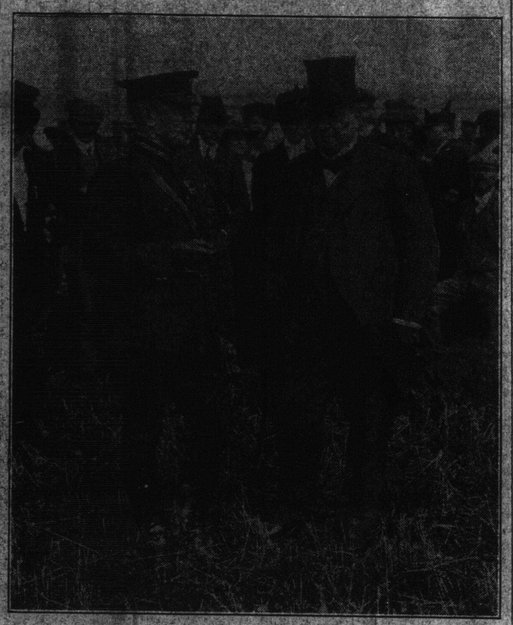
"We still wish to avoid any delay consistent with not hurrying," he said, as an explanation for this long adjournment, the expectation being that by that time the committee will have completed its report and be ready to make some recommendation to the house."

After organization the committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

HON. JOHN HAGGART LEFT $65,000 ESTATE

Perth, Ont., April 24—In the Lanark county surrogate court probate has just been granted of the last will and testament of the late Hon. John Haggart, privy councillor, who died at Ottawa on March 12. The will is dated September 4, 1894. The estate is sworn to at $65,476.00. The sole beneficiary is Mrs. Isabella Maxwell Millar, of Perth, sister of deceased.

NEW FIELD MARSHAL IN THE NEAR FUTURE



London, April 12—England probably will have a new field marshal in the very near future. Two vacancies have recently been made in this, the highest rank in the British army, by the death of Sir George White, V. C., and of Lord Wolseley. It is the general opinion that the next holder of a baton is to be Sir John French, at present head of the military administration of the British army. He is here shown explaining the details of the annual army manoeuvres to Lord Haldane, then minister of war.

BRYAN'S "DRY" DINNER STIRS WASHINGTON

Served Unfermented Grape Juice at Function in Honor of Ambassador Bryce—Secretary of State Says He Explained His "Teetotal" Principles to Diplomatic Corps Before They Sat Down, and They Applauded His Attitude.

Canadian Press

Washington, April 24—Comment upon the substitution of unfermented grape juice for the wine usually served on such occasions as at a dinner given to diplomats Monday night by Secretary and Mrs. Bryan in honor of Ambassador Bryce, caused the secretary to issue a statement explaining the incident.

In it Mr. Bryan made public for the first time the fact that the question of how the "Teetotalers" customs of his home would be received in official society was discussed with President Wilson before he accepted the portfolio of state.

The statement follows:

"We did not intend to magnify, by mentioning it, the importance of the non-use of wine at the dinner given to Ambassador Bryce Monday night, but as the papers have made some inaccurate references to the matter, the facts might as well be known.

"This was the first dinner which we have given to members of the diplomatic corps and therefore the first time when we came into conflict with the social custom of serving wine at dinner. The seven other ambassadors then in the city, and their ladies were invited to meet Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and as all the gentlemen guests present were from foreign countries, I thought it proper to explain to them the reason for our failure to conform to what seems to have been customary in this matter.

"Believing that the issue should be met frankly in the beginning, I told them when we sat down to the table that Mrs. Bryan and I had been teetotalers from our youth, as were our parents before us and had never served liquor at our table; that when the president was kind enough to tender me the portfolio of state, I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be any embarrassment to the administration, and that he generously left the matter to our discretion. I suggested that I thought it unfair to assume that those coming to us from abroad would judge us harshly or be unwilling to tolerate the maintenance of a traditional custom, and expressed the hope that our friendship would be made so apparent to them and our hospitality so cordial that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regarded it as a weakness. My remarks were applauded by the company and we never spent a more enjoyable evening.

"That is all there is to the matter, and we can consider the incident closed and the custom established as far as we are concerned."

TARIFF DEBATE OPENING MARKED BY MANY TILTS

Stand Patters Attack President Wilson for His "Schoolmaster" Tactics.

Canadian Press.

Washington, April 24—Republicanism was described as "dead, damned and lost forever." Democracy was accused of rushing to "clean its feet on the Progressive party's doormat," and the Progressive party was characterized as a "branch shoot from the dead Republican trunk," in the three-cornered tariff debate in the house today.

Representatives Hamilton and Fordney of Michigan, took up the cudgels for the Republican minority, the latter bitterly assailing the sugar schedule and the free listing of lumber and wool as ruinous to American industry. Representative Hamilton ridiculed the Democrats and criticized the president.

"With a cocksureness of a man accustomed to instruct the immature mind of youth," he said, "the president in his address to congress undertook to settle in eight minutes problems that have vexed the minds of statesmen for more than 100 years."

Representative Hinebaugh, of Illinois, and Hulings, of Pennsylvania, attacked the Underwood bill on behalf of the Progressive party. Representative Hulings declared the bill would not curb monopoly, nor reduce the cost of living, though he hoped it would. He predicted that if President Wilson could convince the public that his tariff ideas were right "the Democratic party will remain in power for the next twenty years."

Mr. Hinebaugh charged that the pending bill was a "compromise between the power of special privilege and the power of political patronage" and he accused the Democrats and Republicans of falling over themselves in an attempt to "clean their feet on the Progressive party's doormat."

Representative Hammond, of Minnesota, and Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, defended the bill on behalf of the Democratic ways and means committee, asserting that it was an honest effort to lighten the burdens of the people, and that it stripped the tariff of its discriminations and privileges to the favored few.

Mr. Barkley, of Kentucky, reminded the Republicans that it was too late now for them to mourn, declared that their party had been "damned and lost forever." The debate was kept up until late in the evening, when the house adjourned for the Republicans to hold a scheduled caucus.

115 PERISHED IN MINE DISASTER

BELIEVE THE IDA M. BARTON LOST

Owners Abandon Hope That Dorchester Schooner is Afloat

CREW MISSING TOO

Capt. Cole and His Five Men Likely Went Down With the Vessel, Which Left Boston March 3 for St. Andrews — Westmorland Wills Probated.

Special to The Telegraph.

Dorchester, N. B., April 24—The schooner Ida M. Barton, which sailed from Boston (Mass.), March 3 for St. Andrews (N. B.), and which a few weeks ago was reported as considered lost, has never been heard of since, and the owners of the vessel, who are all Dorchester parties, have communicated with all the prominent shipping firms along the coast from St. Andrews to Boston, in regard to the boat. These firms have failed to get any information as to her whereabouts and the owners are now forced to believe that the shooner is lost with all hands.

She was valued by the owners at $4,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The boat was loaded with fertilizer and carried a crew of five men, with Capt. Alex. Cole, of this town in command. Dorchester citizens have a lingering hope that the men may have been picked up by a sailing vessel on a long voyage.

In the probate court recently before Judge Russell, the will of the late Charlotte A. Patterson, spinster, of Moncton, was filed. The executors of the will are John C. Patterson, of Moncton, brother of the deceased, and his wife, Henrietta Patterson. The estate is valued at $11,986.09, which consists entirely of personal property.

After her debts and funeral expenses are paid, the deceased directs that the sum of $500 shall be paid to the Church of England Missionary Society of Canada, and $500 to the University of King's College, Windsor (N. S.) To the Protestant Orphans' Home, St. John (N. B.), and to the Evangeline Home of the Salvation Army of the same city, she leaves the sums of $300 and $200 respectively. To the rector and church wardens of St. George's Episcopal church, Moncton, she leaves $200 for church purposes. Others remembered in the will, both friends and relatives of the deceased, are George S. Patterson, Eleanor N. Nixon, Minnie M. Nixon, Esther Nixon, Lillian M. Swift, William B. Nixon, Geo. Nixon, Ida M. Collins, all of Moncton; Eleanor M. Smith, Somerville (Mass.); Catherine Morrison, Rhode Island. In case of Catherine Morrison dying during the deceased's lifetime she directs that the bequeathed amount shall be paid to her sister, Annie Morrison, of Boston. The remainder of her estate she leaves absolutely to the Canadian Bible Society. A. A. Allen, barrister, of Moncton, is proctor.

On the same day the will of the late Phillip T. Heine, conductor, of Moncton, was filed. The probable value of the estate is $2,350, which consists entirely of personal property and life insurance. The bulk of his estate he leaves to his wife, Mary Heine, and she and his brother, William Heine, are the executors. H. H. Pickett, barrister, of St. John, is proctor.

P. E. I. ABOLISHES OPEN VOTING

Ballot to Be Used Hereafter—Increased Government Grants to School Teachers.

Special to The Telegraph.

Charlottetown, April 24—The legislature closed this afternoon, Lieut-Governor Rogers giving his formal assent to over eighty-four bills, thirty-two being for incorporation of fox companies.

Previous to the prorogation ceremony, Premier Matheson made a formal motion that the thanks of parliament be given Hon. Charles Dalton for his gift of $20,000 to erect and equip a sanitorium for cases of incipient tuberculosis in the province, accompanied by an annuity of $1,000 for ten years.

Among the more important public measures passed are those which provide the ballot in elections and make provisions for an addition to the salaries of teachers which will be on an average about $65 each.

Belgian Strike Called Off.

Brussels, April 24—A plenary congress of the Socialist-Labor party voted today for an immediate resumption of work by the strikers, the vote being four to one in favor of a peaceful settlement.

M. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, in a long speech, carefully explained the important advantage gained by the vote in the chamber of deputies, which opened the way for the revision of the constitution desired by all workers.

Only 25 Bodies Have Been Recovered

Eighty Men Unaccounted For and Their Doom Seems Sealed

Rescue Workers Have Great Difficulty Among Wreckage of the Pennsylvania Colliery, Which is Four Miles Long.

Canadian Press

Pittsburg, April 24—Up to darkness tonight thirty-five bodies of miners had been taken from the Cincinnati mine of Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company, a subsidiary of the Pittsburg Coal Company of Finleyville, the scene yesterday of a disastrous explosion.

Many other bodies, it is said, have been located but the greatest difficulty is being experienced in finding means to convey them through wreckage to the surface.

Tonight eighty miners are unaccounted for, these with the thirty-five dead taken from the mine bring the probable list of fatalities up to 115.

Hopes of relatives and friends of the missing men that their loved ones are living are being dissipated slowly. Rescuers are unable to reach the inner workings of the mine on account of the gas fumes, water and debris.

It was announced by officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company tonight that 190 men entered the mine yesterday morning.

The officials stated that seventy-eight men are known to have made their escape after the explosion.

Of the thirty-five dead taken from the mine, nineteen of them have been identified at the morgue, where all the victims are being sent to be prepared for burial.

The rescue workers from the United States bureau of mines and the squads maintained by the various coal companies in the Monongahela Valley worked hard during the day in an effort to penetrate the inner workings of the mine. They met with little success. The reticient attitude of both the rescuers and mine representatives has resulted in an absence of details. It has been ascertained, however, that rescuers have only been able to reach a point one mile underground. The mine is four miles in length.

Several thousand sightseers visited the scene today. They were not permitted to approach the mine.

C. P. R. CLERK IN MONTREAL CHARGED WITH $1,200 THEFT

Montreal, April 24—Charged with the theft of $1,200 from the Canadian Pacific Railway, Armand Blair who had been employed for the past ten years as a clerk in the baggage department was brought before Judge Lafontaine in the arraignment court today and pleaded not guilty. After hearing the evidence of F. J. Robinson, travelling auditor of the company who produced all the books and documents, the accused was committed to stand trial and his voluntary statement was fixed for May 2.

Manitoba Bye-Election May 12.

Winnipeg, Man., April 24—Writs have been issued for the bye-election in the constituency of Gimli, naming Monday, May 5, as nomination day, with the election a week later.

Do You Want a Position, or Good Employees?

If you would like a position with a concern where there is a future—where there is an opportunity to develop your ability to the utmost—try a Want Ad in this paper. Keen-minded employers appreciate the fact that the enterprising, capable workers usually use our Want Ads to find the right positions. And employers themselves freely use our Classified Advertising section to find workers. Turn to our Want Ads now. Your position may be advertised there today. If it isn't describe your qualifications and the character of work you want in a Want Ad. It will pay you.

Use "The Want Ad Way"

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., April 21—(Special)—Boom manager, A. V. Rowan, of St. John River Log Driving Company, this afternoon took from its position a section of the Shear boom where it had been hung to keep the ice from damaging the temporary work which is being done by D. C. Burpee & Son, at the draw span of the highway bridge. Mr. Rowan stated that the boom is the property of the driving company and was needed.

Repair work at the bridge is being conducted by the provincial department of public works, and action may be taken as the result of the incident today.

Captain W. B. Porter, commander of the late J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair, who was bequeathed $15,000, is a cousin of Wayland and Arthur Porter of this city. His father is a Baptist clergyman, who removed from Nova Scotia to Toronto some years ago.

Although the weather here continued cold and backward the water in the river is rising. The river now is practically free from ice.

John Kilburn, who lumbers on St. John head waters for Murray & Gregory, Ltd., returned on Saturday from Quebec. He says the weather there is cold and backward and there is yet considerable snow in the woods. He considers the outlook for stream driving very good.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Rev. Harry Harrison, Methodist clergyman, died at Stanley yesterday after a brief illness from pneumonia. She is survived by her husband and four children. The body will be brought here tomorrow for interment.

Rev. Dr. MacDonald entered upon his duties as pastor of the McPhail Memorial church in Ottawa yesterday.

Mrs. J. D. McNutt, of Truro, sang in the Brunswick street Baptist church last evening.

D. J. Purdy has declined the city council's offer to build and rent him a warehouse here for use of his steamers.

Fredericton, N. B, April 22—The Crystal Stream S. S. Company today closed with R. T. Baird for the season's lease of his wharf and warehouse below the court house slip. The lessees will take possession as soon as the property is placed in condition for use.

It is reported that the Smith Foundry Company of Fredericton has under consideration the project of establishing a garage at St. Stephen but details are not yet arranged.

The annual dance of the engineering students of the University of New Brunswick took place tonight in the college gymnasium. An orchestra furnished music. The chaperones were C. C. Jones, J. Stephens, C. McGinnis and J. Stiles; C. W. Brown was secretary.

E. B. Staples, manager at Marysville for the Partington Pulp & Paper Company, has received information that indicates a fairly bright outlook for the Nashwaak drives. Although there is little snow in the woods on the headwaters of the Nashwaak there is an abundance of ice, and if warm rains set in shortly, the water will remain at a good pitch for driving. Crews have been at work on the landings on the Nashwaak headwaters since the first of the week. It is expected that driving will begin early next week. The cut on the Nashwaak for the past winter is estimated as being between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 feet. It is not known yet what portion of that cut, or if any, will be manufactured at the Marysville mills.

F. W. Harrison, manager of the Bank of Commerce branch here, will leave early next month for a three months trip to England. His place will be taken by W. M. McKee.

The water in the river is rising quite rapidly as a result of the mild weather today.

Lumbermen on the Keswick, Oromocto, Nackawick and other streams in this vicinity have been driving for some days and are making good progress. It is expected that driving operations on the St. John headwaters will start later than usual.

It is now twenty-two days since the draw span of the highway bridge was destroyed by ice, but so far the government has provided no means of crossing, not even a ferry service.

Michael O'Leary, a well known citizen, died here last night. He was a native of Ireland, ninety years of age.

A terrible fatality occurred at Nackawick station, on the Southampton railway, at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, the victim being Percy Kennedy, of Millville, a brakeman in the employ of the railway. Kennedy was trying to place the car on the siding by the aid of a rope, and it was while he was endeavoring to unfasten the latter it suddenly tightened up and the spring of it hurled him to the rails. He fell directly on to the track and the heavy wheels passed over his body near the pit of the stomach, cutting him in two.

The body was placed on the train and taken to Millville, where the unfortunate man resided. Kennedy was about twenty-six years of age and unmarried. He has several brothers, one of whom, Murray, is employed on the Southampton railway. Another brother served in the South African war. The fatality, which is the first to occur on the Southampton railway, has cast a gloom over the community.

Fredericton, N. B., April 23—The local members for York are here today and have arranged with the public works department for the establishment of a ferry service on the river until such time as repairs to the bridge are completed.

The names of Dr. W. H. Steeves and William McKay are mentioned in connection with the third place on the Fredericton police commission. The local members are considering the matter today and an appointment will be made at the meeting of the government next week.

Two square miles of lumber land on Young's Cove were sold at the crown land office this morning to David J. Munn, for $145. Another berth on Cain's River was sold to Alfred West & the S. H. White company at the upset price.

The first raft of bank logs is expected to reach Springhill tonight. It is consigned to J. M. Scott, Spruce logs are quoted at $14 a thousand.

The fishing rights on the Bartibogue River were sold at auction at the crown land office this morning to Thomas Malcolm for $25.

A. C. McNally arrived from Queensbury this morning in a gasoline launch with a ton of maple sugar and honey.

MONCTON

Moncton, April 21—(Special)—Moncton is to have an intermediate baseball league. At a largely attended meeting of enthusiasts it was decided to have a four-team league composed of St. Bernards, Pastimes, Beausejour, Maple Leafs. Geo. Ackman was elected president, R. Kelly vice, Ora L. King, secretaray.

At the annual meeting of the salvage corps tonight P. N. Hamm was elected president; A. H. Lindsay, lieutenant; H. T. Brewster, foreman No. 1; John Brown, foreman No. 2; Roy Spence, foreman No. 3; R. P. Dickson, secretary; Geo. Legere, treasurer.

A young lad named Jas. Jones was arrested at Painsec and brought to the local lockup this evening on a charge of breaking into an I. C. R. freight car at Painsec and stealing a pail of candy. Young Jones recently served two months in jail for stealing a valise from the I. C. R. premises at Painsec.

At the annual meeting of the Moncton Canadian Rifle Association tonight A. B. McDonald was elected captain; H. M. Smith, first lieutenant; F. W. Colpitts, second lieutenant; A. R. Ross, secretary-treasurer; additional executive, Major S. B. Anderson, A. V. Burns, J. P. Wier, A. E. Metzler. It was decided to enter a team in the Canadian Rifle League matches and also for Dominion of Canada prize offered by the militia department.

Moncton, N. B., April 23—N. R. Colter and A. J. Gross of St. John were in Moncton today investigating a loss of mail between Moncton and Shediac. After making inquiries here they went to Shediac.

Placide Richard who yesterday was fined $50 for keeping liquor for sale was today fined $50 for selling in violation of the C. T. A.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, April 22—James P. Whelan, lessee of the Miramichi Hotel, sold off his personal effects yesterday. He will go West, and in a few days Mrs. Thomas Foley will resume possession of the Hotel. The new manager will be Ernest Howes, late of the Park Hotel, St. John.

Miss Maud Ingram has gone to Boston.

Patterson Williston, of Bay du Vin, who was recently injured by a dynamite explosion while driving lumber on the Cuxabexis, Maine, will lose the sight of both eyes.

TO BENEFIT OTHER SUFFERERS

You May Publish My Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"

Mr. Jones is proud to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude he owes "Fruit-a-tives." He is glad to have his letter published in order that other sufferers may be induced to try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices.

Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 5th, 1911.

"I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors, but derived no benefit whatever. Finally, I read an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives." I decided to give "Fruit-a-tives" a trial and they did exactly what was claimed for them. I have now taken them for some time and find they are the only remedy that does me good. I have recommended "Fruit-a-tives" to a great many of my friends, and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly."

PAUL JONES.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

REQUEST IS WITHDRAWN

Opposition to Application Made to Utilities Board

ROTHESAY SERVICE

Reference Made to Girls Who Read Chapter of Novel and Played Piano, Keeping Party Line Engaged—Approval of Regular Toll Rate Asked For.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

After the New Brunswick Public Utilities Commission had taken the evidence of Howard P. Robinson and heard the protest of E. S. Carter, of Rothesay, in regard to the application of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Ltd., for approval of its rates and the plan to advance an exchange from one classification to another without a public hearing, it was decided to withdraw the request. At the afternoon session of the commission Mr. Ewing, on behalf of the telephone company, made application for approval of the regular toll rate of 10 cents between St. John and Rothesay for subscribers as well as non-subscribers, and the listing of the Rothesay exchange in Class C or D as may appear right.

Notice of the terms of the application will be published in the St. John morning papers and in the Kings County Record.

Argument for and against the application will be heard on May 28, at 10.30 a. m. in this city.

Other routine matters were discussed by the commission during the afternoon.

At the morning session yesterday the time was taken up with the consideration of the application that was later withdrawn.

The Application.

It asked for the approval of the company's schedule of rates, its classification of exchanges and its plan of advancing an exchange from one classification to another according to its growth on application to the commission but without a public hearing.

The objection was made by Chairman Otty that there had been no protest against the present schedule of classifications, and it was thus virtually approved. It would be useless to grant formal approval on that basis. As regards any change in the Rothesay rates, those would not be permitted without a special hearing.

When the hearing opened in the morning there were present Chairman G. O. Dickson Otty, Commissioner A. B. Connell and Pius Michaud, W. A. Ewing and R. P. Bennett, representing the New Brunswick Telephone Company., Ald. W. E. Farrell, of Fredericton, president of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities, and J. W. McCready representing the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities and the Fredericton Board of Trade, Ald William Balmain of Woodstock, Hon. John E. Wilson, representing the government, E. S. Carter representing the telephone subscribers of Rothesay, and Howard P. Robinson, a former manager of the New Brunswick Telephone Company.

Howard P. Robinson was the first witness, and testified that he was formerly manager of the New Brunswick Telephone Company. He had been manager of the Central Telephone Company prior to its amalgamation with the New Brunswick Company. "I left the active management of the New Brunswick Company in 1909, and since then have been a director and member of the managing board," said the witness. "The classification of rates was based on an appreciation of the fact that all the leading companies on the continent had adopted similar systems. Whenever there are more than three or four hundred telephones in an exchange they demand a better service and an improved type of instrument. This is the reason that the limit of one of the classes was set at 400 and another at 2,000. The reason the rates are graded from the larger exchanges down to the smaller is that our rates are proportioned to the extent of service, the investment involved. A certain amount must be earned on the system, and this is proportioned as well as possible. An air line mileage charge is the basis of the toll rates. Sixty cents per hundred miles is the basis of the system. There is a universal toll rate determined by the block system of air line measurement. This was followed in making up our rates up to the 20c. rate. Then we followed their rates from that point, cutting the prices by 5c. in each case. The air line rate cannot always be followed where natural barriers arise, as between here and Digby. In Kent county there are some anomalies, owing to contracts entered into by a previous company which we bought out. I think our regular rate would mean some reductions in Kent county. I have obtained a copy of the classification in use in Nova Scotia, and I do not believe their arrangement is as efficient as our own."

Com. Otty—"There seems to be an anomalous situation at Rothesay. Can you explain that?"

Mr. Robinson—"There is a toll from Rothesay to St. John, but not from St. John to Rothesay. I believe Rothesay was originally part of the St. John exchange, and some attempt was made at a mileage charge. The prices were reduced and a toll put on."

E. S. Carter—"I pay $33 and a toll rate as well."

Com. Otty—"If the effect of this change would be to put Rothesay in the 100 exchange class, what change would this mean in the rates?"

Mr. Robinson—"It would increase the rates for business 'phones by $1, and decrease the rates for house 'phones the same amount. The tolls might vary."

The Rothesay 'Phones.

Mr. Carter—"We have 106 telephones in the Rothesay exchange, but thirty of these are only used in the summer. Many of these latter subscribers have telephones also in St. John. The number of telephones in Rothesay has increased because people consider it part of the community of St. John. They will ask us to pay 10c. in and 10c. out, and the price will be about 2c. less than the fare by rail. It will materially affect the relations between the two places. The telephone company have built up their business on the old basis, and now that they have introduced the telephone, they wish to increase the rates. We would rather become part of the St. John exchange and pay the St. John rates than stand this increase."

Mr. Robinson—"I resent the imputation that we have any ulterior motive. We are only trying to systematize the exchanges. I do not believe the bulk of the people of Rothesay would sooner pay the St. John rate."

John E. Wilson—"It seems to me that there is strong objection to this increase. The people look to this board to protect them."

Com. Otty—"Why should this discrimination in favor of Rothesay be maintained?"

Mr. Wilson—"Many of the people of Rothesay have made objections to me against the change. The reason given for the increase seems to be based upon changes that will have to be made, and I think some witness familiar with the telephone business should be called to present the other side of the case."

Com. Connell—"I think it is the duty of the parties who anticipate being affected, rather than the board, to prepare the other side of the case."

In reply to Mr. Carter, Mr. Robinson said that calls to Rothesay would probably have to go through long distance.

Mr. Carter—"Then you must anticipate that the telephones will be less used."

Mr. Robinson—"Less abused, you mean."

Mr. Carter—"They have been abused, and there should be a three-minute time limit. I've known girls to read a chapter from a novel and play the piano over the telephone to regale their friends."

Mr. Robinson—"I live in Rothesay in the summer, and I don't believe there are one hundred permanent telephones there. I rather think it should be put in Class D instead of Class C. This would mean a slightly lower rate than is suggested, and would save users of business 'phones $3."

Mr. Carter—"How far do the limits extend from Rothesay?"

Mr. Robinson—"A special line runs a mile from the central office before mileage is charged."

Com. Otty—"Even if this schedule of rates should be approved, I do not think Rothesay could be shifted from one class to another without a special hearing."

Com. Connell—"Leaving out the clause of your petition asking that exchanges should shift automatically from one class to another, according to the number of telephones, what else do you require?"

Mr. Bennett—"This classification seeks to apportion rates throughout the province. Many exchanges do not pay. They were established during the period of competition between the Central and New Brunswick Telephone Companies. The rural development of the system must depend on what the revenue is. I think it is vital to the Telephone Company to know just what it is entitled to charge in ank exchange."

Com. Otty—"Virtually the rates are already approved of, and it seems to me that you are asking approval for something that doesn't need approval."

Mr. Bennett—"I thought that the Rothesay matter had been sufficiently canvassed to permit of going ahead with that."

It was decided that the commission would be notified of any change in the Rothesay rates, and they would be approved unless some protest was received.

ONLY DARED THINK IT.

"Father," said a little boy, "had Solomon seven hundreds wives?"

"I believe so, my son," said the father.

"Well, father, was he the man who said: 'Give me liberty or give me death'?"—Town Topics.

P. E. ISLAND TO INCREASE PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Will Receive About 25 Per Cent. More

Amendments to the Prohibition Law Will Make the Province "Dryer."

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 22—Prohibition has evidently come to stay in Prince Edward Island. The act was introduced by the Liberals about twelve years ago, and the present government has kept it in force knowing that it would be political suicide for them to do otherwise. The Temperance Alliance in annual meeting were not quite satisfied with present conditions and they have suggested amendments. Although their views will not be carried out in their entirety, their requests will be met with in part. Amendments are to be made to the act whereby drinking on the trains and at picnics is to be prohibited. Druggists and vendors must file, with the provincial secretary, all certificates whereby liquor is sold as a medicine, and vendors violating the act will cease to be vendors. An effort was made to prohibit treating and to take away from all druggists the right to sell liquors for any purpose, but these requests the government did not entertain.

The legislature will prorogue on Thursday after being in session for six weeks. The estimated expenditures amounting to more than $500,000 were put through in one hour—a new railroading record. As there was only one opposition member in the house, during the voting of this half million there was very little discussion. Several questions were asked by other members, but every item was practically allowed to pass unchallenged and without division. Education is the biggest item, amounting to $165,155. Unlike other provinces, Prince Edward Island pays almost the entire educational bill through the government. There will be an increase in the teachers' salaries amounting in all to about 25 per cent. The government is to supplement the amount voted by each school district to each teacher up to 25 per cent. of what is known as the statutory allowance. For instance, the statutory allowance allows $300 for a male teacher of the first-class. The district will vote, say $50, which is little above the average. Then the government will give $50. If the district was unusually generous and would give $100 supplement than the government would give $75 additional, being the maximum amount. A new increase this year, however, will be $1 a head for the average daily attendance of pupils amounting in all to $22,000 a year.

Several ministers are to receive increases, the commissioner of public works getting an addition of $300, making his salary $1,500. The government will spend some more in advertising the province this year, will assist in building a sanatarium for treating tuberculosis patients, and give $1,000 to the Cartier centenary celebration.

A fourth judge may be appointed to the supreme court bench.

SIR RIC DIE

Veteran Stat Was 88 Years

Was Father of Act and Sepa Schools Bi

Had Been in Public 1857, and Occupi Posts of Honor i Governments — Spotless Reputati

Ottawa, April 23—Sir Richa legislator, parliamentarian, a trator, a member of the Can and during his lifetime of and provincial governments other living Canadian states his late residence, 274 Daly afternoon, at 4 o'clock, afte ness.

Eighty-eight years of age scribed as the nestor of Cana ism, he carried with his ir retirement the esteem of a tion of contemporaries and l him not only the memory of ments but of moral standards never lowered to any politic and a reputation, unsullied suspicion of scandal.

For Ottawans his death h significance of loss in that i disappearance of a link wit days of this city far beyond of almost every other inhabit as a landmark of Canadian tory, which for over a half while his contemporaries wer the other engulfed, he had waves of time and lived from cal half-century to make his other.

Secretary of state, and re eral in many Liberal cabinet ard had played a big part politics; councillor and mayor when it was niether a capital a figure in her municipal whom, indeed, she largely ow that she is capital, his migh have been the title of first cit city.

Spotless Reputation.

Of unblemished private life less political reputation, the dealt lightly with the deceased as one to whom their recur add only additional honors. able example of physical soun faculties practically unimpaired tellect keen, if somewhat temp judgment of experience, Sir R moved reminiscently through years of his life a venerable commanded the respect of all

Sir Richard Scott was bor cott, Ontario, on February 2 was of United Empire Loyal being a son of the late Dr. W who served under the Duke ton in the army medical depa afterwards came to Canada, married Sarah Ann, daughter Captain Allan McDonnell, a ret At the time of Sir Richard' father held the position of the county of Grenville.

As his parents were in com cumstances Sir Richard was gi vantage of a good education taught by a private tutor, W ery, of Prescott, until he wa commence the study of law the office of Crooks & Smith, and was called to the bar in age of twenty-two years. He Ottawa, then Bytown, and sm and entered upon the practice fession. He early exhibited towards public affairs and too part as a young man in many cal contests, of a warmth not ken of medern times. In 18 elected mayor of Ottawa and term of office with general sat all its citizens.

Elected to Ottawa House

In 1857 Richard Scott enter political sphere and was elec Canadian legislature for Ottaw fered defeat on seeking re-elect When confederation was co and the first general election tario legislative assembly was Scott was again elected for from that fargone day until t his death had been continuous Canadian public affairs as a mem of the great legislative bodies.

In 1871 he was elected spea Ontario legislative assembly, organization of the Blake adm he was asked to accept the po a seat in the executive council the speakership, which he did weeks of office. He then becan sioner of crown lands and admi difficult affairs with marked

His political spurs won, he w called to the privy council as of the Mackenzie administratio signed his place in the Onta ment and his seat in the hous tered dominion politics as se state and registrar general of C was chosen as the man best e lead the senate in conjunction Mr. Pelletier and was called to house on March 13, 1874.

When the late Sir Richard minister of finance, went to 1874, Mr. Scott acted in his subsequently in the absence of bers of the government he acte ter of justice.

On the defeat of the Mackenz tration in 1878 Sir Richard bec of the opposition in the sena mained in that capacity until the Liberal party in July 188 again asked to accept th secretary of state and registra He held this portfolio under S Laurier until 1908, when under advancing years, he resigned an ceeded by Hon. Charles Murphy been up to that time governm in the senate as well, as to t continued to take active inter deliberations of that body.

Father of Scott Act.

The legislative enactment by Richard was most widely known which he derived his highest tit

USEFUL HINTS FOR PROGRESSIVE HOUSEWIVES

GETTING RID OF HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

Perhaps the most annoying and embarrassing insect which must be fought is the bedroom pest, and unfortunately our forced daily intercourse with all sorts and conditions of people makes us suffer for the negligence of others. On account of its habits of concealment, it is wise to cover the mattress with a white slip, sewed on, which removes all chance of its lodgement without our knowledge. An effective way to exterminate the bugs when they have obtained a foothold is to apply liberally benzine, kerosene or any other of the petroleum oils. These must be introduced into all crevices with small brushes or feathers. But first open all doors and windows so there is a perfect circulation of air and keep open until every trace of the fluid has disappeared. If benzine is used, on no account carry a lighted lamp or candle into the room. Explosion may result if this precaution is not obeyed.

The liberal use of hot water wherever it may be employed without danger to furniture is also an effective method for destroying both eggs and active bugs. The market offers several exterminators which are effective. In the case of books becoming infested and where liquid applications are impossible, place in the center of the room a dish containing four ounces of brimstone within a larger vessel so that the possible overflowing of the burning mass may not injure the carpet or set fire to the floor. After removing from the room all such metallic surfaces as might be affected by the fumes, close every aperture, even the keyholes, and set fire to the brimstone. When four of five hours have elapsed, the room may be entered and thoroughly aired."—Pictorial Review.

HOW TO KNOW SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever is one of the most dangerous of the diseases of childhood and does not give much warning of its approach. It begins suddenly, and within twenty-four hours the fever may be fully developed. The symptoms are chills, nauses, headache, sore throat and a rapidly rising temperature. The rash usually appears on the second day. It consists of minute red points which show on the neck, chest and trunk, and extend to the limbs. The tongue is thickly coated with a white fur, through which appears little red points which give to it the name of "strawberry tongue." There is always more or less sore throat, and the tonsils are usually inflamed. The rash passes off about the seventh day, after which the peeling of the skin begins. It is usually seen first on the hands and feet. The skin and dust which come off are extremely infectious, and to prevent them being blown about the body should be well lubricated with pure olive oil slightly carbolized.

In all cases of infectious diseases, the patient should be separated from the rest of the family and kept in a well ventilated room, and in scarlet fever should remain there for several days after the peeling of the skin is completed. All curtains, carpets and furniture should be removed, excepting what are absolutely necessary for the patient and the nurse. All bed linen, night dresses, etc., should be soaked in the following solution for one hour: Sulphate of zinc, eight ounces; carbolic acid, one ounce; water, three gallons. The clothing should then be washed and well boiled. All discharges should be mixed with a solution of chloride of lime. For the sake of all other children in the neighborhood, there should always be a cheerful compliance with the rules and requirements of the health officials.—Pictorial Review for May.

BAKED ROUND STEAK.

Have the steak cut very thick, roll it in flour and pound on both sides to work the flour into the meat. Roll again in flour and fry in ham or bacon fat. Place meat in a baking dish. Slice over it one large onion, season and bake slowly for about one or two hours according to the size of the steak. The gravy will be delicious.

STUFFED STEAK.

Cut a thin slice of round steak in halves. Over the lower half sprinkle salt, pepper and bits of butter. Chop very fine some cold boiled ham, tongue or any left-over meats. If there is not enough of this on hand, mix the meat with some breadcrumbs and an egg and place it in the center of the steak. Place the other half of the steak on top of this and with a darning needle fasten the two halves together with large stitches all around the edge. Place the steak in a granite pan, cover the top with chopped onion, put a half cup of stock or water to which beef extract has been added into the pan and bake in a hot oven forty-five minutes, basting frequently. If desired, some small bits of suet may be added to the water in the pan. When done, remove from the pan, thicken the gravy, remove the strings from the meat and serve very hot."—Pictorial Review.

REV. THOMAS LAVERY OF ST. STEPHEN DEAD

St. Stephen, N. B., April 23—Word was received here today announcing the death of Rev. Thomas Lavery, who has for some years been the beloved pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary here.

Father Lavery went to Boston a week ago to enter Carney Hospital to undergo a serious operation. The operation was performed on Monday last and he was progressing favorably when pneumonia set in, and in his weakened condition he passed away this afternoon.

Father Lavery was a native of Boston, where a brother and sister survive him. Interment will doubtless be made in that city.

Vinegar or yeast should never be kept in stone crocks or jugs. The acid eats off the glazing, which is poisonous.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 70, Windsor, Ont.

HOW PIPES ARE MADE

From One Block Bowls of Different Qualities Are Obtained.

Some men have been known to pay any price, from $6 to $10, for a briar pipe. Special sizes run up to $25 and $30. On the other hand, thousands of smokers can buy genuine imported briar root pipes, made in the same factory by the same workmen that turn out the fancy priced goods, for half a dollar, and even for a quarter. The 25 cent pipe will burn tobacco just as well as any $30 pipe that ever was turned out.

Pipe manufacturing is the most reckless form of speculation. The manufacturer buys his blocks of briar root "sight an' unseen," as the children say. He runs the entire contents of the bag through the factory, giving each piece exactly the same treatment as all the rest, expending an equal amount of skill and care on each piece, then looks to see what he drew.

Speaking in averages, says the United States Tobacco Journal, he finds that out of each gross of finished pipes there are two dozen that can be sold as "firsts," six dozen that will pass as "seconds," two dozen that must go for "thirds" that will retail in teh department stores at 9 to 19 cents, while the remaining two dozen finished pipes must go down to the furnace to be used for fuel. If it is his lucky day the manufacturer may find a single perfect pipe in the gross.

The perfect pipe, you understand, is without a flaw and has a beautiful uniform birdseye marking all over; or better yet, a perfectly straight even grain alike on all sides running vertically. The latter is exceedingly rare. English smokers appreciate these perfect pipes and are willing to pay a round price for them. The Englishman wants all the value in the bowl of his briar. The bit must be plain vulcanite with a plain silver band.

It takes a lot of work to make a briar pipe and it also requires money. A pipe warehouse carries an average stock of 5,000 to 8,000 bags of briar root blocks, each bag containing six to eight gross of blocks, each block representing material for one pipe. The contents of each bag are counted and recorded. For every block issued from the warehouse a finished pipe must be delivered at the sorting room. Each man who handles a lot gives a receipt on getting the lot and takes a receipt from the next man who handles it. If a block is missing the man in whose possession the lot is when the shortage is discovered must pay for it. No matter how worthless a piece is seen to be it cannot be thrown out or laid aside, but must go through each process along with the rest.

First the blocks go to the sawyers, who trim them down to approximate size with circular saws. Then the blocks must be kiln dried in a very carefully regulated temperature for six to eight weeks. Briar root, if not properly handled, will warp and check worse than a cottonwood board, which is supposed to hold the record in that line.

For the bulldog pipe the seasoned block goes through five operations by as many different men before it is ready for finishing. The first man bores the bowl, turns the upper half of the bowl in a lathe, which does all these things at once very rapidly. The next man shapes the lower part of the bowl, the next in two passes over a saw trims up the shank, another map finishes the inside of the bowl, another bores the hole in the shank and then four different men sandpaper the pipe.

For other shapes the operations are reduced in number, but are more elaborate. For each shape an iron pattern must be made. This pattern is part of the shaft on which the block is held. The operator after putting in a block pays no more attention to it, but devotes his skill to the pattern, which he turns until every part comes in contact with a steel disk. When this is done he finds that the block has been brought in contact with a cutting tool which has blocked out a pipe, which then goes to the sandpaperers.

Next the pipes go to the graders, who assort them into different qualities and send the worthless ones down to the furnace. The first step in the finishing process is polishing with powdered pumice stone and oil on a swiftly revolving buffing wheel. Another operator repeats the process with tripoli. In another room a man takes a pipe in each hand, souses them into lye for a couple of seconds to take off the oil used with the pumice stone, then gives them a second bath in a stain. After drying, three polishers, one after the other, gradually buff the pipes up to the beautiful finish so much admired in a fine briar.

Still there is much to do. A part of the higher grade bowls go to the mounting department, where they are bedecked with gold or silver thingumbobs to suit the curious taste of a certain type of smoker. All must be fitted with bits of amber, vulcanite or bone. Each pipe goes through the hands of half a dozen men, each of whom performs a single operation. Each bit and bowl is ground to a perfect fit.

Also every pipe is tested in a mould to make sure that each one of every given style is exactly the same size as all others of that style. The completed pipes go to the case department, where they are fitted in cases and stamped with their trade name. Then they are again graded and finally packed for shipment.

The best grades go to New Haven, Cambridge, Princeton and other university towns, for the university man has a better taste in pipes than any other class in this country. They appreciate the beauty of a fine piece of briar and are willing to pay for it.

THE MARITIME BAPTIST

(Maritime Baptist.)

Rev. N. A. McNeill, of Bridgetown, occupied the pulpit of the Wolfville church last Sunday.

The ministry of Dr. Gates in the Brunswick street church, Fredericton, is being much enjoyed.

Rev. S. J. Perry, Campobello, was in the city Monday. He is well and reports the work going on comfortably.

Rev. S. S. Poole, Middleton, N. S., is to deliver the address to the graduating class of the Acadia Academy in June.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, Canning, N. S., was called to Cape Breton on a sad errand a few days ago—the funeral of his mother.

Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, of Baltimore, will be the preacher of the Baccalaureate sermon at McMaster, of which institution he was for several years chancellor. Convocation wil be held May 7th.

Rev. G. Swim, Petitcodiac, N. B., has not been so well lately, and he fears he cannot take up regular work for a time. He writes: "However, it is all right, my heavenly Father careth for me."

Rev. C. N. Barton, of the Canterbury, N. B., pastor, has so far recovered from the serious accident he suffered in the winter that he is about his work again. He resumed work the first Sunday in April. His post office address is—care Chas. H. Hillman, R. F. D., No. 1, Woodstock, N. B.

Rev. Aubrey Horwood, of Dundas, P. E. I., has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the United Baptist church at Elgin, N. B., and will begin his pastorate on May 11. In extending the call, the church agreed to raise the salary from $700 to $800. This is another instance of what people can do when they are willing.

If new late curtains are soaked a few hours in a strong solution of salt and water, they will be easier to wash. The solution takes out the lime they are often dressed with.

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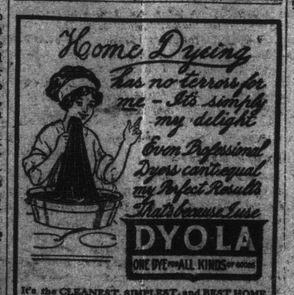

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P. E. ISLAND TO INCREASE PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Will Receive About 25 Per Cent. More/ Amendments to the Prohibition Law Will Make the Province "Dryer."

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 22—Prohibition has evidently come to stay in Prince Edward Island. The act was introduced by the Liberals about twelve years ago, and the present government has kept it in force knowing that it would be political suicide for them to do otherwise. The Temperance Alliance in annual meeting were not quite satisfied with present conditions and they have suggested amendments. Although their views will not be carried out in their entirety, their requests will be met with in part. Amendments are to be made to the act whereby drinking on the trains and at picnics is to be prohibited. Druggists and vendors must file, with the provincial secretary, all certificates whereby liquor is sold as a medicine, and vendors violating the act will cease to be vendors. An effort was made to prohibit treating and to take way from all druggists the right to sell liquors for any purpose, but these requests the government did not entertain.

The legislature will prorogue on Thursday after being in session for six weeks. The estimated expenditures amounting to more than $500,000 were put through in one hour—a new railroading record. As there was only one opposition member in the house, during the voting of this half million there was very little discussion. Several questions were asked by other members, but every item was practically allowed to pass unchallenged and without division. Education is the biggest item, amounting to $165,155. Unlike other provinces, Prince Edward Island pays almost the entire educational bill through the government. There will be an increase in the teachers' salaries amounting in all to about 25 per cent. The government is to supplement the amount voted by each school district to each teacher up to 25 per cent. of what is known as the statutory allowance. For instance, the statutory allowance allows $300 for a male teacher of the first-class. The district will vote, say $50, which is little above the average. Then the government will give $90. If the district was unusually generous and would give $100 supplement than the government would give $75 additional, being the maximum amount. A new increase this year, however, will be $1 a week for the average daily attendance of pupils amounting in all to $22,000 a year.

Several ministers are to receive increases, the commissioner of public works getting an addition of $300, making his salary $1,500. The government will spend some more in advertising the province this year, will assist in building a sanatarium for treating tuberculosis patients, and give $1,000 to the Cartier centenary celebration. A fourth judge may be appointed to the supreme court bench.

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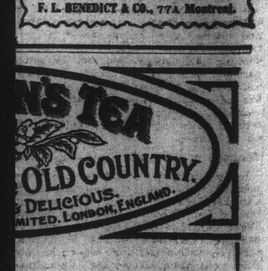

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SIR RICHARD SCOTT DIED WEDNESDAY

Veteran Statesman Was 88 Years Old.

Was Father of Scott Act and Separate Schools Bill

Had Been in Public Life Since 1857, and Occupied Many Posts of Honor in Liberal Governments — Was of Spotless Reputation.

Ottawa, April 23—Sir Richard W. Scott, legislator, parliamentarian, and administrator, a member of the Canadian senate, and during his lifetime of more federal and provincial governments than any other living Canadian statesman, died at his late residence, 274 Daly avenue, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, after a brief illness.

Eighty-eight years of age, and described as the nestor of Canadian Liberalism, he carried with his info his final retirement the esteem of a third generation of contemporaries and leaves behind him not only the memory of great attainments but of moral standards which were never lowered to any political exigency, and a reputation, unsullied by even the suspicion of scandal.

For Ottawans his death has an added significance of loss in that it makes the disappearance of a link with the early days of this city far beyond the memory of almost every other inhabitant, as well as a landmark of Canadian political history, which for over a half a century while his contemporaries were one after the other engulfed, he had fronted the waves of time and lived from one political half-century to make history in another.

Secretary of state, and registrar general in many Liberal cabinets, Sir Richard had played a big part in dominion politics; councillor and mayor of Ottawa, when it was niether a capital nor a city; a figure in her municipal history to whom, indeed, she largely owes the fact that she is capital, his mighty fittingly have been the title of first citizen of tnis city.

Spotless Reputation.

Of unblemished private life and spotless political reputation, the years had dealt lightly with the deceased statesman, as one to whom their recurrence could add only additional honors. A remarkable example of physical soundness, with faculties practically unimpaired and an intellect keen, if somewhat tempered by the judgment of experience, Sir Richard had moved reminiscently through the last few years of his life a venerable figure, who commanded the respect of all men.

Sir Richard Scott was born in Prescott, Ontario, on February 24, 1825. He was of United Empire Loyalist descent, being a son of the late Dr. W. J. Scott, who served under the Duke of Wellington in the army medical department and afterwards came to Canada, where he married Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Captain Allan McDonnell, a retired officer. At the time of Sir Richard's birth his father held the position of registrar of the county of Grenville.

As his parents were in comfortable circumstances Sir Richard was given the advantage of a good education. He was taught by a private tutor, William Spillers, of Prescott, until he was ready to commence the study of law. He read in the office of Crooks & Smith, of Toronto and was called to the bar in 1848 at the age of twenty-two years. He settled in Ottawa, then Bytown, and small at that, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He early exhibited a leaning towards public affairs and took an active part as a young man in many warm political contests, of a warmth not witnin the ken of modern times. In 1852 he was elected mayor of Ottawa and filled his term of office with general satisfaction to all its citizens.

Elected to Ottawa House in 1867

In 1857 Richard Scott entered a wider political sphere and was elected to the Canadian legislature for Ottawa, but suffered defeat on seeking re-election in 1863. When confederation was consummated and the first general election for the Ontario legislative assembly was held, Mr. Scott was again elected for Ottawa and from that fargone day until the time of his death had been continuously active in Canadian public affairs as a member of one of the great legislative bodies.

In 1871 he was elected speaker of the Ontario legislative assembly, but in the organization of the Blake administration he was asked to accept the portfolio and a seat in the executive council and resign the speakership, which he did after two weeks of office. He then became commissioner of crown lands and administered its difficult affairs with marked ability.

His political spurs won, he was in 1873 called to the privy council as a member of the Mackenzie administration and resigned his place in the Ontario government and his seat in the house. He entered dominion politics as secretary of state and registrar general of Canada. He was chosen as the man best equipped to lead the senate in conjunction with Hon. Mr. Pelletier and was called to the upper house on March 13, 1874.

When the late Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of finance, went to England in 1874, Mr. Scott acted in his place, and subsequently in the absence of other members of the government he acted as minister of justice.

On the defeat of the Mackenzie administration in 1878 Sir Richard became leader of the opposition in the senate and remained in that capacity until the return of the Liberal party in July 1896 when he was again asked to accept the post of secretary of state and registrar general. He held this portfolio under Sir Wilfrid Laurier until 1908, when under stress of advancing years, he resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Charles Murphy. He had been up to that time government leader in the senate as well, as to the end he continued to take active interest in the deliberations of that body.

Father of Scott Act.

The legislative enactment by which Sir Richard was most widely known, and from which he derived his highest title to place among Canadian law makers, was the Canada Temperance Act of 1875, better known as the Scott Act. This measure was the outcome of a long agitation on the part of the temperance interests for an advance of some kind on the existing license laws and the old Dunkin Act, which were then the ones in force.

The Dunkin Act was a local option measure, but was so defective in character as to be very lightly regarded by the prohibitionists and was therefore of little assistance as a guide in framing another law based on the local option principle. The Canada Temperance Act is considered therefore a pioneer in the path of local option legislation in regard to the liquor traffic and a remarkable tribute to the sagacity and legal ability of its framer. Since it was passed, although it has been made the subject of the fiercest legal disputes, not only was its constitutionality upheld by the highest court of the empire, in spite of the determined efforts of great leaders to overthrow it, but so perfect were its details that comparatively few amendments were ever made to it.

Author of Separate School Act.

Another important measure which owed its origin to Sir Richard Scott and which now forms part of the Canadian constitutional system was the separate school act, prepared and carried through parliament by him as a private member in 1863. The separate school question was then a very vexed one and some means was needed of removing it from the arena of politics. The legislation fathered by the deceased statesman proved the needed key of the situation and was a means of allaying much public irritation. To his influence and broadminded freedom from aggressive sectarianism was largely due its passage after it had been introduced.

Sir Richard had been presented both to King Edward VII. and King George V. and was knighted by the former in June, 1909.

The funeral will likely be held Saturday, but arrangements have not been completed.

D'Arcy Scott, assistant chief railway commissioner, and W. L. Scott, K. C., of this city, are sons of the late Sir Richard Scott.

BANDIT TRIO FALL VICTIMS TO "RED WIDOW"

Madame Guillotine Claims Three Auto Desperados, Who Terrorized Paris

ALL EXECUTED IN PUBLIC BOULEVARD

It Took Just Three Minutes to Make the Gastly Conquest.

Paris, April 21—In a drizzling rain that made even more than usually dismal the dawn of a Paris "blue Monday," Soudy, Callemin, and Monier, three of Bonnot's notorious automobile bandits, today were guillotined in exactly three minutes.

The executions, carried out prematurely to forestall a demonstration, occurred at 4.30 a. m., in the Boulevard Arago, outside the prison De La Sante. A cordon of police and soldiers entirely surrounded the guillotine and prevented the small mob that gathered from seeing the men die.

The same lumbering two-wheeled cart brought the three doomed men from the prison to the instrument of death.

Soudy, 21 years old, the youngest of the trio, was the first to die, and apparently he was cheerful. As his hands and feet were bound and his head placed on the block, he smiled at his guards and said: "It is a cold good-bye friends."

Soudy's head dropped into the sawdust filled basket at exactly 4.30 a. m.

Callemin, 23 years old, who by his confession saved the life of the condemned Dieudonne, came next. He was the coolest of the three, and spoke not a word as his guards prepared him. His head dropped into the basket at 4.31, one minute after that of Soudy.

Monier, 24 years old, was the last. He was cool, but very pale, and plainly under great mental street. His teeth chattered as he said, "Good-bye, friends."

It took a few seconds longer to prepare Monier, and when the great knife came down with a swish like a sibilant exaltation and dropped his head onto the sawdust, it was 4.33 a. m.

Soudy bequeathed his brain to science and his skull to a museum, leaving word that the proceeds derived therefrom should be expended to give free soup to the poor. He also left behind him his autograph, which he directed should be sold at auction, and the proceeds given to the cause of anarchy.

Soudy's body was claimed by his family. Nobody appeared to take possession of the bodies of Callemin and Monier, and they were turned over to a hospital.

It was predicted by many today that the deaths of Soudy, Monier and Callemin would be the last of such executions in France.

LET THEM STARVE.

(New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.)

One is tempted to ask why, if any Mrs. Pankhurst or Miss Emerson commits a crime of which the penalty is imprisonment at hard labor, she should not be imprisoned just as if she were not a suffragette or even a woman; why, if she has wholesome food given her and will not eat it, she should not be allowed to go without. If she chose to starve herself, why should she have food forced into her stomach or be released from the penalty of the law lest she be regarded as a martyr by other fanatics? No sensible person would so regard her and be converted to female suffragism thereby. This method of promoting a cause is entitled to no more respect than committing harikari on account of some humiliation or denial of supposed rights. Public authority does not sanction suicide, but it cannot always prevent it, and permitting it may be better than allowing impunity to crime because suicide is threatened as the alternative. Have it understood that the threat will be futile and probably the would-be martyr would think better of it.

CLOSURE BILL MAY BE USELESS WHEN PASSED

Liberals Hint the Rules Will Not Be Obeyed

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in Masterly Speech, Scores Government for its Attempt to Stifle Discussion in Parliament — Borden Promises to Use the Gag in a Lenient Manner, But the Speaker Has the Say.

Ottawa, April 22—The Liberals today asked the ministry to say what its closure resolution really means, and how far it would shut off amendments and debate. Premier Borden replied that, if used with severity, the opposition would have little opportunity for action, but no government would ever be unreasonable in applying closure. The government would always see that the opposition got a reasonable show.

The reply of the Liberals was that they did not want opportunity to speak as a courtesy from the government, but as a matter of right. They said that the government would not have the right to apply the closure rule, but that it would be the duty of the speaker to apply it.

Finally, they intimated that if closure should be forced through they did not intend to recognize it, because they had not been consulted in its preparation.

It looks as though there were still some warm times ahead.

Mr. MacDonald directed the attention of the minister of naval affairs to the report that Commander MacDonald, of the Niobe, had announced to the members of the ship's force that they were at liberty to accept discharge. The member for Picton thought such an important step called for some explanation to parliament.

"I will make a statement tomorrow," replied Mr. Hazen.

"Is the report correct?" persisted Mr. MacDonald.

"I am not prepared to say at present," replied the minister.

Discussion of the closure measure was resumed by Fred Kay in a short and spirited speech. It might be true, he said, that in some respects the rules of the house should be amended, but there was a time and place for everything and a right way and a wrong way of doing everything.

"In its characteristic manner the present government has chosen both the wrong time and the wrong way," he continued. "If they had faith in their policy they would go to the Canadian people with it." (Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "Hear, hear.") "If they have no faith in it they had better drop it or accept the amendment of the opposition." The truth was, continued Mr. Kay, the government was a weak government. It was weak when it was formed. It had been growing weaker ever since.

Mr. Kay thereupon moved the adjournment of the house. "That honorable members have further time to consider the seriousness of preventing full and free discussion of so important a national and imperial issue."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Availing himself of this resolution, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose amid prolonged and enthusiastic Liberal cheering. The old chief has responded magnificently to the heavy demands of this strenuous struggle for the traditional principles of Liberalism. His voice was strong and clear, and he spoke with a power and vigor which kept his supporters in continuous outbursts of cheering.

"I avail myself of the resolution of my young friend and colleague," Sir Wilfrid began, "to endeavor to obtain from a reluctant and unwilling government something of the exact meaning of the drastic amendments to the rules which have been submitted to parliament in such a strange and unconstitutional manner, and upon which they have denied the house the traditional rights of revision, interpretation, suggestion and amendment.

"It is useless to submit to this government in its present straits and condition any suggestion as to the propriety—or grave impropriety of the course it has followed.

"It is useless to submit that such important and drastic changes in the rules should have been submitted in the ordinary—the proper and the constitutional manner; that all British parliamentary precedents should have been followed; that opportunity should have been given for them to have been digested, defined and understood; that the sound doctrine, that the representatives of the people should have some say in the creation of the rules which must govern them. That now seems useless. Yet, even now, I would seek to obtain from this reluctant government some intimation of the meaning and interpretation of this violation of all procedure, this sudden cancellation of the parliamentary rules which have been in force now for over forty years.

"The government is chary of giving any information concerning its proposals. But two ministers have had the temerity to speak upon them. The prime minister devoted himself to alleged reasons for their introduction. The minister of justice engaged in a discussion of the general question. Then the ministerial benches lapsed into silence.

"What is parliament and the country to expect from these new rules?" asked Sir Wilfrid. "We know, generally, that their design is to gag the opposition, and to prevent free speech by representatives of the people.

Gags Free Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier directed attention to the fact that under the Borden-Rogers closure all motions to adjourn henceforth became non-debatable. "I would suggest to those responsible for this," proceeded the Liberal chief, "that they devote some consideration to this feature, apart from the consuming desire to restrain free speech." It was surely necessary to preserve some semblance of parliamentary government. There were always reasons of special character for interrupting the routine of the order paper and moving the adjournment of the house. "If on the morrow or the day after something unusual arose, some reason of public policy, the celebration of some great event, the observance of a day of mourning, a sudden ministerial crisis, arose which called for the adjournment of the house, such action must be taken, under the new rules, without a word of explanation or a word of debate.

"Nothing could be more utterly out of accord with parliamentary government," observed Sir Wilfrid. He referred to Canadian parliamentary history. To amend the rules as now proposed had nothing to do with the consideration of the naval measure, but was calculated to work out great injustice and nullify certain of the most important advantages of parliamentary government. It was one of the fundamental considerations of parliament that the greatest latitude should be given upon a motion to adjourn. The members who interrupted the business of the house was presumed to have strong reason for so doing, and should be given an opportunity to give it to parliament.

"This one feature," declared Sir Wilfrid, "shows at once to what length the government is prepared to go in its endeavor to suppress freedom of speech. In its purpose to gag us, it has surely gone further than was intended and has gagged itself."

A Curious Anomaly.

Sir Wilfrid proceeded to analyse the wording of the Borden-Rogers resolution. In the list of motions which were deemed debatable, some were deemed amendable and some not. It was important for parliament to know just where it stood, as serious consequences were involved. One glaring anomaly was pointed out. While third readings of bills continued amendable, that amendment was no longer debatable.

"We recognize," said Sir Wilfrid, "that the government intended to go far, that it intended to curtail free speech as much as it could, but I do not believe that its purpose was so ludicrous as to provide that while amendment could be made to a bill that amendment would not be debatable, that a member could submit his amendment but could not advance a single reason for it."

Another consideration which had apparently been overlooked by the framers of the resolution, "whose efforts have brought forth but a puny child," was that debate could be prevented by moving that the house "proceed to the orders of the day." This prevented the ventilation of any question of privilege.

Sir Wilfrid recalled that Hon. Mr. Foster had once raised a point of privilege over an alleged slander in a newspaper. At that time a member had moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day. That motion was properly debated and properly negatived. It was inconceivable that a member should be stopped from dealing with a matter which, in his view, reflected on his honor.

The Manly Remedy.

Sir Wilfrid dealt last with the clause, which provided that on Thursdays and Fridays there could be no amendments to motions to go into supply. "Thus," said he, "they would take from British subjects the most valuable privilege which ever existed since we had parliamentary government in any country. Britain is the only country in the world that for ages has held to the sound parliamentary principle that taxation was not at the will of the sovereign but by the will of the people. We are indebted to Britain for the most valuable privilege of presenting to the sovereign the grievances of the people. To limit this great privilege and right, is all the more inexcusable, because it is absolutely unnecessary.

"The proper remedy for all these twistings and turnings, for all these subterfuges and dangerous expedients, is not for the majority to play fast and loose with the old rules, which have been the bulwark of parliamentary liberty and responsibility, is not in the invasion of the privileges and rights of a free people. No, the remedy is not to be found in these things. It is to be found in a direct, manly appeal to the Canadian people."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded amid a tempest of Liberal cheering.

Borden Evasive.

Premier Borden, whose rising was greeted by loud cheers from his followers, replied to Sir Wilfrid, but dealt in generalities rather than in details. In regard to the contention of the Liberal leader that adjournment motions could not be debated under the new rules, the premier noted that most of these adjournment motions were ordinarily used for obstruction purposes. He contended that opportunity was still left to move adjournments for specific purposes of special public importance, and the government certainly had no intention of preventing discussion when the occasion warranted. For instance, if there were a cabinet crisis, no one could doubt but that it would be debatable on a motion to adjourn.

In regard to Sir Wilfrid's contention that the strict wording of the new rules would prevent debate upon an amendment to the third reading of a bill, Mr. Borden simply said that was not the intention. He asserted that the opposition would always have the right to move and debate any amendment on a third reading.

As to debate on questions of privilege, he protested that the leader of the government could always be relied upon to see that the rights of any member to vindicate his honor were protected.

Mr. Borden maintained that it was better for the government to take the responsibility for applying closure than to leave it to the speaker, as in Britain.

Dealing with the last clause regarding motions by the opposition on going into supply, the premier contended that there would still be abundant opportunity for the opposition to bring up all legitimate grievances. It was the universal practice of all governments to be reasonable in this matter. One instance had been given last week when Mr. Oliver was prompted to move his vote of censure on Mr. Rogers.

Hon. Mr. Oliver noted that this opportunity had at first been refused him, and would not have been granted if the opposition had not persisted.

In the evening Mr. Carvell said the opposition could put no reliance in the words of Mr. Borden that he would not enforce closure to its extreme effect. The fact was the prime minister would have nothing to do with the enforcement of the rules, but both their interpretation and enforcement would rest with the speaker, who had shown no hesitation in enforcing them to the extreme in the past and would not hesitate to enforce closure to its extremity on every possible occasion.

Ottawa, April 23—Growing protest among independent Conservatives against the closure, and against the general idea of jamming through the naval bill, has given Mr. Borden and his lieutenants much concern.

An editorial article of weight in the Ottawa Citizen of Monday has caused much comment on both sides here. The Citizen is the leading Conservative newspaper of Ottawa and is widely read throughout this part of Ontario. It is not a sensational paper, and its protest against Mr. Borden's course is thoughtfully written for the good of the party. The article criticizes the Liberals in some respects, but strongly opposes the present course of the Conservative majority. The Citizen editorial, which will be found interesting to every one who desires independent comment on the political situation, is here given in full:

Opposed to Closure.

"The attitude of the Citizen regarding the adoption of closure has been the subject of wide discussion of late, and also of criticism equally wide—of the mark—particularly by the Halifax Herald. That it has opposed, and does still oppose, the closure is a fact perfectly apparent to every reader, and concerning which there has been no attempt at concealment. And because of the strained inferences drawn from its expression of that opinion, coupled with the fact that the closure will be the dominant issue of the week, the reasons for this attitude are plainly set forth herewith. Whether they form a sufficient basis and justification for the 'crime' of deviation from party plans, is left to the good judgment of the reader.

"First, the practice of obstruction, to abolish which the closure has been introduced, does not require so drastic and dangerous a cure. The declaration that the obstruction of the minority can be overcome only by such change of rules as is now meditated is open to very serious question. As a matter of fact, the use of obstructive tactics of serious proportions by the opposition has occurred only in exceptional cases, and under the gravest provocation. It seems certain that no minority would adopt such a course unless it felt sure of being backed by a considerable body of public opinion, when there would be so serious and balanced a division of opinion as would make the operation of closure an unwise and hazardous process on the part of the government. Ample proof of this is found in the fact that in forty-six years, with the door to obstruction wide open in Canada, there have been only five times when the minority dared to use it. It is not to be dreaded, and it may rightly be assumed that public opinion will act as a sufficient preventative, except under the exceptional circumstances referred to. There seems to be no need of closure.

Should Be Non-partisan Revision.

"Second, even if the closure were necessary to carry on the business of parliament, this is not the time or occasion to introduce and adopt it. What ought to be an amicable, non-partisan revision of the rules in accordance with opinions expressed by the Liberals in 1911 and the Conservatives in 1913, is now being introduced as a war measure. It is not ordinary pugilistic fair play to amend the rules of the fight when the fight is on, especially when it is done by the stronger fighter. If revision is necessary, it should not be done in the white heat of war, but in the white light of dispassionate reasoning. It is better for a government to lose a measure than for it to be compelled to measure its loss by rash rules afterwards.

"Third, granting that the closure had been adopted after wise deliberation instead of being forced through as a war measure, it should not be used in passing imperial legislation. The naval bill is in a class by itself. It concerns vastly more than Canada. Its value is infinitely greater than the millions with which it deals. It has a significance of sentiment which comprises more than half its merit. It ought to mean $35,000,000,plus loyalty, plus a people's enthusiasm, plus Canada's heart. But with closure there is no plus. With the flood-gates of political passion opened, the closure becomes a sluice that holds nothing but the gold. Everything else is washed away. It is conceivable that parliament might use the closure on matters excluding finance relating to Canada's home problems, but it must be inconceivable to every one whose patriotism is more than party that it could wisely be used in forcing through a measure that is valueless unless it represents the strength and sentiment of a people giving their loyal aid to the larger empire. Given under closure, the $35,000,000 will be only the gift of a golden salver, empty.

"Fourth, even were it deemed wise to use the closure, it will not necessarily save the bill. It will kill the purpose of opposing the adoption of closure, whatever the bill, without even rescuing its body. It is recognized that the use of closure in this connection will simply make it imperative for a senate that has any Liberal spirit corresponding with its Liberal majority to refuse to pass the bill. It is barely posible that as a matter of party tactics it will pass the bill, but the chances are greatly in favor of a pronouncement against the closure through medium of legislative power. The Liberal party could never explain to its followers why the Liberal senate became a party to a measure they have opposed in strongest terms. The closure would in all probability not save the bill.

Would Remain a Menace.

"Fifth, if closure is used for this specific purpose, whether with success or disaster, it would remain as a permanent and dangerous institution in the Canadian parliament. Its danger has been freely confessed by both parties. No one dares to declare in favor of shutting off debate. It is necessary that public questions should be debated to the utmost extent, and every opportunity be given to the minority to show reasons why amendment or annulment should be made. Only machine politicians would be in favor of the closure measure, and for reasons not as favorable to the welfare of the country. In the future, in case the government should fall into the hands of leaders less honest than Premier Borden, the closure would become an ideal tool for the exploitation of the public. The closure would remain as a menace.

"Sixth, the adoption of closure would be distinctly injurious to the Conservative party. Premier Borden has shown his wise judgment by his long hesitation and reluctance to its adoption, and in using every energy to defer it as long as possible. He has done everything in his power—short of proposing the referendum—to arrange such a settlement as would make closure uncalled for. As a wise politician and true statesman, he recognizes the full nature of closure, and reserves it as the last desperate resort. But it may be perceived even at this late moment that by the adoption of closure a political loss, rather than a gain, would be the consequence. On a cool calculation of alternative results, nothing could react more unfavorably upon the party than to adopt closure. The onus of it would be a heavy burden in a future race for power. By the alternative may be, The Citizen serves the true interests of the Conservative party under Premier Borden's leadership.

"Seventh, there is a remedy better than the closure, accomplishing all it is designed to accomplish and without any of its injurious features. That is the referendum, whereby the people may act directly upon the question, removing at once the reason for the deadlock that today exists, and with a result which cannot be obtained by any other method. There is no need for a general election, and no really definite decision could be secured through it. The Liberals naturally call for election, but not on account of the naval bill. An election before redistribution would also be most unwise and unfair. And by closure, as has been shown, the bill would not pass, or pass alive. The referendum would accomplish the purpose desired. It would relieve the government from all avoidable responsibility, which otherwise must be heavy. It would put an end to the vacuous vaudeville by the Liberals that has held the parliamentary stage for weeks. It would be the voice of the people, than whom there is no higher authority and no greater judge."

TORIES PASS GAG RULE MEASURE

Closure Passed By 35 Majority—Nationalists Join Government in Killing Free Speech in Parliament—No Disorder During Division—Liberals Receive the Result With Shouts of Derision.

Ottawa, April 23—After an indignant speech by Dr. Clark at midnight the house divided upon the motion by Minister of Marine Hazen "That the question be now put." Amid Liberal jeers it was carried on a straight party division of 106 to 73, a majority of 35.

Premier Borden's Nationalist supporters remained faithful to him and all voted with him.

The house then divided upon the closure resolution which was carried by the same vote amid Conservative cheers and Liberal cries of derision.

The vote was taken in a dignified and orderly way. When the result was announced the Conservatives broke into cheers. When they died away the Liberals gave three rousing cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and three cheers for "Liberty." Then the Liberals made the room ring with shouts of "gag." Mr. Neeley, of Humboldt, shouted, "cowards," time after time.

As the Conservatives slunk out of the back of the chamber, Mr. Gauvreau cried out to them: "Go in shame" and the speaker left the chamber with free speech in the Canadian parliament killed.

Mr. Carroll resumed the closure debate, characterizing the measure as unjust, unwise, unreasonable and wholly unwarranted. The minister of justice had declared there was a "popular clamor" for such amendments as was proposed. "When he says that there is a popular clamor for such an iniquitous measure," said Mr. Carrol, "he may be speaking for the millionaires of Montreal and the millionaires of Toronto. But he has no mandate from the great working classes of the country who have only one way of bringing their grievances before parliament, and that way is through their representatives who are now threatened with the gag."

Mr. Carroll suggested that a clause should be put in the naval bill referring it to the people before it should become law. So far as he was personally concerned that course would hemove his opposition to the measure and he considered it would facilitate its passing through the house.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson delivered a vigorous and telling speech, arraigning the course of the government in plain spoken language. "There are blood-purchased rights," he said, "which the government would now abolish or curtail till they reach the vanishing point. "If it were designed to butteress a corrupt and vicious government which intended to loot the treasury of Canada, no better measure could have been devised."

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MORGAN LOVED HIS OLD CHURCH

Rector of St. George's Tells How Late Magnate Showed It

WAS DEEPLY RELIGIOUS

Rev. Mr. Reiland Says Financier Came Often and Alone to Sing and Pray—Gave Liberally but Unostentatiously to the Congregatibnal Funds.

New York, April 21—The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's church in Stuyvesant Square, said yesterday he did not know what use would be made of the income of the $500,000 which Mr. Morgan left "for the support of the ministry of such church." He was inclined to believe that the word "ministry" would be broadly interpreted as meaning the administration of the parish.

St. George's is an institutional church, with many activities in which Mr. Morgan was interested, but none of which are specified in the will. He gave the church its trade school, memorial house, deaconesses' home and was the principal donor of its chapel. Mr. Reiland said that nobody knew how large Mr. Morgan's gift to the church in his lifetime had been.

In the light of Mr. Morgan's self-revelation in the first article of his will, referred to above, there are interesting sentences in an article on Mr. Morgan's religious faith which Mr. Reiland wrote for a recent number of the Otlook. The rector wrote:

His Faith Deep and Strong.

"Mr. Morgan has been called a 'broad churchman,' and so he was, very broad and deep. His was not the breadth of extended thinness, but breadth with depth. He disliked any but the plainest, heartiest service in which all could join. He used to say, 'St. George's way is the way I like and I hope it will never change.' Frequently he urged his acquaintances to attend services. Public worship with him was the outward visible sign of an inward religious conviction. His religion was no Sunday affair. He worshipped in spirit and in truth.

"No one who was present on his last Sunday here will ever forget how he stood out, almost in the aisle, beating time with his book, singing with strong voice and moist eye his favorite hymn, 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds.' We think of it now."

At the Sunday morning service Mr. Morgan always passed the collection plate in the centre aisle. On Communion Sunday he remained to receive communion. In the same article Mr. Reiland said:

"He followed every word of the service and the sermon with devout attention, and the present rector is thankful for his habit of giving wise and helpful criticism of services, sermons and general parochial policy. He came early to church, eagerly mounting the steps, specially animated with a kind of youthful joy when surrounded by the members of his family.

"After putting aside hat and coat he would walk up and down the broad aisle greeting every one who cared to speak to him, rich and poor alike, or take his stand with the parish clergy near the entrance to welcome the gathering worshippers. Mr. Morgan has frequently said that next to his immediate family nothing on earth was so dear to his heart as St. George's church.

Came Alone to Sing and Pray.

"He did not like to place a contribution in the collection plate 'to be seen of men,' but often sent in his gifts privately. Though he liked especially a certain pew and sat in it when he found it vacant, he was glad to feel that the size of the congregation sometimes forced him to sit elsewhere and prided himself upon being the warden of a really free church."

When Mr. Reiland went to St. George's Mr. Morgan said to him, "Please do not change our hymn singing until you know our method. When I don't like a hymn I always sit down." But Mr. Reiland says he never saw him sit down. He was enthusiastic for congregational singing.

"Upon the completion of the new Centennial Chapel last fall he came from his office Saturday afternoons and entered the chapel alone," Mr. Reiland went on. "As soon as I learned of this habit I used to go over regularly to meet him there. Sometimes I found him kneeling in prayer or reading, or singing a hymn without organ and alone. He seemed as happy as a child if I sent for one of our organists to play the hymn for us. He would stand in the chancel singing and beating the time with book in hand, thoroughly enjoying every moment.

"The doors were always closed. No one but the aged sexton and myself know that the great master of men and things was worshipping in the temple."

Yesterday Mr. Reiland added that he had never know a man more truly humble. In vestry meetings he said almost nothing. When money was needed for the church and Mr. Morgan gave it he never announced his intention himself. He always got some other vestryman to say, "Mr. Morgan and I will take care of that"—though the other vestryman's share in the gift may have been not more than $1.

"His solemn profession of faith in the will is beautiful and characteristic," Mr. Reiland said. "Think of the effect of such a legacy upon his children, upon the whole church—the whole nation."

WASHINGTON'S LEGS.

(London Globe).

On the authority of a Washington paper, the Father of his Country once exchanged his legs for those of another.

In the hall of the house of representatives there is a painting of George Washington. He looks a most commanding person, with the stature of a giant, and a faultless physique. But looking at the portrait recently, a public man commented:

"That is a good deal of a sham! George Washington never looked like that, though I've no doubt he would have been proud to appear so magnificent.

"Notice the legs," the speaker continued: "They are perfect beauties. But they are not Washington's. They are the legs of General Smith, of New Jersey, a soldier of the Revolution.

"It happened this way," he explained, in conclusion—"Washington had quite unimpressive legs, and the artist, who painted that picture was so dissatisfied with their shape that he persuaded General Smith to lend his faultless members as models. So, while we have the face and torso of our great first president, the supporting legs are those of one of his generals. Long may they stand!"

A very good way to reheat up a joint is to wrap it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven.

Water cress salad is at its best this time of the year

To make strawberry snow, beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, then slowly beat in four tablespoonfuls of crushed strawberries.

Shepherd's pie is minced lamb mixed with its own gravy, seasoned and placed in a baking dish with a layer of mashed potato over it.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 26, 1913.

GERMANY'S SPOKESMAN

Is Germany hostile to Great Britain in the sense that it is waiting a favorable opportunity to force a fight? Are the German people hostile to the people of the United Kingdom? These are questions which enter closely into any full consideration of Imperial naval policy from the Canadian standpoint. Recently we have had from London specific declarations by Mr. Asquith, and by other members of the British government, to the effect that British relations with Germany are much better than they used to be, and are steadily improving. Also, the cable has brought us fragmentary statements from Berlin. It should be worth while here to supplement those fragmentary cablegrams from Berlin with a quotation from the speech of the German Chancellor, delivered a few days ago, in which he referred to Mr. Churchill's tentative proposal for the suspension of naval shipbuilding for one full year. In the course of his speech the German Chancellor said:

"It has recently been several times declared from the English Ministerial bench that while the existing grouping of the Powers are being fully maintained unaltered the threads of friendship might extend from the Powers of one group to those of another. I assent to that. I would like to go further and say that such threads of friendship must be spun. We shall do that all the more easily the safer we are in quiet strength. Political friendships are(we do not want to be sentimental) political business, and in political affairs they are best and easiest concluded between strong partners, just as they are in ordinary business life. A weakling always comes to grief. I have already emphasized that we are cultivating our relations with the Russian and French governments, as I believe not without success. The same holds good of England. I have spoken of our joint work at the Ambassadors' Conference in London. Mr. Churchill in the great speech he recently made threw light upon the relations of strength between the English and German navies, and reiterated the idea that in order to reduce expenditure on armaments the dockyards of the Great Powers should have a year's holiday from time to time. Mr. Churchill addressed his proposal especially to us Germans, of course, in reference to 1914 or 1915, but he failed to take account of the necessity of all the Great Powers taking part in this limitation. Naval experts on this side of the North Sea have pretty unanimously pointed out difficulties involved in the carrying out of this problem. Nor am I aware that his idea has met with particular response in the public opinion of England or in the English Parliament. We shall then be able to wait and see whether the English government comes forward with concrete proposals. But the fact that this idea has been put forward by the English First Lord and the form in which he did so signifies a great progress. It seems to me that that confidence is beginning to return which has for so long been absent to the detriment of both countries and the world. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey have in regard to the present Anglo-German relations given voice to the observation that these relations are good at the present time. I can confirm and joyfully welcome that.—(Cheers.) Mr. Churchill concluded his speech with words breathing all the assurance of self-conscious strength: We, too, want to be strong and free, not in order to oppress others but in order ourselves to expand free and unconfined, and if need be to say our word with the full weight of our strength.

"I have neither painted in too fair colors nor drawn too dark a picture. We alone are not in a position to determine whether our future is to shape itself in a peaceful or threatening manner, but we are in a position to decide whether we shall be able to face the uncertain future with a good conscience or not. Upon that the nation is now awaiting your decision. —(Cheers.) The defensive power of a people is at long last the touchstone of its moral and physical strength. Help us so that the universal compulsory service to which Germany owes her regeneration may be preserved unimpaired. The precious things we have to protect increase year by year. The history of the whole world does not show us a single people that came to ruin because it exhausted itself in strengthening its defensive force, but many others that became decadent because they neglected their defensive forces for the sake of luxury and good living.—(Cheers.) A people that is no longer ready to make sacrifices or that thinks it is no longer rich enough to hold its own in armaments simply shows that it is played out. —(Cheers.) I ask you above and beyond all difficulties to be guided by one idea—If anybody threatens our hearth and home then we are ready to the last man." —(Cheers from the great majority of the House, but hisses from the Socialists).

We must remember that this is Germany's leading statesman, to whom is committed for the time the task of carrying forward the effort of an Imperial government to prepare the German Empire for the shock of a European conflict, should that conflict come. Germany has France upon one frontier, and its ally, Austria, has Russia on its eastward marches. Because of Germany's situation, a threat of war is calculated to stir and alarm the average German more than it does the island people of the United Kingdom, or the people of Australia or Canada who live across an ocean from the European theatre of events. With these thoughts in mind it is surely worth while to consider the tone and the intent of the German Chancellor's speech. By doing so we may fairly come to the conclusion that Great Britain and Germany are moving steadily toward so good an understanding that war between them will become unthinkable.

THE TARIFF AND THE INCOME TAX

The New York Post points out one disadvantage of the income tax which is proposed in connection with the new tariff bill, and that is its bearing upon public extravagance. It says: "It is possible for governments to increase repeatedly the rate of such a tax, without being stopped by its sudden non-productiveness. Purely from the point of view of revenue this is an advantage; but its danger, especially in an era of governmental extravagance, is that the framers of appropriation bills, the projectors of increased national armaments, the log-rollers and the pension grabbers, may imagine themselves to have discovered the philosophers stone. Until 1905 England's tax rate never exceeded one shilling in the pound sterling, except in the time of war or in the period of debt-redemption immediately after war. It has not been below that rate since 1905, and has in fact been increased during the more recent years, and the increase has gone hand in hand with England's extravagant and politically unfortunate 'Dreadnought policy.'"

The heavy reductions under the new tariff bill mean a large loss in revenue. The sugar duties alone, which have been producing upwards of $50,000,000 annually, are to be at once reduced, and in three years abolished. The other reductions will bring the loss of revenue at least up to one hundred millions annually, and this amount will have to be supplied by the income tax. But the advantage of the income tax is that, beyond the cost of collecting, it all goes to the government. Under the old tariff it was estimated that the average family paid $111 of tariff tax, of which $16.52 went to the government and $94.48 to the trusts and middlemen. On the sugar duty alone it is estimated that the average sugar bill per family is about $18 a year, and above $7 of this goes to the trust and other interests, through the protection afforded by the government. In other words, the American sugar trust and the retailers have been enabled through the tariff to collect about forty per cent. extra from the people on the price of sugar. This extra percentage has gone to swell their profits, for in no country in the world is refining done so cheaply as in the United States. The labor cost of refining according to the census was less than three per cent. of the value of the product, or only fifteen cents per 100 pounds. That is, the net extra protection on refined sugar is considerably more than the total labor cost of refining sugar. Not satisfied with that the trust had an elaborate system of stealing from the government to avoid paying duty on its raw material.

The cry that is going up from the interests that are adversely affected by the new American tariff is not raised because the revenue of the country is endangered, but because their opportunity of taxing the people is threatened. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts sheds tears over the fate of the Gloucester fishermen—tears as salt as could be produced from a cured codfish—and he will fight to the bitter end against any reduction that will affect the products of his constituents. He is speaking not for those who catch the sacred codfish but for those large interests that have organized fishing into a greater monopoly than any that Hippo ever enjoyed on the Lake of Galilee. President Wilson is taking an advanced position in his effort to throw down walls that should never have been erected, and to press this new tariff he will use every parliamentary means at his command. It is a great fight. If he wins it he will have done a tremendous service for the average citizen, and not in the United States alone, for the reaction against undue protection will be felt strongly in Canada and in Europe.

MANUFACTURED WAR SCARES

Exposure in Germany of the "armament ring" will be followed with close interest in Great Britain, and in this country, for both in the United Kingdom and in Canada something has been heard already about a wide and active circle of men who are interested in naval shipbuilding, or whose profits come from the making of armor, guns, and other things in connection with army and navy contracts. In Berlin it is now charged openly that Krupp, the great gun maker, had paid agents in Paris whose business it was to inflame French patriotic sentiment through the newspapers, by causing those newspapers to thunder against Germany, with the result that it was then easier to persuade the German people and the German government to spend additional millions upon armament. The utterance of the Berlin Morgen Post gives us an idea of the gravity of the charges now being made by the German press:

The Morgen Post publishes one of the angriest articles ever seen outside the Socialist press. It says: "Behind all this fabricated war talk, stands either a class reaction or, more sickening still, the sheer lust of gold." It explains how army and navy societies have sprung up to preach war with the unconcealed financial assistance of armorplate firms, how files of pensioned officials have steadily perambulated through the country preaching war, how armor firms have subsidized German newspapers to conduct campaigns of hatred against France and England, and how these same firms sold weapons to the German government dearer than to the nations their press is paid to abuse. "Armament factories," it says, "pay 30 per cent, but the German taxpayer is treacherously sold."

It is impossible to say at the moment how much weight should be attached to the utterances of the Berlin newspapers, but enough has already been said to show that this is a matter of great gravity and that it will bear watching in Paris, in London, and in Ottawa. Those whose profits come from manufacturing guns and armor, can very easily persuade themselves that their country is in danger and that safety can only be purchased by tremendous expenditure upon armaments.

TIME FOR REORGANIZATION

St. John has a good fire department, in the sense that a great majority of the men in the organization are good firemen and good citizens. Nevertheless, the department needs a thorough reorganization; and there is no time like the present. The unexpected and much regretted removal of the late Chief Kerr will necessitate the appointment of a new active head of the department, and there will be few who have given attention to these matters who will now hesitate in saying that the next permanent chief should be a professional fireman, who would live in one of the fire houses, and be on duty twenty-four hours every day. Not only is that necessary, but more permanent men are required at once, together with more apparatus. The department has not now a sufficient number of permanent men to use effectively even the apparatus on hand, yet it is a fact that more apparatus is needed. Even if no new apparatus were to be bought—and that would be a mistake—it would still be true that an addition to the permanent force is essential and would be sound economy in the end. The permanent force is so small now that it can not avoid loss of time at the beginning of every fire because of the fact that there are not enough trained firemen on hand at the early stage of any fire to bring the apparatus into play quickly enough and to keep it working at its highest efficiency. Speed is everything when a fire is discovered, and time lost through lack of sufficient men in the first few minutes cannot be made up, no matter how willing or active the firemen may be. They do not get a fair show under present conditions.

In cases of this kind there is always an outcry about spending more money; yet more money must be spent. An adequate fire department is quite as necessary as a first class water supply. The handle is of no use without the axe. St. John must have both, and both must be of a high order of utility. By neglecting to provide sufficient professional fire fighters and proper apparatus St. John will be placing itself in the position of a merchant who neglects to carry insurance, or who half-heartedly carries an insufficient amount. When St. John was burned in 1877 the reputable insurance companies paid their losses, and went on as before; but a great many St. John people were ruined and never really recovered from the setback. If we had another great fire, the reputable insurance companies would pay again; but the city would be a long time in recovering its stride.

It is to be hoped now that the Mayor and Commissioners will follow the course of true economy by increasing the permanent force, appointing a chief who will have no other business but that of fire-fighting, and who will be worth a good salary, modernizing the apparatus, and placing the force on a thoroughly up-to-date footing.

All this cannot be done in a day, but a systematic plan to be carried out step by step within a given time can be approved and adopted. Meantime the senior officer of the department might well be advanced temporarily to the post of chief, to be succeeded later by a man whose entire time would be given to his duties.

THE RICH MAN AND THE KINGDOM

An American professor in describing the social teaching of Jesus, says that his denunciation is unsparing of those men who find in capital no incentive to further fraternity; who endeavor so to use wealth as to make themselves independent of social obligations and to grow fat with that which should be shared with society;—of those men who are gaining the world but letting their neighbors fall among thieves and Lazarus rot among their dogs. The most famous financier of his generation has some very solemn and earnest things to say in his will regarding the Prophet who was so unsparing in his denunciation of wealth. The financier praises the Prophet but the Prophet was by no means prodigal in his praise of men of the general type of the great financier. In fact he had so many things to say in that connection that are so startling in import that men are loath to take them seriously. He refused to divide the inheritance between two litigious brothers, and described that man as foolish who had much goods laid up for many years, and who as a consequence invites his soul to ease and his body to corpulence.

It was inevitable that Jesus should have something to say on the question of economics. He was poor, and He made serious drafts upon the descriptive power of the language in His efforts to picture the difficulty which rich men would find in inheriting the kingdom which He came to establish. Wealth, which insured the possession of this world, made more difficult the inheritance of the world to come. He was a poor man without a home of His own, and He was dependent upon others, not only for His support but for that hospitality which His own kin seemed to have refused, or so to have offered as to make its acceptance a confession of insanity. But while men are ready to trust Him as a saviour from a hell of which He seldom spoke, they instinctively refuse to carry the letter of His teaching into life.

There were great trade combinations in Alexandria and Rome during the first centuries, and indeed a somewhat formidable trust operated on the lake of Galilee by which a few grew rich on its excellent fisheries. On the subject of economics Jesus speaks often and with emphasis, but it was the character of His genius to distinguish between the accident and the essential in human experience. The rabinnical fashion of laying down specific details did not interest Him. He seems to have taken for granted that the trust magnate all the world over believed in the same religion. As Heine says: "His office is his church, his desk is his confessional, his ledger is his Bible, his workhouse is his holy of holies, the exchange bell is his summons to prayer, his gold is his god, his credit is his creed." Under his influence property has been greatly increased and the problems of production solved. But the problems of distribution have been greatly complicated, and the bitter cry of the disinherited children goes up like the cry of Esau when the blessing was given to Jacob and nothing was left for him.

If we are to avoid hypocrisy, it will be necessary before chanting the praises of the Hebrew Prophet to give some thought to His ideals and aims. His immediate followers attempted to hold all things in common, and His greatest predecessor sought to bring property into harmony with the law of true reason and with equity. This he did by establishing the "Year of Jubilee," when every alienated heritage was restored into the possession of its original proprietor, no matter by what means it had passed into alien hands. This is in striking contrast with the practice of "prescription" according to which, after the lapse of a certain period, the actual possessor of a piece of land can not be compelled to restore it to its legitimate owner so long as the latter is unable to show that during the period of occupancy he demanded restitution in due form. Many valuable things have already been lost by lack of discrimination; patriotism, a divine quality, is often the last refuge of the scoundrel; charity in some cases is so changed as to cause a multitude of sins, and a thousand times has been made the hypocrite's hope of heaven; and now the kingdom of heaven is about to be taken by violence and chicanery. We speak softly today where the earlier Christians were excessively harsh; but there is this to be said for them—they were perhaps nearer to the mind of the Master. The kind of bathos into which we are drifting in this particular is discreditable to both our sincerity and our intelligence.

JOHN BULL'S STRIKING POWER

(From the speech on the naval estimates by the First Lord of the Admiralty.)

"Hitherto we have been accustomed to speak of Dreadnoughts and of pre-Dreadnoughts. There is another class of ships which has now assumed great importance, though it has hardly ever been mentioned. I mean the super-Dreadnoughts, British battleship types, which for a long period had remained practically constant, began in 1902 with the first King Edwards a marked and unceasing development, and the vessels of every year have been more powerful than those of the preceding year. In this ascending scale there are two great upward steps—first, that which separates the original Dreadnought from the last of the King Edwards, and, secondly, that which separates the last of the Dreadnoughts—the Colossus—from the first of the super-Dreadnoughts—the Orion. I do not believe there was in recent times any more daring, and certainly there has been no more successful step in naval policy than that taken by the present Home Secretary (Mr. McKenna) under the advice of the then First Sea Lord (Lord Fisher) of making that great advance—increasing the size and gun power—with the eight ships of the 1910-11 programme. THAT MOST BOLD AND DECISIVE STEP HAS HAD THE RESULT OF GIVING US SIXTEEN SHIPS BUILT AND BUILDING ARMED WITH THE 13.5 INCH GUN, WHICH WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE ANY SHIP ARMED WITH A WEAPON OF SIMILAR POWER IS ON THE WATER IN THE POSSESSION OF ANY OTHER NAVAL POWER. THOSE WHO WISH TO ARRIVE AT A TRUE APPRECIATION OF THE RELATIVE BATTLESHIP STRENGTH OF THIS COUNTRY SHOULD MAKE THEIR COMPARISONS ON A THREE-FOLD BASIS OF DREADNOUGHTS PRE-DREADNOUGHTS, AND SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS.

Mr. Borden's fears about Great Britain's naval position—though perhaps not his desire to placate the Nationalists—would be modified by a close reading of the official utterances of his friend the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The "emergency" plea is no longer useful. The announcement that Canada is going to participate in the naval defence of the Empire is a great and a proper step. The next thing needed is a permanent policy, providing for the construction of the ships in this country. Canada once adopted the plan Australia is following. There was no excuse for abandoning it.

A CONSERVATIVE PROTEST

The Ottawa Citizen (Conservative) has been criticized by some of the Borden newspapers because it has contended that Mr. Borden will be making a mistake if he depends upon the closure to force the naval bill through the House. The Citizen on Monday last published an extended editorial answering its critics, strongly and thoughtfully, and maintaining that the advice it has given Mr. Borden has been clearly for the good of the Conservative party as well as the country at large.

The Citizen points out that there has been no situation at Ottawa sufficiently serious to warrant the introduction of "so drastic and dangerous a cure" as that method followed by the Premier. "As a matter of fact," the Citizen says, "the use of obstructive tactics of serious proportions by the opposition has occurred only in exceptional cases and under the gravest provocation. It seems certain that no minority would adopt such a course unless it felt sure of being backed by a considerable body of public opinion when there would be so serious and balanced a division of opinion as would make the operation of closure an unwise and hazardous process on the part of the government."

The Citizen says there is no need of closure at present, and that, even if closure were necessary to carry on the business of Parliament, "this is not the time or occasion to introduce and adopt it." It points out that there might well be a friendly non-partizan revision of the rules, which is quite another matter, but it protests that while the fight is on it is not fair-play or good policy for the stronger party in the House to attempt to change the rules. In fact, the Citizen insists that it would be better for the government to lose a measure than to adopt rash rules in order to have its way.

Also, the Citizen observes, closure should not be employed in passing Imperial legislation. The naval bill is a much greater measure than is suggested by the $35,000,000 with which it deals. Naval contribution, the Citizen says, ought to be accompanied by favorable public sentiment. "It ought to mean $35,000,000, plus loyalty, plus a people's enthusiasm, plus Canada's heart. But with closure there is no plus." And, taking up the matter of practical politics, the Citizen says that closure will not necessarily save the bill, but that it will kill the purpose of the bill without even rescuing its body, because the use of closure will mean that the Liberal Senate will refuse to pass the measure. The Liberal party, the Citizen suggests, could never explain to its followers why the Liberal Senate became a party to a measure they have opposed in the strongest terms.

Finally the Citizen suggests that the adoption of closure will be injurious to the Conservative party. The Citizen proposes that the government shall go to the people and permit them to decide the question at issue.

Undoubtedly there are throughout Canada thousands of Conservatives whose opinion on this matter is well reflected by the independent-minded Conservative newspaper in Ottawa. Furthermore, so clear an expression from a responsible newspaper supporting the government should indicate to the country at large the solid character of Liberal objections to the government's course. Let Mr. Borden take the matter to the country. He has no mandate from the people to send $35,000,000 of public money out of Canada without asking their consent. Some of them think no naval expenditure is necessary. More of them think that any expenditure of this character should be made by building the ships in this country. More still believe that Mr. Borden's arguments in favor of his emergency policy have been based on false or deceptive reasoning. Every day of discussion convinces more and more of the electors that the only good way out of the present difficulty is a general election. Why is Mr. Borden afraid to ask for the verdict of the people?

PUBLIC OPINION

The fear is often expressed that the Liberal party in Great Britain is traveling faster than public opinion can follow. But Lloyd George points out that the people are not weary in well-doing. "It," he says, "the Englishman once realizes that our task is the re-making of his native land, on a strong, healthy and happier basis, he will respond—never fear." In the same speech he outlined something of the programme of Liberalism as he understood it, and made the statement which must have great significance for every country—"We must clear out the slums—whether in city or village or mining urban district. We cannot tolerate the slum any longer. And if, from any source capital is found for housing, it will mean just the demand for labor which will be best calculated to level up wages in the village. Once this is effected, the figure for wages will not fall again."

It is difficult to understand how much depends upon the housing question. Housing means health, a real chance for the children, all the decencies of life, and in addition it means a most serious blow at over-indulgence in liquor. Many attempts at reform will be more praiseworthy than popular, for, no matter how simple the proposal appears, it is sure to arouse some unsuspected interest which will fight against its adoption. Some will oppose for personal reasons, and the public will require much urging before it acts for abstract right. A public conscience, based on knowledge, that will take the long view and judge things by their true results, and which will take the shortest and most consistent course to make its judgment effectual, is not yet realized in the most democratic of countries. Public opinion still works in a somewhat superficial and erratic manner, and how far it will carry any government in the work of reconstruction, no man can say. But the plans that the present government of Britain has in view are for the boys and girls of the future. The old people cannot be remade, but life can be made more attractive for the young in the towns and villages, and not only more attractive, but more wholesome and healthful. Lloyd George says: "Then, look at village life as it is today. I would rather die in six months than be condemned to go back to a youth spent amid conditions of such dull, grey monotony."

The tale comes from all over the United Kingdom that the villages are fast becoming villages of old people. The manhood and vigor of the countryside that hitherto have stood for England's staying powers are spending themselves in the towns. The reserve is being exhausted. The want of houses to live in, together with the low wages paid to agricultural laborers, are the great causes of this desertion of sturdy men and women from the countrysides. With all the desertion, the homes are far from adequate for the people remaining. The houses are rotting away faster than the people are running away. The problem before the government is nothing less than that stated by the Chancellor: "Our task is the remaking of England on a strong, healthy and happier basis."

Bonar Law would correct the conditions by creating new and extraordinary privileges for the manufacturing classes, and by imposing new taxes on what the people eat and drink and wear. Lloyd George would correct them by removing all special privileges no matter how hoary with age, or how venerable from antiquity. At present public opinion seems to be on the side of destroying old privileges instead of creating new ones.

FREE TRADE AND WAGES

The buoyant condition of British trade may not be due primarily to the absence of protective duties, but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that it is due in large part to her trade policy. Free Trade leads to the devotion of the powers of a nation to those tasks which it is best fitted to perform, since, in view of the absence of protective duties, no private interest can establish an unsuitable or uneconomic industry at the expense of the nation. Just as a man buys or imports a hat in exchange for some other work which he does, and which he can perform better than he can make a hat for himself, so the individuals forming a nation import from other nations by virtue of individual transactions, products which, for divers economic reasons, are secured in greater abundance or in more suitable form through not producing them at home, but through buying them with the product of other work done at home which we are more suited to perform. Protection, in so far as it is effective, makes ineffective the work of the engineer. The engineer improves and perfects the means of transport; the protectionist statesman seeks to make his improvements of none effect, at least in so far as communication between different and separated countries is concerned. Every improvement and device in transportation establishes free trade on a more sure foundation, and makes more absurd the idea of protection.

Those who have been justifying the privilege of taxing their fellow countrymen for their own individual benefit have used as their chief argument the advantages that this power of taxing would bring to the workingman. But the experience of England proves that a nation may have cheap goods without having low wages. This point is well brought out in an editorial in the last number of the Saturday Evening Post. It says:

"Every new statement of British foreign commerce enforces the point that free trade may mean cheap goods without meaning low wages. Our exports have more than doubled in fifteen years, and so have England's. She still sells abroad much more manufactured goods than any other nation—which, of course, she could not do if her goods, on the whole, were not cheaper than those of other countries—and at the same time she continues to pay the highest wages in Europe.

"While the United Kingdom's foreign trade has more than doubled in fifteen years, it is an interesting fact that our own share in that trade, on both sides of the ledger, has increased relatively less than that of any other big division of the world. British exports to us during the period have increased less than fifty per cent, while exports to India, Australasia and Germany have increased almost a hundred per cent; to Canada more than fourfold. Imports from Asia, South America, Australasia and Africa have increased nearly a hundred and fifty per cent; from Europe one-half; but from North America only one-third.

"After all our agitation on the subject, the United Kingdom still sells South America nearly two dollars' worth of goods to our one. You will find many ingenious explanations of this fact; but the simplest one is that England is the best market to buy in—though paying higher wages than any European competitor."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Jersey City adopted civic government by commission a few days ago. It is the largest city which has adopted this form of administration. It is suggested now in Ottawa that the council and board of control plan may soon give way to a civic commission.

* * *

There is nothing in the talk of compromise at Ottawa. Mr. Borden must drop his "ship money" bill or go to the country. The electors want a chance to say whether or not the government shall send $35,000,000 out of the country on the false plea that there is an "emergency."

* * *

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons the other day, Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, said that the number of persons received into prison on conviction for offences in connection with the suffragist agitation since January 1, 1910, was as follows:

1910, 113 females, three males.
1911, 182 females, six males.
1912, 238 females, two males.
1913, 66 females, four males.

Out of the 240 imprisoned in 1912 fifty-seven were forcibly fed, and of these twenty-three were released for reasons of health. Since the beginning of this year out of the seventy imprisoned ten had been forcibly fed, and three of these had been released for reasons of health.

* * *

The Ottawa Citizen, the leading Conservative paper of the capital, says editorially that the passage of the naval bill under closure would defeat its purpose, and in all probability defeat the bill as well. The Citizen says that no course short of an appeal to the people would now be satisfactory. While by no means endorsing the course of the Liberals at the present session ,the Citizen expresses the conviction that there will have to be a general election before Canada's naval policy can be settled.

AMHERST WELCOMES SIR CHAS. TUPPER

Veteran Statesman in Fine Health After Trip Across Canada—Sails for England from St. John, May 1.

Amherst, N. S., April 23—Sir Charles Tupper arrived in Amherst on the C. P. R. this evening. He was not expected to arrive until Saturday or Monday and it was only about three hours previous to the arrival of the train that the citizens of Amherst learned of his coming. Despite, however, the short notice an informal meeting of the citizens was held and Mayor Fage, C. A. Lusby, president of the Canadian Club; H. J. Logan, K. C., C. R. Smith, K. C., Harvey Pipe and E. J. Lay were appointed a committee to tender Sir Charles the greetings of the citizens.

The train arrived at 6 o'clock and by that time fully 1,500 people had gathered at the depot. Sir Charles travelled in a private car and was accompanied by D. Pottinger of the I. C. R. Railway Board. When Sir Charles stepped from the car he was greeted with a rousing round of cheers from the assembled citizens. Sir Charles escorted by a long procession of motors, headed by the Amherst military band, traversed Victoria street. After Sir Charles had reached the home of his nephew, Charles T. Hillson, whose guest he will be during his stay in Amherst, the committee was granted a short interview. They explained that they were anxious to pay him honor by a procession of the school children and in other ways during his stay in town. Sir Charles made a half-hour address speaking with all the force and vitality of former years and showing a marvellous memory. He referred to the fact that Amherst was his native town and that he was proud of the advance and progress that it had made in recent years. He touchingly alluded the fact that his deceased wife was also a native of Amherst and alluded to his happy domestic relations extending over sixty years. He also said that he would be very much gratified inded by a sight of the Amherst children, and referred to the part he had taken in the introduction of free schools in this province. He noted, with pride, that Nova Scotia continued to maintain a high standard in educational matters. It touched him very deeply, indeed, to find that the reception tendered to him was entirely free from party lines, and that the people of Amherst seemed to welcome him as an old citizen of the town and not as a politician.

He will remain in Amherst until April 30 and will sail from St. John on May 1. He expects to return to Canada this fall. Considering his age, 92 years, Sir Charles is enjoying wonderfully good health.

OBJECT TO VISIT OF PROTESTANT INSPECTOR

Several Ontario Schools Vacated by Children When He Appeared.

Haileybury, Ont., April 23—When ordered back into the separate school after recess, fifty children of one of the primary rooms immediately filed into the school and then out by the fire escapes because Protestant Supervising Inspector White, of North Bay, was visiting the separate school here. The pupils in one of the smaller rooms attempted to leave the school room also, but the teacher barred the door and then stood guard and kept them back. Inspector White visited higher classes of the school, but in the majority of the rooms no adverse notice was taken of him.

In Cochrane, on the previous day, nearly all the pupils of the separate school left when Inspector White called.

MIRAMICHI PULP MILL PROPERTY SOLD

Chatham, N. B., April 23—The Miramichi pulp mill property has been sold to A. E. Read of London, owner of the Dominion pulp mill here.

Warm weather is helping out the lumber situation on the drives considerably, but rain is badly needed. Conditions are very poor on some of the smaller streams.

ABE MARTIN

Bosko Whitely called on President Wilson yisterday without mentionin' th' post office. Lafe Bud is off th' road slowly recoverin' from a dollar a day hot-tel.

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Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 48

AGRICULTURE

This Province Possesses Every Condition Essential to the Most Successful Production of All Classes of Root Crops.

New Brunswick possesses every condition essential to the most successful production of all classes of root crops. Her climate while varied, suits the need of at least one or more root crops in all parts of the province. Her soils quite as varied and in many parts somewhat infertile may be built up by the application of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers to meet the needs of all classes of root crops.

The principal objection to the growing of the root crops is the manual labor which each envolves. It is true much hand labor is required at thinning, hoeing and harvesting times. It is also true, however, that there is no farm crop grown in New Brunswick so acceptable as a feed, which will give in response such excellent returns for the amount of time and energy expended.

There seems no natural obstruction to the successful growing of all root crops in all parts of New Brunswick. It is to be expected, however, that the swede and turnip will succeed better in the north than the mangel. The reason for this is explained in part by the fact that the mangel requires a somewhat longer season than the swede and turnip to make its optimum development. And yet by careful attention to details there seems no valid reason why the mangel crop cannot be profitably grown even in the far north of the province.

Herein is appended in concise form a detailed statement which if carefully observed should assist materially in the successful management and production of all root crops.

(1) Any well-drained, well manured, properly worked soil will grow roots.

(2) Mangels require the richest and best prepared part of the root field. Swedes come next and turnips last.

(3) Land intended for roots should be broken out of sod, thoroughly top-worked, manured and ploughed twice in the preceding fall.

(4) On shallow weedy or poorly drained soils seeding on drills is preferable; on clean rich soil flat cultivation is best.

(5). Carrots should be sown early in May; mangels should follow immediately; swedes early in June and turnips preferably about the middle of June.

(6) Thick seeding is advisable with drills 30 inches apart, sow 4-5 lbs. carrot seed, 12-15 lbs. mangles, 4-5 lbs. swede seed and 3-5 lbs. turnip seed per acre.

(7) Use a heavy land roller after seeding on the flat and harrow across the rows immediately afterwards, to form a mulch.

(8) Run a wheel hoe close to the rows as soon as the plants can be seen. Thereby killing myriads of germinating weeds and loosening the surface soil that the tiny growing root seedling may get away to a good vigorous start. Give frequent (weekly) horse cultivatings during the summer to keep down weeds and prevent evaporation of precious moisture.

(9) Thin as soon as plants will allow. Carrotts should be thinned to 2 1-2 inches in the row; mangels 8 inches, and swedes and turnips 10 inches to 12 inches.

(10) Pull roots in October before hard frosts set in. Do not leave pulled roots exposed to frost, to bright sun, or high winds.

(11) Mangels are the best keepers,swedes come next, then carrots and then turnips. Keep the pit or root cellar cool. Ventilate it well and in any case store on an earthen floor in preference to cement or wooden bottom.

Among the best yielding varieties of mangels, swedes, turnips and carrots in a three year test at Macdonald College (Que.), are to be recommended the following:

Mangels.

	Tons per acre,	Relative feeding value.
Giant Yellow Intermediate, standard	35.78	100
Sugar Mangel	40.33	85
Perfection Red Mammoth	37.94	86
Prize winner Yellow Globe	39.02	82

Swedes.

Hall's Westbury, standard	25.71	100
Kangaroo	24.34	103
Queen	27.88	100

Fall Turnips.

White Globe, standard	28.23	100
Imperial Green Globe	30.82	102
Long Keeper Aberdeen	23.34	100

Carrots.

Champion Intermediate, standard	28.23	100
Yellow Intermediate	20.78	88
Magnum Bonum	18.45	85

G. H. CUTLER.

NOTICE TO DAIRY FARMERS

Every year every dairy farmer loses much money on account of the scarcity of grass or by reason of the unprofitably large area of land that has to be used to insure good pasture during the months of July and August.

If the average dairy herd is to be profitable, every cow must be kept up to her full capacity during those two months, as well as during the preceding and succeeding months.

The quantity of milk produced during September, October and November is very materially influenced by the way in which the cattle are fed in July and August.

Cows receiving insufficient food during those two months naturally decrease very rapidly in milk flow. Once the milk yield is materially decreased for any considerable length of time, it cannot during that season be again brought up to what it might otherwise have been.

Hence although pastures are usually good or feed plentiful during the months of September, October and November, when prices for cheese and butter are high, we must, in order to get the full benefit of these high prices and abundant supplies of feed, have been feeding well during the months of July and August.

The cheapest, easiest and most certain plan of insuring an abundance of food during the months of July and August is to make use of soiling crops.

Experiments at the experimental farm as well as elsewhere would seem to indicate: Vetches, pease, oats, clover and corn, as the most suitable crops for the purpose.

For Ten Cows.

Dairy farmers are therefore recommended to prepare and feed somewhat as follows for each ten cows in their herds:

1. Clover one acre: To have been sown with the mixture of pease and oats the previous year as described below.

Feed off June 20 to July 15.

2. Pease and oats one-half acre: Sow one bushel pease, one and a half bushel oats and five pounds red clover seed on one-half acre of land about the first week in May, or earlier if possible.

Feed off July 15 to 31.

3. Pease and oats one-half acre: Sow same mixture on another half acre about third week in May.

Feed off August 1 to 15.

4. Corn one-half acre: Sow ten pounds Longfellow corn (or other small variety) in hills three feet apart each way. Sow third week in May or as early as possible. Sow on well drained land, clover sod manured at rate of twenty loads (tons) per acre.

Feed off August 1 5to 30.

5. Corn one-half acre: Sow twelve pounds Leaming (or other medium variety) same way as above.

Feed off in September.

WM. SAUNDERS, J. H. GRISDALE, Director. Agriculturist.

FOUND A FORTUNE IN MAINE WOODS

Hunter Captures Six Black Foxes in Their Den.

Bangor, Me., April 22—The hunters and trapper's record for the state of Maine was broken early this week when Calvin Graves, of Hancock, and his two sons, Thomas and Arthur, captured six black foxes near McFarland's hill in the town of Hancock. Black foxes, alive, are worth large sums of money, anywhere from $4,000 to $10,000, and to capture six of them all at one time was a pretty good day's work. It is quite probable that these will be sold to parties on Prince Edward Island, where the black fox industry is an important one. It is understood that negotiations are pending at the present time.

The find was made entirely by accident when Graves and his two sons were out hunting. They surprised the mother and the five little ones, all excellent specimens, three of which were females and two males.

The little ones are about two months old and in the finest condition. They are about the size of a half-grown cat. They are now safely guarded at the Graves home.

Calvin Graves, who made the fortunate find, has been a hunter all of his life, and is known all over Maine. It was his love for hunting that got him a sentence for life in the state prison from which he was pardoned a few years ago. Because two wardens threatened to kill his dog, charging that he was "dogging" deer, he shot them both, and spent fourteen years of his life in the state prison.

He was an exceptional man in prison. There he invented an attachment for a sewing machine for which he was offered, it is understood, $30,000 after he was pardoned. He stood out for $40,000 and a royalty, and while he was negotiating another man invented a contrivance that would do the same work, and Graves got nothing.

He also invented a third seat for a wagon which is now being used in the manufacture of the carriage at the state prison factory. In prison he was a leather cutter and worked in the carriage shop.

His friends are hoping that he will profit well by his fortunate find.

AGRICULTURAL PICNIC AT ST. STEPHEN MAY 2

Shoe Factory Seems Assured, as Subscribers of $25,000 Stock Have Been Found.

St. Stephen, April 22—A big agricultural picnic will be held here on Friday, May 2. A special train will leave Aroostook Junction on Friday morning at 6 o'clock and will arrive here about noon.

Addresses will be delivered at the Fertilizer Company's grounds by J. B. Daggett, Andrew Elliott and H. B. Durost.

Frank Nicholson and Grant McNeill, students at Kingston (Ont.), are at home, having concluded the year's work at the military college.

Dr. Deinstadt returned from Boston yesterday, where he made a short stay on professional duties.

The shoe factory seems to be an assured thing. The $25,000 required has been raised by subscription and last evening the board of trade sent a requisition to the council board asking them to make application to the government for permission to bond the town for $15,000. It is hoped that the building will be erected and the machinery in operation within a few months.

Little Willie being a city boy, had never seen a cow. While on a visit to his grandmother he walked out into the fields with his cousin, John. A cow was grazing there and Willie's curiosity being greatly excited, he asked:

"Oh, Cousin John, what is that?"

"Why, that is only a cow," John replied.

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns," answered John.

Before they had gone far the cow mooed long and loud. Willie was astonished. Looking back, he demanded in a very fever of interest:

"Which horn did she blow?"—National Monthly.

HOW ROGERS MADE A POLITICAL FRIEND RICH

Allowed Him to Homestead an 80 Acre Plot, Worth $350,000, in Prince Albert—Some Ministerial Records—Closure a Crime Against Liberty.

The history of a secret deal by which eighty acres within a mile of the post-office of the city of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, which is now listed at $350,000, was allowed to be homesteaded by political friends of Hon. Mr. Rogers at a total cost of $10 a few months ago, was revealed in parliament on Thursday, by Hon. Frank Oliver. The details of the whole scheme were clearly shown together with letters and references to conversations which made Hon. Mr. Rogers' statement that he had no personal knowledge of the matter, appear in rather a strange light. But at the crack of the party whip Mr. Borden's followers by a majority of thirty-eight declared that the method of presenting hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the public domain to party friends was a proper thing.

Hon. Mr. Oliver showed that this tract of land had been put under reserve by the Conservative government of 1895, while the departmental records proved that it had been reserved from the public at large throughout the whole of the Laurier administration and until J. S. Donaldson, M.L.A. for Shellbrooke, and Conservative whip of the Saskatchewan legislature desired to secure it as a "homestead."

The story as outlined by Hon. Mr. Oliver was that according to his information Donaldson was one of a delegation from Prince Albert, who visited the Ottawa government in January 1912. They tried to get hold of "something good" but could not. Donaldson, however, more favored, got on the track of this eighty acres, and later wrote Hon. Mr. Rogers on his own behalf.

Hon. Mr. Rogers had said that he had no personal knowledge of the transaction, but Mr. Oliver produced a letter from Donaldson to Hon. Mr. Rogers dated February 14th, 1912, referring to former conversations with Mr. Rogers regarding this land, enclosing a map showing its exact location and asking for permission to apply scrip upon it.

"I am bound to assume from Mr. Rogers' statement," said Mr. Oliver, "that he never saw that letter. But I can only say in view of the circumstances which followed that the method of conducting the affairs of the department of the interior is certainly worthy of very serious criticism. This land which has been under reserve since 1895, to February 1912 at once came into action."

There was considerable correspondence after Donaldson's delegation and the officials of the interior department reported that this land appeared to be vacant and that there should be no objection to applying scrip to the first applicant, provided it was posted or advertised in the usual way.

At this very time, however, a letter written by John S. Fowley on February 21st, 1913, referred to a personal interview with Hon. Mr. Rogers, when he was informed by the interior department that there was no land in that vicinity for homestead entry, which showed that it was then under reserve, so that there was no justification for Mr. Rogers' statement that it had been left out by mistake of the previous government.

Then in some remarkable way this land suddenly ceased to be under reserve. On April 13th the assistant secretary of the department at Ottawa, wrote a final official letter of inquiry to the agent at Prince Albert. Evidently some echo of this letter leaked out because on April 16th, Arthur Donaldson, son of J. S. Donaldson, M.L.A., applied for the land and was granted homestead entry to this city property at a cost of $10. Shortly afterwards he avoided homestead duties by cancelling the homestead entry and getting a patent to the land under half-breed scrip, while Hon. Mr. Rogers pointed out that there was apparently not even a pretence of enforcing the regulation to post or advertise such property for ten days.

Thus, said Hon. Mr. Oliver, "Donaldson finds this land is not privately owned while he is on a visit to Ottawa. He exercises his pull with the minister by a letter of February 14th; whether the letter reached the minster or not the pull evidently worked, and on April 16th Donaldson's son is the owner of a $100,000 homestead at the total cost of $10. This land is afterwards placed under half-breed scrip. Today it is offered as a subdivision of the city of Prince Albert and listed at a price of $350,000. This is not a business transaction in the interests of the people of Canada and I protest most energetically against being directly, indirectly or any way held responsible for it. This land is land within a mile from the post office at Prince Albert, and the idea that land so near the centre of the city could properly be made subject to homestead should appeal to anyone who considers the matter as absolutely preposterous."

Mr. Oliver further pointed out that under the Liberal government the practice was in opening reserve lands for settlement to advertise them. This caused dangerous rushes, so the practice of offering such land by auction, subject to homestead conditions, was adopted. When lands later acquired speculative value, as did this land, it was decided that they should be transferred to school lands, which would necessitate their being sold by auction, with fair play to all, while the provincial treasury would get the real value of the land. This Mr. Oliver proved by quoting instances where it had been done.

Had the Liberal practice been followed by Hon. Mr. Rogers the country would be anywhere from $100,000 to $350,000 richer.

Majority of People Against Naval Tribute.

In his effort to force his naval tribute bill through the house of commons by using the closure, Mr. Borden shows a certain cunning. He has good reason to prefer coercing the parliamentary opposition rather than appealing to the country, since a very slight study of election figures will show that a majority of over 200,000 Canadian electors voted against his tribute policy.

At the last election the total popular vote showed:

Conservatives	669,557
Liberals	625,096
Conservatives' majority	44,461

That is Mr. Borden's total backing in parliament, in other words, counting pro-tribute Conservatives and pledged anti-tribute Nationalists together only represents a popular majority of 44,461.

But Mr. Borden's present Nationalist allies were returned to parliament on a platform of absolute opposition to any form of imperial assistance or naval construction without an appeal to the people. Although a section of them have chosen to stultify their electors and disregard their solemn pledges on this point, it does not alter the situation so far as the people are concerned.

When the vote on Mr. Borden's Naval bill was taken, 7 Nationalists remained true to their pledge and voted against the bill. These 7 represented 17,140 votes. There were 13 Nationalists in the house who voted against the instructions of their electors and their own pledges and supported the Naval bill. These, with Hon. Mr. Monk (who was not in the house but stated that he would have opposed the measure) represented 41,631 votes. Thus, had the members of parliament all properly represented their electors and carried out the pledges which won them their seats, Mr. Borden's popular majority would have been wiped out and a majority of many thousands been registered for the Laurier policy.

In the election of 1911 Nationalists were defeated by Liberals in 29 cases, but in the election returns their votes were made part of the popular vote registered as Conservative, every one of which was pledged to the Nationalist cause of opposition to the Naval bill, without an appeal to the people. These 29 defeated Nationalists represented 65,268 votes. Thus the position is as follows:

Nationalist-Conservatives who voted against the Borden bill represent	17,140
Conservative-Nationalists pledged to oppose the Borden bill, but who broke their pledges, represent	41,631
Nationalist-Conservative candidates who were pledged to oppose the Naval bill, represent	65,268
Total	124,039
Total Conservative vote	669,557
Deduct (Nationalist)	124,039
	545,518
Total Liberal vote	626,096
Add	124,039
	749,135
Against Borden bill, total	749,135
For Borden bill, total	545,518
Popular majority against Naval bill	203,617

In the face of such figures it is evident that Mr. Borden shows more prudence than honesty in his determination to use his Nationalist alliance to force his tribute bill on parliament with the closure club. He dare not appeal to the people.

Some Ministerial Records.

A brief study of the records of Mr. Borden and his supporters since October, 1911, will hardly give cause for pride to Canadians.

Mr. Borden as prime minister is responsible for each subversion of his Halifax platform committed by his ministers; responsible for the appointment of Hon. A. B. Morine on the civil service dismissal commission, knowing that Mr. Morine had been dismissed from the Newfoundland government by the governor under charges grave that were never revealed to parliament, Morine was driven from the Canadian public service; responsible for the breach of the "gentleman's agreement" regarding the South Renfrew election; responsible for the alliance of the Tories and Nationalists by which he hopes to defeat the expressed will of the people; responsible for the dropping of the Laurier naval law which is regarded by the other dominions as a breach of faith; responsible for the introduction of the tribute policy; responsible for the attempt to force this upon the unwilling opposition by coercing parliament with the closure, responsible for keeping a reputable citizen a state prisoner because he will not reveal his private business; and he is responsible for the insulting treatment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the introduction of the closure.

Hon. Robert Rogers—responsible for federal interference with Saskatchewan provincial elections; for the Russian reign of terror in the Macdonald by-elections; for the attempt to bribe the whole constituency of Richelieu with a railway; for the attempt to bribe Antigonish by premature publication of public works for that district during an election campaign; for the introduction of Manitoba methods into dominion government, with its reign of terror in the civil service, for the acquisition of a $350,000 Prince Albert city subdivision "homestead" by a political friend at a cost of $10.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier—responsible for the dismissal of more postmasters and postmistresses and post office employes than had ever been known in Canada before; for the dismissal of indigent women, and of men who had been dead for years as "offensive partizans"; responsible for the contract with a syndicate of his political friends for the purchases of 350,000 post office mail bag locks at $1 a piece—more than twice as many as had been used in the whole history of the dominion.

Hon. J. D. Hazen—responsible for presenting the insulting motion on the introduction of the closure which for the first time in Canada applied the gag to the leader of the opposition ;for the appointment of Captain Landry, a convicted forger, to the government service at Arichat, after he had been warned of this.

Hon. C. J. Doherty—responsible for continuing to accept a pension from the government as a retired judge, presumably unabel to continue his duties on the bench, yet able to undertake the infinitely greater work of minister of justice; head of the department which released Captain Landry from jail after he had served 60 days on a year's sentence for forgery, so that he might take up his work as government wharfinger; responsible for the passing of a bill prohibiting the issuance of racing charters by the secretary of state, and refusing to make it apply to newly issued wide open racing charters at London and Toronto.

Hon. Dr. Reid had been heavily interested in the starch works at Prescott as director and stock holder. The works had been abandoned some time ago; on January 31 Hon. Dr. Reid ceased his connection with the company and very shortly afterwards the government purchased the property for $47,500; attempted to bribe the South Renfrew electors with the promise of a post office.

Hon. Louis Coderre—accused of conniving at a systematic campaign of personation at his ministerial by-election at Hochelaga; charged his accusers with being blackmailers and perjurers, while they confessed to personation; yet Hon. Mr. Coderre refused an investigation when the accusation was made in the house and has never moved a finger to punish those who he declared had perjured themselves and tried to blackmail them.

Hon. T. W. Crothers—secured election by promising that a Tory government would reimburse those who lost by the Farmer's Bank failure; a promise unfulfilled and repudiated by the government; as minister of labor reported in Montreal Conservative papers as saying he had no use for labor unions; refused to appoint a board to settle the C. P. R. strike, and neglected to enforce the law to keep out strike-breaking photo engravers at Toronto.

Hon. W. T. White, as acting minister of justice was a sharer with Hon. Mr. Doherty in the freeing of Captain Landry. He also contrived to make the announcement (by Hon. Mr. Rogers) of the reduction of the cement duties by 50 per cent. for the benefit of the West "synchronize" with the provincial election in Saskachewan; made 50 per cent. reduction in duty on steel rails which presented hundreds of thousands of dollars to the railway companies; granted certificate to the Bapque Internationale (since absorbed by another bank), after it had been refused by the Liberal government; refused Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to authorize the proposed tariff commission to investigate the profits of companies applying for increased tariff.

Hon. Frank Cochrane—responsible for a breach of trust in degrading the National Transcontinental Railway; tried to keep as a political weapon the proposed $2,500,000 subsidy to the T. & N. O. Railway; responsible for the defeat of the Highways' Aid Bill because he insisted on keeping disposal of the money so that it could be issued for party advantage.

Hon. Sam Hughes—spent over $11,000 on an official car secured by private purchase from Mackenzie & Mann; bought series of expensive automobiles for militia department without calling for tenders.

Hon. George E. Foster—has been so consistently away from Canada at the country's expense that he has hardly had time to do anything except to swallow all his previous utterances on the naval question; spent most of last summer in England; left for Australia last February; as Canada's commercial traveller the only results of his journeyings so far have been a few speeches and big expense accounts.

It is not surprising that with the support of such ministers, Premier Borden should have been compelled to admit, as he did in parliament on April 9th—

"It is eminently proper as every one in this house and in this country will realize that a parliament should not sit as we have sat for nearly five months since the 21st day of November last and practically accomplished nothing at all in respect to the public business which is before us."

Neglecting Labor Interest.

Another sample of the manner in which the government is careful not to embarass the "interests" was brought up in parliament on Tuesday by Mr. Carroll. This was the case of the photo engraver's strike at Toronto. Mr. Carroll showed that when nearly one hundred Toronto photo engravers struck last January to improve their conditions, they were making good headway until the employing firm started out to get men from England. It was complained that these men were brought out under contract with misrepresentation as to the conditions in Toronto and that they were illegally loaned $50 apiece so as to get them past the immigration authorities.

All these complaints, backed up by the necessary documents were set before Hon. Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, and then acting minister of the interior, in charge of immigration. Despite the clear wording of the law that this system of strike breaking aided immigration is illegal and the fact that the law gave him the power to exclude any particular class of artisans during the strike, Hon. Mr. Crothers was so indifferent to his trust as a minister to protect the interests of the workingmen of Canada that the men came through without any trouble save that three were detained and promptly liberated by a judge. Further, although their names and the conditions of their work were proven to the minister, he had taken no steps to have them deported under the law.

The result was that men came in, took the places of those on strike, and Hon. Mr. Crothers' friends, the manufacturers, secured advantages which the Laws framed for the protection of labor were specially designed to prevent. Hon. Mr. Crothers' defence was that he had taken every precaution he could. The effect was that notorious evasion of the law was going on, that the labor department had been warned of it, but that its course was so ineffective that nothing was done to stop the strike breakers being illegally brought in and kept in. The difference between the enforcement of labor laws under the Conservative government and the Laurier administration is an unfortunate difference for the labor interests.

CLOSURE MEANS TYRANNY.

What the enforcement of closure will mean in Canada was graphically described by Hon. Mr. Oliver in parliament on Monday when he said:

"Everybody knows the right of free speech in parliament was secured as the defence of the people against the tyranny of kings. Tyranny is tyranny, whether it is of a king or of a parliamentary majority or a political boss. I am not so sure if I had to take my choice that I would not choose the tyranny of a king, who has some sense of dignity, some sense of responsibility and obligation rather than the tyranny of a political boss."

Initiative With Liberals Still.

Hon. George P. Graham on Tuesday introduced an amendment to the railway act, the useful import of which will be recognized by every railway employee in Canada. It provides that any railway company desiring to change the location of its terminals must first secure the approval of the railway commission and undertake to pay all losses sustained by its employees who are thus obliged to change their places of residence.

The immediate cause of the bill was the proposal of the Grand Trunk to change its terminals from Brockville to Prescott, which will involve the moving of hundreds of men, the breaking up of long established homes and in many instances, the leaving of houses which represent the life savings of the men, and leaving them in a position where the removal of the terminals would greatly reduce their value.

The provisions of the bill were so eminently just that it was not even opposed by the government and its principle was accepted by the minister of railways, who intimated that it was not greatly objected to by the railway companies.

This legislation will of course benefit every railway employee in Canada with the exception of the Intercolonial and the government railway system, which are kept outside the jurisdiction of the railway commission by the government.

A Crime Against Liberty.

Hon. Mr. Oliver discussing the closure in parliament April 14th:

"I ask you, are we likely to inspire appreciation of and reverence for the ideals of British liberty, British justice and British fair play by preventing the representatives of our people from giving free expression to their views in a free parliament? I say this resolution is a crime against Canada and against the empire; and all the greater because it is committed under the pretence of British precedent. The conditions here and in Britain are not parallel; none of the reasons which require closure there, exist here. The attempt to shelter the establishment of boss rule in Canada, according to the American practice in its lowest form, behind the need of expediting work in the parliament of the empire—which transacts the business of forty-five millions of people directly, and indirectly the business of one-half the world—and doing so in the name of loyalty to the empire, is outrageous beyond expression, and I say, Mr. Speaker, that political brigandry never went further in cowardice and treachery under any circumstances or in any country.

PROVINCE OR NATION?

Nationality has been a powerful force in the progress of Canada. It supplied one of the strongest arguments for confederation. British connection and British sentiment the provinces had before confederation. Yet it was undoubtedly felt by the statesmen of that time that British sentiment required the aid of Canadian sentiment as a unifying force. Wherever, after confederation, there was a real or imaginary danger of annexation, the opponents of annexation made their appeal to Canadian pride as well as to British sentiment. They appealed to the pride of Canadians, reminding them that they had a country larger than the United States to develop, and that they might hope to establish here a nation which would vie in greatness with the republic.

They argued that Canadians could enjoy within the British Empire an autonomy and an identity which they must surrender if they became part of the United States. In those days it was not the fashion of imperialists to sneer at autonomy. They were wise. Their appeal to national pride was not made in vain. Some of their successors are not so wise. A Canadian member of parliament tells us that the progress of self-government has now gone far enough, and if carried farther must result in separation. His idea is that Canada should have a place in the empire similar to that of a province of Canada. Carried to its logical conclusion that means that the identity of Canada will be lost, and that the name of Canada will no longer stand for citizenship or be an incentive to patriotism. The powerful national sentiment to which the opponents of annexation appealed is to be thrown away. Surely that is a dangerous experiment. Surely it is better to pursue the old and well-tried policy of letting British sentiment and Canadian sentiment grow together.—John Lewis, in the Canadian Magazine for April.

Parsley can be kept fresh by putting it into a glass jar and screwing the lid on tight, then placing it in a cool place.

Grease in the sink is a very prolific cause of disease. Washing soda is the best and simplest cleaning agent.

WATT ARRAIGNED ON MURDER CHARGE

Wife of Accused Amherst Man Swooned at the Hearing—Not Likely to Testify Against Husband.

Amherst, N. S., April 22—The arrest of Charles Watt for the alleged murder of his sister's infant child still continues to be the main topic of conversation in Amherst. There are no new developments in the case. Watt has made no comment whatever since his arrest. Interested friends procured him a solicitor last evening. The crown, it is said, has discovered some new evidence that tends to corroborate the horrible story of the fate of the child, and is contradictory to the story told by the mother, that the child was given away to parties who would care for it. J. A. Hanway, of the firm of Ralston, Hanway & Ralston, will act on behalf of the crown and R. K. Smith will defend the accused.

Mrs. Watt, it is understood, has left her home and is now staying with her mother. As the wife of the accused she is not a compellable witness.

Watt was brought before Stipendiary McKenzie this afternoon and remanded to a later date for a hearing, meanwhile the police are continuing their investigations.

During the short examination this afternoon, Mrs. Watt announced that she would not give evidence. She then swooned but after reviving she said that she had changed her mind and would appear.

Owen Wood ,of Springhill, was brought to the county jail here today to serve a sentence of thirty days. He was committed for pointing a loaded revolver at a woman. He was given the option of a fine.

Amherst, April 23—The preliminary hearing of Charles Watt, arrested on Monday on the charge of taking the life of the infant daughter of his sister, was continued this afternoon before the stipendiary magistrate. The father of the accused, his two sisters and his wife were the chief witnesses examined.

The mother of the child testified that on Sunday morning, following the evening when the alleged crime was committed, the accused told her he had given the child away to a man and woman who promised to care for it. She did not ask their names and did not know anything about the whereabouts of the child and had made no attempt to find it since Saturday.

Mrs. Watt, the wife of the accused, expressed her willingness to the court to give evidence. Her story was along the lines as previously reported. She reiterated the story that her husband came home intoxicated on Saturday night and choked the child in her presence, then took it and the clothing down stairs and lighted a fire in the hall stove. She noted the smell of burning clothes and another disagreeable odor. She knew nothing of what he did to the child after taking it from her room. She was too frightened to give an alarm. Next morning her husband told her to say that a man and woman took the child away. The small safety pins found on the ash heap did not correspond with the pins on the child's clothing.

The examination will be continued tomorrow. Outside of story of the wife there is but little evidence against the accused, save that the child is missing.

Dibbs—I say, Gibbs, let's go somewhere tonight. Te wife's got everything torn up, housecleaning.

Gibbs—Nay, nay, old man! Things are ditto at our place, but as the poet says: Be it ever so tumbled, there's no place like home.

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HEROES AND THEIR REWARDS

Tales of Bravery of Special Interest to Canadians

MANY CASES FOR CARNEGIE MEDALS

Young and Old Who Risked Their Lives to Help Their Companions—Canada Well Represented in the Long List of Heroes.

With the narrative confined to the bald facts of the cases the tale of the 723 heroes and heroines, which make up the 1913 report of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, furnishes thrilling reading. The report gives concisely particulars of each case of heroism, the reward given by the commission, and the use to which it was put at the discretion of the commissioners.

In the 723 cases in which it was deemed just to make awards or give medals there is a striking similarity in many of the acts of heroism. Change the names, and the incidents of one case might well serve for the next. Especially in the case of young boys do the acts of heroism appear to be similar. Time and again is recorded the act of some brave boy or girl, more especially in reference to drowning accidents, where the spectacle of a human being on the verge of death by drowning calls forth the same assistance. Impulse is the keynote of many of the incidents. The man or woman or boy or girl sees another in danger, and is quick and ready to spring to the assistance of the distressed one. Often is recorded the action of a bystander who sought to retard the hero's efforts to save, but without avail.

The tragedy of many of these incidents is that both hero and victim die, and the mournful note at the end of many of the short accounts, "Both died" is one of the most frequent in the report.

The cool work of women is many times recorded. The ages of the younger folk mentioned are often low as twelve or thirteen.

In the disposition of the money in quite a number of the cases the note states that the money is to be used to pay off debt, or a mortgage, and this occurs so often that it would seem to be a fair conclusion that the affluent classes furnish fewer recruits for the glorious list of heroes, than the poorer classes do.

The following list gives the number of cases since the inception of the fund in 1904 which the commission has deemed it wise to recognize:

Medal Awards.

Gold	15
Silver	274
Bronze	434
	723

Pecuniary Awards.

To heroes and their dependents, including pension payments (Pensions in force January 31, 1913, $58,380 per annum)	$671,041.90
To funds for relief of sufferers from disasters	174,462.06
To special purposes	200,000.00
Total	$1,045,503.96

Granted	723
Refused	8,020
Pending	1,102
Total	9,845

In the long list of heroes Canada is well represented, and amongst the many notable incidents which are chronicled in the report, the maritime provinces have not the least share. Particulars of these follow:

Silver Medal and $1,000.

J. Louis Little, aged 37, fisherman, helped to save four men, and assisted in an attempt to save two others, from drowning, Bonavista (N. F.), September 19, 1907. During a storm at night, a schooner was torn from her moorings in the harbor and wrecked on the rocks that bound it. She went ashore stern foremost and struck between two rocks at the shore-line. The darkness was intense, the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour, and the waves, from twenty to thirty feet high, dashed up on the rocks for a distance of forty feet. Holding to a line in the hands of fishermen up on a large rock, Little climbed down its steep and dangerous face, and attempted to cast the line to the vessel but failed. He hastily scrambled upward to escape an incoming wave, but it caught him and surged up around his knees. He coiled his rope again and, as the water receded, scrambled rapidly down the rough surface until he was right under the stern of the schooner. He cast his line to the deck, twelve feet above, where it was made fast. Little was caught by an incoming wave, and, clinging desperately to the rope, was washed into a gulch beside the rock, but was pulled back on it. The men left the wreck rapidly, and Little approached close to it and assisted two of them. Several times he narrowly escaped being swept to sea. Two of the vessel's crew were washed overboard and drowned.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,000.

Robert Brown, aged fifty-five, sub-collector of customs, helped to save four men, and assisted in an attempt to save two others, from drowning, Bonavista (N. F.), September 19, 1907. (See Award No. 677.) Brown descended far down the rock and attempted to cast a line on board the wreck before Little. He made another unsuccessful cast; and then, remaining in a position of much danger, he helped get the seamen up the rock, several times narrowly escaping being washed away by the waves.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,000.

James C. Little, aged forty-five, fisherman, helped to save four men, and assisted in an attempt to save two others, from drowning, Bonavista (N. F.), September 19, 1907. (See Award No. 677. Little descended to a point far down the dock, and, in a position of much danger, helped the seamen up. He was swept off his feet once, but prevented himself from being washed away by clinging to the rope.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,000.

William Ford, aged thirty-five, fisherman, helped to save four men, and assisted in an attempt to save two others, from drowning, Bonavista (N. F.), September 19, 1907. (See Award No. 677.) Ford descended on the rock to a point of much danger and assisted in the rescue work. When one of the seamen fell on the rocks, Ford grabbed him and helped him up the rock. He saved himself from being swept away by clinging to the rope.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,000.

James Ford, aged forty-one, fisherman, helped to save four men, and assisted in an attempt to save two others, from drowning, Bonavista (N. F.), September 19, 1907. (See Award No. 677.) Ford held to the rope with the other rescuers and assisted the seamen to get up the rock. His grasp on the rope alone prevented him from being swept away.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,000.

Eli Paul, aged forty-two, fisherman, helped to save four men, and assisted in an attempt to save two others, from drowning, Bonavista (N. F.), September 19, 1907. (See Award No. 677.) Paul assisted in the rescue work, from a place of great danger, helping the seamen up the rock.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,000.

Norman McIntosh, aged forty-five, fisherman, helped to save Tenry Hayden, captain, aged sixty-one, and George R. and Harry H. Hayden, apprentice seamen, twins, aged thirteen, from drowning, Souris (P. E. I.), October 8, 1907. At night, in a gale, McIntosh and another man put out in an eighteen-foot dory, and rowed twenty-seven hundred feet to the schooner Marcella, which was wrecked on a pile of rocks in Souris Harbor, seven hundred and fifty feet from the shore, where the water was over twelve feet deep. While one man rowed the dory, the other bailed water from it, and it was handled with great difficulty. Waves were breaking with great force over the rocks and the schooner, and it was necessary to approach the wreck three times and take the crew off one at a time. Fifteen minutes after the crew was taken off, the schooner went to pieces.

SILVER MEDAL AND $2,000, AS NEEDED FOR THE EDUCATION OF HIS CHILDREN.

Henry S. Moore, aged forty-four, hoist operator, saved Neil F. Campbell, aged nine, from drowning, Sydney (N. S.), February 7, 1911. Moore broke through the thin ice on Sydney Harbor as he crawled toward Campbell, who, unable to swim, had broken through where the water was over ten feet deep. Breaking the ice for a distance of fifteen feet, Moore swam to Campbell, who was beneath the surface and unconscious. He caught hold of Campbell and swam to the edge of the hole, but as he tried to support himself, the ice broke several times. Finally an overcoat was thrown to him and he and Campbell were pulled to solid ice, and out of the hole. Moore suffered no ill effects. Campbell was revived.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $500.

John A. Grady, aged thirty, fisherman, helped to save Arthur Nystrom, aged thirty-two, mate, and Herman Peterson, sailor, and assisted in an attempt to save another sailor, aged twenty-two, from drowning, near Souris (P. E. I.), November 8, 1906. Grady and a companion, in a fifteen-foot dory, rowed out six hundred feet in a bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a wreck, the waves running fifteen to twenty-five feet high, the water strewn with heavy timbers, and the wind blowing thirty miles an hour, and took Nystrom and Peterson to shore, after having made a number of futile attempts to throw a line to the third man, who was on a piece of the wreck which had been driven away from the main part.

SILVER MEDAL AND $2,000.

Bertha Rattenbury, aged fifteen, student, saved Abigail J. Wellner, aged twenty-three, from drowning, Charlottetown (P. E. I.), August 6, 1909. Miss Rattenbury went to the assistance of Miss Wellner, who had been seized with a cramp, fifty feet from shore in Charlottetown Harbor, but, after swimming a few strokes with her and going under water once, returned to shore for a few moments rest, and then swam out again and effected the rescue.

SILVER MEDAL.

Alexander Cameron, aged twenty-seven, painter, saved George H. Bryans, aged eight, from drowning, Lindsay (Ont.), April 24, 1904. Cameron swam one hundred feet to the middle of Scugg River, at flood stage, and effected rescue, becoming almost exhausted.

SILVER MEDAL.

Michael A. Doyle, aged thirty-one, ship laborer, saved Charlotte L. de Kastner, aged seventeen, from drowning, Quebec (Que.), April 28, 1904. Doyle jumped into the St. Lawrence River, which was running with ice, and rescued the girl, who was intent on suicide.

BRONZE MEDAL.

Arthur J. Gottschalk, aged twenty-four, storekeeper, saved Phoebe Webster, aged thirty-five, from drowning, Crystal Beach (Ont.), July 6, 1904. Gottschalk's canoe was capsized in his effort to rescue Mrs. Webster, who was intent on suicide, and he then supported her in the water until both were rescued.

BRONZE MEDAL.

Samuel M. de Sherbinin, aged twenty, jeweler, saved Alfred O. Burnham, aged twenty-five, carpenter, from drowning, Langham (Sask.), August 23, 1905. De Sherbinin swam thirty feet from shore and, after a struggle, effected rescue in Saskatchewan River, where the water was ten feet deep.

SILVER MEDAL.

P. John Bibby, aged twenty-nine, mate, saved James Jamieson, aged forty, laborer, from drowning, Bracebridge (Ont.), October 31, 1905. Bibby jumped from a steamer into Muskoka Lake, and swam to Jamieson, who had become benumbed and exhausted while clinging to a small boat, which had capsized during a heavy storm. It was impracticable to launch a lifeboat from the steamer. Supporting him until the steamer was brought nearer, Bibby then caught hold of a life preserver thrown from it, and both were hauled on board.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $300.

William Raymond, aged thirty-eight, teamster, saved Victor Henry, aged ten, from drowning, Lindsay (Ont.), February 27, 1906. Raymond, although just having recovered from a long seige of pleurisy, went out on weak ice on Scugog River to Henry's assistance, and, after breaking through, swam thirty-five feet to where Henry was in the water. Swimming back to the edge of the ice with him, they were assisted to firm ice by others, who extended a board to them.

SILVER MEDAL AND $1,000.

William Gilmour, Jr., aged thirty-four, printer, attempted to save John A. Moorhouse, aged ten, from drowning, Sorel (Que.), July 1, 1905. Gilmour jumped from a steamer into the St. Lawrence River, and swam after Moorhouse, who had fallen from the boat, and was being carried off by the current. He could not find the boy, and became almost exhausted attempting to swim back to the steamer, which was a half mile distant. He succeeded in reaching a raft, which had been thrown from the steamer, and was later picked up by a boat, which, after much delay, had been launched.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $500.

William Laird, aged sixty-eight, farm hand, rescued Vera M., and attempted to rescue E. Theron Anderson, aged three and five, respectively, from burning, Bobcaygeon (Ont.), Jan. 9, 1911. Laird entered a bedroom of a burning house and going to the bed caught hold of Vera, put her under his arm, and felt under the covers for Theron, but could not find him. The heat was so intense, and the smoke so thick, that Laird had to leave the room, a burning curtain falling across his shoulders as he went out the doorway. He was badly burned about the head and was disabled seventeen days. Vera was slightly burned and Theron perished in the flames.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $1,500.

G. James Shaw, aged forty, foreman, rescued Harry M. Videan, aged thirty-six, laborer, from a machine, Goderich (Ont.), Sept. 14, 1908. Shaw, one attempt having failed, pulled off a belt, traveling 4,000 feet a minute, in response to a cry from Videan who was entangled in a rope and being crushed by the machine. The belt came off just as Shaw's arm came in contact with the pulley, but he was not injured. Videan was badly injured, but recovered.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $2,000.

Rowland F. Bell, aged nineteen, painter and paper-hanger, saved W. Edward Moriarty, aged sixteen, clerk, from drowning, Toronto (Ont.), June 27, 1909. Bell dived from a rowboat into Ashbridges Bay and swam forty feet to Moriarty, who had become distressed in water eight feet deep, and after struggling desperately with Moriarty, during which time he was grabbed around the neck and taken under the surface twice, he supported Moriarty, who had become unconscious from his struggles, until men in a boat rescued them. Bell was fatigued. Moriarty was revived in an hour.

BRONZE MEDAL AND $800 TO FATHER.

Lars O. Risvold, aged twenty-six, laborer, died attempting to save William J. Forfar, aged twenty-three, and Richard H. Craig, aged twenty-six, well diggers, from suffocation, (Aylesbury Sask.), Nov. 22, 1907. Refusing to tie a rope about himself, Risvold, a total stranger, with his foot in the loop of a cable, had himself lowered into a well, 125 fee deep and two feet in diameter, to help Forfar and Craig, who had been overcome by gas about seventy-five feet from the surface and had fallen off a crosspiece at the end of the cable. When his head was about twelve feet below the surface, Risvold called that there was gas, but before he could be drawn up again his foot slipped out of the loop and he dropped on top of Forfar and Craig. All were dead when gotten out.

SILVER MEDAL.

Frank Beaumont, aged thirty-six, farmer and boatman, died attempting to save John G. C. Beaumont, aged nine, from drowning, Beaumaris (Ont.), Julye 27, 1912. John G. C. Beaumont fell into Muskoka Lake, where the water was ten feet deep, from a boat running at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The wind was blowing twenty-five miles an hour, and the waves were five feet high. Frank Beaumont, John's uncle, ran to the side and dived after him. He swam eighty feet to John, and John placed his hands on Frank's neck or head. Frank then threw up his hands and sank. John struggled at the surface a few seconds, when he, also, sank, about the time the boat was turning. Both were drowned.

SILVER MEDAL AND $2,000.

Doris E. Lewis, aged fourteen, school girl, saved Benjamin W. Draper, aged seven, from drowning, Cowansville Que.), Nov. 25, 1911. Miss Lewis, whose height was five feet, three inches, approached to within three feet of a hole in the ice on the Yamaska river, where the water was five feet deep, and extended a hockey stick to Benjamin, who had broken through the ice. Finding that he was too benumbed to grasp the stick, she crawled forward until her body was in the water and the ice broke under her. After swimming two or three feet to Benjamin, she placed her arm around him and swam with him. Her feet touched a boulder on the bottom, and she stood on it, in water four feet deep, holding Benjamin, until assistance reached her, ten minutes later. Miss Lewis was unconscious when taken from the water, but she was revived.

AT 60 ENJOYING PERFECT HEALTH

Because He Takes GIN PILLS

A prominent Consulting Engineer of New York City, thus heartily endorses GIN PILLS:

29 Broadway, New York.

"I bought some of your GIN PILLS at Victoria, B. C., last September. Your remedy I find, at 60 years of age, to give perfect relief from the Kidney and Bladder Troubles incident to one of my age. I urgently recommend GIN PILLS to friends as being the one thing that does me good.

"E. G. WOODFORD."

By the time a man or woman is 60, the Kidneys and Bladder need a little help to keep in good working order. GIN PILLS are what they need. GIN PILLS keep the urine neutral, prevent colds settling on the kidneys or bladder and ward off Rheumatic attacks.

Remember, every box of GIN PILLS is sold with a positive guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or your money promptly refunded.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Topics of the Day

SLANDER THE WEAPON STILL

(Toronto Globe.)

From the Conservative Press bureau at Ottawa, or some similar source of ready-made editorial opinion, there has been sent out to the Conservative dailies of this province an editorial under the heading "Sir Wilfrid Degenerating," in which the old slander is repeated that the Liberal leader is anti-British. The readers of the article are told in the opening sentence that there was a time, not many years ago, when the Liberals and many Conservatives were very proud of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His consistent courtesy, his charming manners, and his undoubted personality won him many friends and led many to think he was a statesman of great gifts and power."

Having thus lined the twig for the Liberal reader he is next told that Sir Wilfrid made a tremendous blunder in his battle for larger markets, and that in pressing his amendment to Mr. Borden's naval contribution he will not add to his fame. Now comes the poison. "Sir Wilfrid had sixteen long years in power, during which at any time he might have moved and carried what he now moves as an amendment. One may now well doubt his sincerity and his loyalty to British institutions. In fighting Mr. Borden's resolution Sir Wilfrid is again out of touch with his own people."

Once more, as in 1891 and 1911, Sir Wilfrid is held up to the gaze of his countrymen as disloyal, a would-be traitor. "One may now well doubt his sincerity and his loyalty to British institutions." And this about the man who, French-Canadian by birth and Catholic in religion, was denounced by Sir Charles Tupper in 1900 as "too British for Quebec. In 1911, while hired slanderers were whispering against Sir Wilfrid because of his race and religion in a door-to-door canvass throughout Ontario, the Nationalists were denouncing him on every platform in that province as still "too British"—the sponsor of a navy law that would put their sons on British warships and force them to fight the empire's battles all over the world. Ever since Sir Wilfrid authorized the sending of the Canadian contingent to South Africa he has been denounced in Quebec as "too British," while in Ontario every whispering slanderer who could get opportunity poisoned the minds of Protestant Liberals by declaring that Laurier was disloyal to Britain and the sworn foe of Protestantism.

The words "Ne Temere" probably cost the Liberals of Ontario twenty thousand votes in the last election. Borden was to make an end of the Ne Temere decree, but he has been premier for a year and a half and the Ne Temere decree is as much or as little operative in Canada as ever it was. A French-Canadian Catholic judge has declared that a Protestant clergyman in Quebec has the legal power to marry two Catholics. That judgment puts an end to the contention that such a marriage can be legally performed only by a Catholic clergyman. And if a Protestant clergyman can legally marry two Catholics, it is manifest that he can legally marry a Catholic and a Protestant. The Supreme Court of Canada has also by its opinion on the Lancaster bill and the stated case submitted to it made this plain. The Ne Temere decree is a Church law that can have no effect in a civil court. Its power and scope have in no way changed since Borden assumed office. The only difference is that the slanderers who held Laurier responsible for it do not now hold Borden to a like responsibility.

The creed issue being no longer available, the efforts of the head-hunters are to be directed against Sir Wilfrid's loyalty. The St. Thomas Times, the St. Catherines Standard, the Woodstock Express, the Guelph Herald and no doubt many other Conservative journals, have told their readers in the words of this ready-made editorial that:

"One may now well doubt his sincerity and his loyalty to British institutions."

Slander is still the weapon. But the people of Ontario will not be misled so easily as in 1911. They have before them the admirable protest of Earl Grey against the assumption that in 1911 Sir Wilfrid showed any want of imperial spirit in his policy. Writing to the Times on Jan. 15, the former governor-general, a Unionist and an ardent imperialist, said:

"It was the belief of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues that the free entry of the products of Canadian farms, fisheries, and forests into a protected market of over ninety million people would add greatly to the wealth of Canada, and thus create an increased market for the protected manufactures of Canada and the United Kingdom, that caused them to favor the policy of reciprocity. It is possible, I may go further and say it is not improbable, that had this policy been accepted by the people of Canada, British preference would be further increased. As one of those whose desire is to secure the nearest possible approximation to inter-imperial free trade that the revenue requirements and national necessities of each self-governing unit of the empire will permit, I am inclined to agree with those who believe that the adoption of the reciprocity proposals might have brought about a nearer approximation to that ideal, inter-imperial free trade, which is so dear to the heart of Austen Chamberlain. No, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy was not conceived in any anti-imperial spirit, but the speeches of President Taft and others alarmed the Canadians as to the character of American ambitions, and no doubt had much influence in causing the Canadian people to reject the proposals of Canadian statesmen who are just as prepared as Mr. Chamberlain himself to spend their last dollar and their last drop of blood in any struggles necessary to maintain the integrity of the empire."

And Austen Chamberlain, whose remarks had calltd forth this spirited protest, hastened to say: "I take this opportunity of expressly disclaiming any idea of attacking the motives or impugning the patriotism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. Their services to imperial unity, and in particular to the cause if imperial preference, are conspicuous, and would render any such accusation as absurd as it would be ungrateful. And though it seems to me that the effect of the reciprocity agreement would have been rather that foretold by President Taft than that desired by the Canadian ministers, I should be the last man to suggest a doubt of their loyalty to their country and to the empire."

In the motherland there is no thought of slandering away the honor and reputation of one of the greates statesmen of the empire. There it is freely admitted that the services of Laurier to the cause of imperial unity are conspicuous. Here, like a regiment of automata, Conservative journals declare that "one may well doubt his sincerity and his loyalty to British institutions." This campaign of disloyalty cries will go on. There is no other weapon of proof in the armory of the Borden government. The solid, sober sense of the people of Canada is opposed to "hiring" the naval defence of the dominion, and in favor of the Liberal policy of self-defence, which Mr. Borden himself launched in 1909. Let Liberals look to it that the slanderers do not work effectively as they did in 1911. On the platform, in the press, in the canvass—wherever the elector is to be found—let it be shown that Laurier and the Liberal leaders are proud of their British citizenship, and, as Earl Grey said, are "just as prepared as Mr. Chamberlain himself to spend their last dollar and their last drop of blood in any struggle necessary to maintain the integrity of the empire."

NEWFOUNDLAND

A poem that tells in tender description of the beauties of Newfoundland and the call which it makes to the wanderer, is given in the spring number of the Newfoundland Quarterly. The author is Mrs. Eunice T. Holbrook Ruel, wife of the manager of the Bank of Montreal, Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands, and well known in St. John.

The poem, which is quoted below, strikingly tells of the call which Newfoundland makes on her children, and the incessant longing which they have for the homeland. It is illustrated by four photographs of beautiful and appropriate scenery, taken by Mr. Ruel.

The poem follows:

Silver land, gold land, bleating baby lambs' land,
Land of winds that bluster and sing up from the sea—
Living, splendid earth land where the grass is pulsing, stirring,
Land of living promise of the land that is to be.

Ice land, snow land, caribou and trout land,
Land of throbbing, beating heart swept by the salt sea foam,
Pine land, barren land, stars that shine at evening land,
Land of love and longing and tenderness and home.

Oh! I hear the woodland calling and I hear the salmon river,
And I see the blue and silver of the stretches of the Bay,
And the evening sun is setting where the West is clear and golden,
And the mountains are all glowing in a splendid rose and grey.

And the light is on the water and the pines are deep in shadow,
And it's violet in the darkness and rosy in the light,
And the big stars slowly dream out and the little moon hangs tender,
And the lamps gleam from the windows and it's sweet and still and night.

Oh! I cannot bear the rushing and the whirl and swirl of cities,
And the people who are tired of the work that's theirs to do,
And I'm coming, coming, coming; coming back my land of promise,
With your loneliness and loveliness I'm coming back to you.

Clear Your Skin

Unsightly eruptions, pimples, face blotches are often cleared in a single night by the mild, antiseptic wash, the D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema. This soothing remedy drives out impurities and heals the ailing skin as nothing else can.

For Eczema and its allied diseases, D. D. D. is an absolutely reliable remedy. There is nothing else that we can recommend so highly.

All druggists can supply you with D. D. D., go to them if you can't come to us. Or if you prefer to try D. D. D. free first send to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. S. J. T., 49 Colborne St., Toronto. Enclose ten cents to pay the postage and they will send you absolutely free a sample bottle of this great specific. E. Clinton Brown, Druggist, St. John, N. B.

HOW TO CLEAN COOKING UTENSILS

All grease and smoke may be easily removed from the cooking utensils by the use of lye. Our grandmother's method of collecting utensils and boiling them in a dilution of lye has much to recommend it. The wash boiler may be used for this purpose. After boiling, the utensils should be thoroughly rinsed and wiped. Aluminum ware should never be cleaned in any way other than directed by the manufacturers.

How to Remove Burnt Food From Cooking Utensils.

Fill the sauce pan with water, add lye and boil. This method not only removes all particles of burnt food but also cleanses the saucepan so that no disagreeable flavor is given to other foods cooked in the dish. This is one of the most valuable uses of lye. A white enamel saucepan, which seems to be ruined will come out as good as new.—Woman's World for May.

With a delicate child, it often tempts the appetite if the right food is served in different pretty dishes on different days—they give a touch of imagination which often helps along a meal.

EIGHT GRADUATES AT PINE HILL CONVOCATION

Halifax, April 23—(Special)—At the closing convocation of Pine Hill College tonight there was a graduating class of eight, as follows:

C. A. M. Earle, E. Lockhart, F. M. Milligan, A. T. MacDonald, A. W. Robertson, W. B. Rosborough, H. A. Rudin, T. A. Wilson.

The prize list was as follows:

Orations—1st prize, G. A. Wilson, D. F. C.; 2nd, W. B. Rosborough, B. A., N. T. Greek—(Rev. William Fraser prize), W. B. Rosborough, B. A.

Theology, second year—(Mr. Robertson's prize), E. J. C. Fraser, B. A.

Hebrew—(Dr. Currie prize), R. W. Collins, B. A.

O. T. Exegesis—(Rev. J. Grant Memorial), F. M. Milligan, B. A.

History—(Rev. Wm. Fraser prize), L. T. Archibald, B. A.

Elocution—(The Wiswell prize), W. Partridge, M. A.

James William Carmichael scholarship—H. F. Kent, B. A.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Davis Christie, Winnipeg; Rev. Professor Dieler, Montreal; Rev. T. F. Fullerton, Charlottetown. At the close of the exercises the graduates were licensed.

GREAT "DROUGHT" STRIKES BANGOR

Sheriff, With His Dismissal Ordered, Claps the Lid Down Tight

HARD TO GET A DRINK

Kitchen Bar-rooms and Pocket Peddlers the Only Ones to Take a Chance—Wholesale Liquor Dealers Shipping Stuff Out of State.

Bangor, Me., April 22—Bangor is a "dry" town. Not since the days of old Simon Jerrard, Maine's famous prohibition sheriff who reigned over Penobscot county back in the '70's, has this city seen such a rigorous enforcement of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

With a sheriff who is working desperately in an attempt to stave off the inevitable removal by the governor, directed by the Maine legislature, which was convinced after a two day's hearing that he was not doing his duty, the county of Penobscot makes the desert of Sahara look like swamp-land in comparison.

Since the legislature voted to instruct the governor to remove Sheriff Emerson from office together with Sheriff Ballou of Sagadahoc, and Sheriff Moulton of Cumberland county, he has been striving tooth and nail to "dry" the county as it has never been done before. The result to one who for years has watched the open violation of the law of the state in this county as well as others of Maine, is remarkable.

In the large hotels of the city, where for the past several years anything from a schooner of ale on draught to a champagne cocktail could be had for the asking, there is nothing doing. "We are out of business," the proprietors frankly state, and they add that they are going to stay out just as long as present conditions prevail.

All the wholesale places in the city where spirituous liquors have been sold in abundance are closed and the doors are locked. There is good reason, too. In the cellars are large quantities of goods, and the proprietors know if they make a move to do business the sheriff will have it all. As it is thousands of gallons of beer and whiskey have been shipped out of the city and back to the wholesalers in Boston from whence it came.

Every Clubman His Own Bar Tender.

Even the clubs of the city are doing business on a different plan. The locker system, every member owning and keeping his own liquors under lock and key, is again in vogue. The club steward can no longer serve from the ice-box, as in the open times.

There are only a few that are taking a chance. Some of those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain are trying to do a little business, but it is done under difficulties. Two watchers are on guard all the time. Nothing but whiskey is dispensed and that is either kept in the bar-tender's pocket so he can walk out when the deputy sheriff makes a visit or else it is in a large, open-mouthed pitcher, that can easily be dumped on the approach of the "liquor squad"—Sheriff Emerson's six trained officers, who are enforcing the law under his direction.

Already kitchen barrooms are springing up outside of the business section, but a close watch is being kept and the business is discouraged with a quick search wherever suspicion points. "Boot-legging" and "pocket-peddling" are the next steps that the officers will have to contend with, for the ultimatum has gone forth that there shall be no open selling of the ardent, and Sheriff Emerson says that no man lives who could absolutely stop the sale of intoxicants in Bangor.

Old "hides" that fell into disuse after the Sturgis deputies left Bangor several years ago, having saddled a debt of $20,000 on Penobscot county for alleged enforcement, are being cleaned out and put into use again.

In an Old Town hotel the officers found a thin tank beneath a bedroom floor on the third floor of a hotel. From the tank a small lead pipe terminating in a faucet ran to another room on the floor below, where it was concealed behind a square wooden block in the top of the door finish. This is but a mild example of the ingenuity that is practiced in evading the law in dry times.

Sheriff's Job at Stake.

Whether or not Sheriff Emerson will be permitted to retain his position after being ordered removed by the legislature, is a matter of conjecture with the odds in favor of his removal. It has been intimated that the governor would remove him and then appoint him again with a resignation on file to be acted upon in case he did not give satisfaction, and this is why the sheriff has been working so hard.

When it was learned the other day that the governor had offered to appoint Fred M. Gates, of Millinocket, a deputy sheriff, to the position, providing he would file a resignation in advance, the sheriff's friends began to lose heart. There has been no let-up in the enforcement however.

Those who know say that the governor would get into immediate difficulties should he attempt to retain any that the legislature has said must go, and his appointment of U. S. Deputy Marshall Ford E. Stevens of Lewiston to succeed Sheriff Lowe of Androscoggin county indicates that he is aware of it. Sheriff Lowe resigned when he learned that the legislature had called for an investigation of his work in the enforcement of the law.

Sheriff Stevens is well known along the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and he has participated in more than one sensational smuggling raid. He has had an interesting an varied career. He was once a balloon "jumper", then he was one of the Sturgis deputies under Governor Fernald engaged in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Later he was appointed a United States deputy marshall and now he becomes sheriff of a large and wealthy county.

How long the wave of reform that now has Maine in its grip and is creating a harvest for the retail liquor houses of Massachusetts will last cannot be told, but from the present indications the drought is indefinite.

STELLARTON MAN KILLED IN TRURO

Halifax, N. S., April 21—On Saturday, Angus Mackay of Plainfield, Pictou County, brother of Dr. A. H. Mackay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, while superintending the work of plastering the new I. C. R. station in Truro, fell from a staging to the concrete floor of the cellar. He died last night.

Mr. Mackay was sixty-one years of age. He leaves his wife and two daughters. He resided in Stellarton.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Wednesday, Apr. 23.

An instructive lecture was given in the Natural History rooms last evening by William M. McLean, inspector of schools, on The Food Fishes of New Brunswick. The structure of the fishes and their adaptability to their environment, was described by the lecturer. He praised the work that was being done in the various hatcheries of the province. The value of the fish taken in New Brunswick was emphasized by Mr. McLean, who gave the following figures, showing the extent of the business. For last year the figures were: Sardines, $1,236,550; Herring, $286,209; Lobsters, $128,905; clams, $83,120; hake and cusk, $80,000; pollock, $66,000; gaspereaux, $53,000; salmon, $50,000; cod, $32,000; haddock, $30,000; halibut, $1,600; and shad, $0,300. The value of the products of fish was $120,000. A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer by James A. Estey and seconded by Gordon Leavitt. Dr. G. U. Hay presided.

The perfect apple corer has a wooden handle.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Tobacco Habit

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.00.

Liquor Habit

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Forty years in use, 20 years the standard, prescribed and recommended by physicians. For Women's Ailments, Dr. Martel's Female Pills, at your druggist.

It's A Pleasure To Do The Churning

with Maxwell's "Favourite". The roller bearings—and easy Foot and Lever Drive enable you to bring the butter without an effort.

Maxwell's is the finest butter maker in the world—and the best made, the strongest, the most satisfactory churn on the market. The proof is in the fact that more of these churns are sold in Canada than all other kinds combined.

Ask your dealer or write for catalogue.

$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEEK MEN.

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3520 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free. 96

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When it was learned the other day that the governor had offered to appoint Fred M. Gates, of Millinocket, a deputy sheriff, to the position, providing he would file a resignation in advance, the sheriff's friends began to lose heart. There has been no let-up in the enforcement however.

Those who know say that the governor would get into immediate difficulties should he attempt to retain any that the legislature has said must go, and his appointment of U. S. Deputy Marshall Ford E. Stevens of Lewiston to succeed Sheriff Lowe of Androscoggin county indicates that he is aware of it. Sheriff Lowe resigned when he learned that the legislature had called for an investigation of his work in the enforcement of the law.

Sheriff Stevens is well known along the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and he has participated in more than one sensational smuggling raid. He has had an interesting an varied career. He was once a balloon "jumper", then he was one of the Sturgis deputies under Governor Fernald engaged in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Later he was appointed a United States deputy marshall and now he becomes sheriff of a large and wealthy county.

How long the wave of reform that now has Maine in its grip and is creating a harvest for the retail liquor houses of Massachusetts will last cannot be told, but from the present indications the drought is indefinite.

STELLARTON MAN KILLED IN TRURO

Halifax, N. S., April 21—On Saturday, Angus Mackay of Plainfield, Pictou County, brother of Dr. A. H. Mackay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, while superintending the work of plastering the new I. C. R. station in Truro, fell from a staging to the concrete floor of the cellar. He died last night.

Mr. Mackay was sixty-one years of age. He leaves his wife and two daughters. He resided in Stellarton.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Wednesday, Apr. 23.

An instructive lecture was given in the Natural History rooms last evening by William M. McLean, inspector of schools, on The Food Fishes of New Brunswick. The structure of the fishes and their adaptability to their environment, was described by the lecturer. He praised the work that was being done in the various hatcheries of the province. The value of the fish taken in New Brunswick was emphasized by Mr. McLean, who gave the following figures, showing the extent of the business. For last year the figures were: Sardines, $1,236,550; Herring, $286,609; Lobsters, $128,905; clams, $33,120; cake and cusk, $80,000; pollock, $66,000; dispereaux, $53,000; salmon, $50,000; cod, $32,000; haddock, $30,000; halibut, $1,600; and shad, $9,360. The value of the products of fish was $120,000. A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer by James A. Estey and seconded by Gordon Leavitt. Dr. G. U. Hay presided.

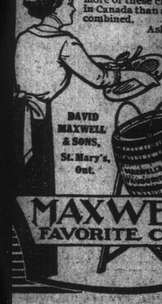
The perfect apple corer has a wooden handle.

It's A Pleasure To Do The Churning

with Maxwell's "Favourite". The roller bearings—and easy Foot and Lever Drive enable you to bring the butter without an effort.

Maxwell's is the finest butter maker in the world—and the best made, the strongest, the most satisfactory churn on the market. The proof is in the fact that more of these churns are sold in Canada than all other kinds combined.

Ask your dealer or write for catalogue.



DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.

MAXWELL'S FAVORITE CHURN

134

$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEEK MEN.

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men quickly in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop dragging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. If you drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3620 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this candid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for balance of term for District No. 11, West Scotch Settlement, Kings County, N. B. Apply, stating salary, etc., to Geo. H. Somerville, secretary. Address Stewarton, Kings County, N. B. 4631-4-23

WANTED—By April the 18th, a cook and housemaid. Apply by letter to Mrs. David Robertson, The Cottage, Rothesay, N. B. 565-tf

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. ew.

SALESMEN wanted for Nursery Stock and Automatic Sprayers; either or both. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 4-26

WANTED immediately; reliable agents; good pay weekly; outfit free, exclusive stock and territory. Our agencies are valuable. For particulars write, Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ontario.

BICYCLES

BICYCLE SUNDRIES

At Cut Prices BICYCLE MUNSON 412 Spadina Avenue.

Send for Cut Price Catalogue. TORONTO

We are profiting greatly by the great business development of St. John.

New residents are patronizing us. New enterprises are calling for our graduates and paying much larger salaries than has been customary.

Who will be prepared to seize the opportunities to be created by the vast expenditures being made and the great industries being established in St. John?

Send for Our Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal

REAL ESTATE

W. J. Fraser, of Fraser, Fraser & Co., has purchased from W. B. Tennant his handsome residence with beautiful grounds located at Brookville. Mr. Fraser will take possession immediately, and will reside there.

Alfred Burley & Co. have sold the Samuel Snodgrass farm at Smithtown, parish of Upham, Kings county, near Hampton, to Whitney Scovil, of Hampton. The farm consists of 100 acres, good dwelling, barns and outbuildings. It has been lying dormant for several years, but will be put to use by the new owners, who will take possession immediately.

The following transfers of freehold properties have been recorded during the last few days:

G. P. Allen, et al, to Mrs. Mary Allen, property in Waterloo street.

Armstrong & Bruce to M. T. Kane, property in Simonds.

Mrs. Mary M. Brothers to W. R. Woods, $800, property in Simonds.

John and W. F. Cain, to F. W. Crawford, $800, property in Loch Lomond.

H. J. Garson to C. F. C. Hanson, et al, property at the corner of Pitt and Orange streets.

W. A. Linton to Mrs. Phoebe J. Campbell, $1,000, property in Kennedy street.

Allan Rankine to H. J. Garson, property in Hazen street.

Margaret and Wm. Robertson to Mrs. W. G. Stratton, property in Exmouth street.

C. J. Symonds, et al, to Mrs. G. S. McHaig, property in Acadia street.

The newest sub-division to be placed on the market in St. John properties is that known as Sea View which is controlled by Messrs. Murray & Laidlaw, a new firm. Mr. Laidlaw is a St. John man, and Mr. Murray a Montreal real estate broker. They have opened offices in room 14 in the Ritchie building. They report the outlook rosy.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE BENCH.

(M. A. P.)

An old reprobate of seventy protested with outstretched hands, to Justice Hawkins against a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude, or "slavery," as his severe but upright, lordship loved to call it. "Oh, my lord, my lord, I can never do it."

"Never mind," came the answer. "Never mind, do as much as you can."

Railway stations in Sweden at which meals are served are indicated by the simple but suggestive picture of a crossed knife and fork opposite the name of the station in the time-table.

Buy from the Factory

Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.

Dominion Pride Range

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, April 21.

Sch Mary E Pennell, 196, Frye, New York, with coal

Coastwise—Str Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis; sch Lavinie, 50, LeBlanc, Pubnico.

Tuesday, April 22.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,853, Pike, from Boston via Maine ports, J F Liscombe, pass and gen cargo.

Schr Harry Morris, 98, Sabean, from St Martins for Boston, C M Kerrison, in for harbor, with piling.

Stmr Cassandra, 5,221, Mitchell, from Glasgow, Robert Reford Co, pass and gen cargo.

Coastwise—Stmrs Margaretville, 37, Baker, Margaretville; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; Brunswick, 72, Moore, Parrsboro; Valinda, 56, Mesner, Bridgetown.

Wednesday, April 23.

Stmr Easington, 868, Stevenson, Parrsboro, Starr, with coal.

Schr Walter Miller, 118, Loughery, St Martins, C M Kerrison, with lumber.

Stmr Athenia, 5523, Black, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co, pass and gen cargo.

Coastwise—Stmrs Ruby L, 49, Baker, Margaretville; J. S. Gregory, 36, Wasson, Black River; Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove; Wasson, 30, Moore, Lepreaux. Schrs Isma, 31, Thompson, Westport; Emily R, 31, Sullivan, Meteghan.

Stmr Benin, 2788, Cole, Leith, J T Knight Co, bal, to load for South African ports.

Cleared.

Monday, April 21.

Str Wabana, Reside, Louisburg, Starr, bal.

Coastwise—Str Granville, Collins, Annapolis; sch Citizen, Alexander, Alma.

Tuesday, April 22.

Stmr Mount Royal, Turnbull, for London and Antwerp via Halifax, C P R, gen cargo.

Stmr Rappahannock, Hanks, for London cit Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, gen carog.

Stmr Ocamo, Coffin, for West Indies via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, gen cargo.

Coastwise—Stmrs Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Brunswick, Moore, Parrsboro; Bear River, Woodworth, Digby; Margaretville, Baker, Port Williams; J S Gregory, Wasson, Black River.

Wednesday, April 23.

Stmr Wabana, Reside, Sydney.

Stmr Clara Mennig, Bernstein, Liverpool, fo.

Stmr Clara Mennig, Bernstein, Liverpool, fo, with cargo of deals.

Stmr Easington, Stevenson, Parrsboro, Starr, bal.

Coastwise—Stmrs Ruby L, Baker, Margaretville; Centreville, Graham, Sandy Cove; Valinda, Gesner, Bridgetown; schr Emily R, Sullivan, Meteghan.

Sailed.

Tuesday, April 22.

Stmr Mount Royal, Turnbull, for London and Antwerp via Halifax.

Stmr Rappahannock, Hanks, for London via Halifax.

Stmr Ocamo, Coffin, for West Indies via Halifax.

Wednesday, April 23.

Stmr Salvin Austin, Pike, Boston via Maine ports.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Digby, April 2—Passed in tern schr Catherine, Boston for Annapolis; schrs Neva, Boston for Bear River; Mercedes, Boston for Clementsport.

Hawkesbury, April 19—Ard schrs Winnegane and Spartel.

Passed north 19th—Schr Fred B Belano, Luebec to Magdalens.

Chatham, N B, April 21—Ard stmr Asgot, Sevald, from Hamburg.

Digby, April 22—Ard, schr Hazelwoode, Pyne, St John for Tiverton (in for a harbor).

Cld 22nd, schr Britannia, Cossaboom, Banks (and sld.)

Halifax, April 23—Ard, stmrs Mount Royal, St John; Seneca (U S patrol), North Atlantic; Ocamo, West Indies; Charterhouse, London; Numidian, Glasgow.

Sld—Stmrs Odland, St John; Halifax, Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

Lizard, April 20—Passed, str Shenandoah, St John.

St John's, Nfld, April 20—Ard, str Kanawha, for Halifax and St John.

Glasgow, April 21—Ard, str Saturnia, St John.

Liverpool, April 21—Ard, str Hesperian, St John.

London, April 21—Ard, str Shenandoah, St John.

St John's, Nfld, April 22—Sld stmr Kanawha, Halifax and St John.

Queenstown, April 22—Ard stmr Campania, from New York.

Liverpool, April 22—Ard stmr Cedric, from New York.

London, April 22—Sld stmr Ausonia, for Montreal.

Southampton, April 22—Sld stmr Ultonia, for Quebec.

Melbourne, March 4—Ard, bqe Andromeda, New York.

Barbados, April 21—Sld, stmr Briardine, St John.

Shields, April 22—Sld, stmr Bjorn (Nor) for Hillsboro (NB).

Sydney, NSW, April 20—Ard, stmr Kai Ora, Macfie, St John via Table Bay and Melbourne.

Liverpool, April 23—Ard, stmr Campania, New York.

Avonmouth, April 23—Ard, stmr Royal Edward, Halifax.

London, April 23—Ard, stmr Montezuma, St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, April 19—Ard, sch Wm L Elkins.

Havana, April 19—Ard, sch E L Roberts, Moss Point.

Mobile, April 18—Cld, bark Edna M Smith, St John; sch Athonia, Havana.

Cape Henry, April 17—Passed out, str Parthenia, Glasgow.

Pascagoula, April 18—Cld, sch Harry Miller, Mosher, Fort de France.

Philadelphia, April 18—Ard, str Manchester Merchant, Manchester.

Boca Grande, Fla, April 17—Sld, str Rathlin Head, Brennan, Belfast via New Orleans.

Savannah, April 19—Ard, sch Brooklyn, Kerrigan, from Havana.

Havre, April 19—Ard, strs Himera, Tocque, 20th, Eretria, Crossley, 21st, Albuera, Lockhart, all from Santa Fe.

Antwerp, April 21—Sld, str Lake Michigan, Montreal.

Philadelphia, April 21—Ard, sch Helen Montague, St John.

Vineyard Haven, April 21—Ard, sch St Bernard, Five Island (N S.)

Gloucester, April 21—Ard, sch Harry W. Lewis, New York.

Calais, April 21—Ard, sch Jessie Hart 2nd, New York.

Eastport, April 21—Ard, schs Alaska, New York; Centennial, do; Maggie Todd, do; Henry D May, do.

Philadelphia, April 21—Sld, sch General Laurie, Sydney (N S.)

New York, April 21—Sld, sch St Croix, Camden (Me.)

Vineyard Haven, April 21—Sld, schs Willie L Maxwell, Calais; T W Allen, Lubec; Edward Stewart, Eastport; Chas H Trickey, do.

Portsmouth, N H, April 21—Sld, sch Wm B Herrick, Philadelphia.

Eastport, Me, April 20—Ard schr Francis Goodnow, Thomaston for St George (N B); Georgie D Edmunds, from New York.

Boston, April 20—Ard schrs Priscilla, from St John; Onward, for Port Wale (N S.)

Sld 19th—Schrs Princess of Avon, for Yarmouth (N S); Georgie Pearl, for Halifax; Mabel D Hines, for St John's (Nfld); Catherine, for Annapolis (N S.)

Mobile, Ala, April 19—Cld shr W M Richard, for Havana.

Boqtmhbay Harbor, Me, April 20—Sld schrs Pasaquid, for Salem, for orders; Maggie Todd, for Calais; Herman F Kimball, for Rockport; Nile, do; John J Perry, do; Centennial, for Lubec (Me.); Mary Ann McCann, for Walton (N S); Eva Mary, for Millbridge; Klondike, for Boston; Henry D May, for Calais (Me.)

New York, April 22—Ard stmr Stephano, from Halifax.

New London, Conn, April 22—Ard schr Thomas W H White, from Calais (Me.)

Saunderstown, R I, April 22—Ard schrs Susie P Oliver, from Stockton (Me.)

Bothbay Harbor, Me, April 22—Ard schrs F H Odiorne, from St John; J L Colwell, from Two Rivers (N S).

Calais, Me, April 22—Ard schr Maggie Todd, from New York.

Norfolk, Va, April 22—Sld stmr Ann (Nor), for Hillsboro (N B.)

Shields, April 22—Sld stmr Bjorn (Nor) for Hillsboro (N B.)

New York, April 22—Sld schr Margaret May Riley, for Fredericton (N B.)

Boston, April 22—Sld stmr Thira Menier, for Anticosti Island.

Pascagoula, April 22—Ard schr Lavonia, Pratt, from Havana.

New York, April 23—Ard, stmr Oceanic, Southampton; schrs Gypsum Queen, Bridgewater (NS); Sawyer Brothers, Walton (NS); Lucille, Parrsboro; Myrtle Leaf, Apple River (NS); Calabria, Ingram Docks (NS); Hattie H Barbour, St John; G M Porter, Calais.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Stmr Dondrennan (Br) reports April 16, lat 38 20 N, lon 74 35 W, passed close to a spar projecting about 2 feet out of water, apparently attached to submerged wreckage.

Stmr Wells City (Br), reports April 13, lat 41 N, lon 60 20 W, passed a spar about 15 inches in diameter projecting about 3 feet out of water, apparently attached to submerged wreckage; April 10, lat 42 29, lon 45 25, passed a log about 60 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, partly covered with marine growth.

Stmr Meganic (Br), reports April 18, lat 44 45, lon 45 55 (approximate) saw two icebergs and several small pieces.

Bark James Johnson reports April 14, lat 37 41 N, lon 124 34 W, passed within 1 mile of a derelict about 100 feet long, nearly awash, with ribs exposed.

CHARTERS.

Str Odland, St John to Havana, potatoes, Wm Thomson Co, p t.

Sch, E L Roberts, Moss Point to N S Cuba and thence to St John, R C Elkin, p t.

Sch Arthur M Gibson, New York to Yarmouth, coal; Yarmouth to Sound or New York, J W Smith, p t.

Sch John A Beckerman, St John to New York, J W Smith, p t.

Sch William L Elkins, Digby to New York, J W Smith, p t.

Schr Mineola, Barbado to Miramichi, molasses, S W Smith, pt.

Schr Wanola, New York to Fredericton, coal, J W Smith, pt.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS

Woodstock Press: Mrs. M. McManus returned Tuesday from a pleasant visit in St. John and Boston. A. B. Connell, K. C., made a professional visit to Fredericton on Wednesday. Rev. Fr. McNamara, of Houlton, was in town last week the guest of Rev. Fr. McMurray.

Moncton Times: F. G. Spencer, theatre manager at St. John, was in town yesterday, and was a guest at the American.

Moncton Transcript: W. L. Wilson, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at St. John, is in the city on a business visit.

Victoria County News: Charles H. Ramsey, of St. John, was in town this week. W. H. Banks, of St. John, was in town last week. James W. Day, of St. John, was in town on Thursday.

MARRIAGES

BALLOCH-FITZ-RANDOLPH—At Trinity church, St. John, N. B., Emily Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. R. Balloch, of Fredericton, to Guy Allan, eldest son of A. H. Fitz-Randolph, of Fredericton and Randolph, St. John Co.

STEEN-BROWN—At the home of Edward Purchase, 99 Duke street, by Rev. H. A. Cody, William A. Steen of St. John, to Miss Lena May Brown, of Thomastown, York county.

DEATHS

MURPHY—On Sunday, the 20th inst., Elizabeth A., widow of the late Samuel Murphy, aged 63 years, leaving two sons and one brother to mourn.

LAND—At his home French Village, Kings county, on April 19, Frank Isaac W. Land, aged 20 years, leaving his father and mother, three brothers and five sisters.

COCHRANE—At Black River, on the 20th inst., Hannah, wife of Hamilton Cochrane.

McKEE—In this city, on April 20, Alice May, beloved wife of William H. McKee, leaving besides her husband, six children, two brothers and one sister to mourn.

FLOWERS—In this city, on April 19, Jessie, wife of William G. Flowers, leaving a husband, two sons and three daughters; also mother, three brothers and four sisters to mourn.

CORBIN—At Willow Grove, on the 21st inst., Mary Corbin, wife of Richard Corbin, aged 90 years.

FRITH—Tuesday, April 22, Muriel Kinnear, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Frith, aged three and one-half years.

WILLIAMS—At the home of her son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Keirstead, Station Road, Hampton, on Tuesday morning, April 22, Mrs. William James Williams, after a long and patiently borne illness, aged 85 years.

GODSOE—At her late residence, 145 King street east, on April 22, Maria E., beloved wife of Thomas A. Godsoe, and daughter of the late Elijah G. Vincent, leaving two sons and five daughters.

CARVELL—At the General Public Hospital on the 23rd inst., James Robinson Carvell, aged 16 years, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Carvell of Lancaster.

PARLIAMENT AT COLLEGE GREEN

An Interesting Interview with John E. Redmond

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

Believes Ireland Has Passed Her Last St. Patrick's Day Without Her Own Legislature — Sentiment Change In Both Lands

Dublin, April 11—An interesting interview with John E. Redmond, M. P., who declares that he is full of hope and confidence for the future of Ireland, appears in the "Manchester Guardian." "We are now within sight," he said, "of the end for which we have been working for so many years. Ireland has passed the last St. Patrick's Day without a parliament of her own. In the summer of 1914 the home rule bill will become law under the parliament act. Of course a certain time will have to elapse after its enactment before the first Irish parliament since the union can be actually sitting.

"I suppose the present lord-lieutenant will cease to hold office when the act is passed, and a new lord-lieutenant appointed by the terms of the act for a fixed tenure. He will really be rather a governor-general than a lord-lieutenant. His first duty will be to choose a ministry. Offices and departments must be created and set up, and for some months the ministry will, no doubt, be occupied in drawing up and issuing provisional orders and preparing standing orders which must be submitted to the Irish House of Commons when it is elected. But I hope that six months after the passing of the bill this new Irish government will be able to meet the elected representatives of Ireland. Should it fail to secure their confidence, or the confidence of the majority, then it will have to resign, and another ministry representing the views of that majority will take its place.

"You may be quite certain," Mr. Redmond said, in reply to a reference to a rumor that the Irish parliament could not return to the old Parliament House in College Green—"you may be quite certain that there is nothing whatever in these rumors. I have not myself heard them as much as suggested. Even if they had been, you may be sure that the universal sentiment in Ireland would insist on the parliament going back there. It is said that the building is not quite convenient for modern parliamentary uses. Even if it were, the ties of memory and tradition would be too strong to be broken. No Irishman would dream of having his parliament anywhere else."

"What of the Irish members who are to be left at Westminster?"

"You will find, I think, that they will be a very good type of member—not at all of the uninterested absentee kind that some people seem to imagine. I have no doubt there will be a great desire—I should have it myself if I were in that position—not to interfere at all in purely English or Scottish local affairs. I fancy they will distribute themselves over the three remaining great parties in the state. There will be some Liberals, some labor men, and some Conservatives, just as the compact Irish vote in some English constituencies at present will find itself being distributed under the ordinary political headings.

"And, of course, Irish members will then take an active part in the affairs of the empire as a whole. They will have no longer any reason for abstaining. They will be, like the rest of the house, candidates for office, and some of them, I do not doubt, will sit on the treasury bench. In a few years, just as no ministry is likely to be formed now which does not contain members sitting for Scottish as well as English constituencies, no ministry will be likely to be formed which does not contain a member sitting for an Irish constituency."

Mr. Redmond said he was conscious of a tremendous change in the attitude of Ireland and England towards each other in recent years. "In Ireland," he said, "the old spirit of marked hostility has gone altogether. The anti-British and anti-empire feeling has died down. Not, remember, that it is yet dead. Were anything to happen at the last moment to baulk Ireland of home rule, it would revive in a more accentuated form than we have ever known in the past."

"What is your impression of the attitude in England?"

"Exactly the same thing—the same disappearance of hostility—is visible to me everywhere I go. The masses in England sympathize with Ireland's claim. When I speak at English meetings I always find the cheering loudest when I tell them that we in Ireland do not hold the democracy in England responsible for the misgovernment in Ireland, which is the evil legacy of a time when the reins of state were not, as they are now, in the people's hands."

"I suppose there has been a great increase in the prosperity of Ireland in late years?"

"Yes, things are very hopeful now. But the greatest increase in the material prosperity of the Irish people and in their educational well-being has had the exactly opposite effect to that imagined and predicted by Unionists. As Ireland has become more prosperous, Irishmen have become more and more determined in their demand for the right to manage without interference their own internal affairs. What was a serious wrong before is still more serious now that education has spread and brought with it broadening views and a burning desire in Irishmen to control their own destinies.

"The other day in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that as Irish tenants became owners and the landlords were bought out the demand for home rule waned. The exact opposite, as a matter of fact, is the case. In my own county of Wexford, where three-quarters of the tenants have bought out their holdings, the demand for home rule is more coherent and insistent than ever. To take an obvious and satisfactory test, our subscriptions at the present moment are larger than that at any time, even in the hey-day of Parnell's career. The spirit of national independence has been, as I say, so fostered by education and material prosperity that the people resent more than ever being kept in leading-strings in regard to their purely local and personal affairs."

Referring to the government's promise in the king's speech to bring forward this session a further land purchase bill, Mr. Redmond went on:—

"It would be a fatal thing if the land purchase scheme were not completed, and at as early a date as possible. It is indeed a necessary part of the home rule settlement. Speaking for my own part and for Irish Nationalists generally, I should be glad to see the most generous terms possible offered to the landlords as part of that settlement. But I should not support such a course without conditions. The terms we shall be willing to support and to see given them will depend on their attitude towards the passage into law of the home rule bill. If they will help to work the act and take their part in the new constitution, then I am sure they will have nothing to complain of. But if they think they can get very generous terms and remain hostile to the demands of the Irish nation and to home rule, I assure them they are mistaken.

"As a matter of fact, however, nothing is more certain than that the bulk of Unionists in Ireland of the land-owning class will come in and take their full share of the working of home rule. Already many of them have declared that the attitude of Ulster on this question does not repesent them. They actually pressed for proportional representation for the senate in committee, because they thought that the bill as it stood did not give them all the representation to which they were entitled. They are not going to stand aloof from home rule."

Asked what, in his opinion, was the present position of the Ulster question, Mr. Redmond said he was very hopeful. "No doubt there is," he added, "a small section which cannot be reconciled and will always stick out permanently from any settlement, just as there is, perhaps, abroad a small body of home rulers who would be content with nothing else than a separate state. But outside this section I am convinced that the vast majority of Protestants, even though they may be strenuous in their opposition up to the very day the bill passes, will come cheerfully in and help to work it when it does."

ABANDON WORK ON SHALE AREAS AT DORCHESTER

Report Current That Material Is Not in Paying Quantities.

Dorchester, N. B., April 23—(Special)—Operations have been abandoned at the MacKenzie & Mann shale works here for a time and a large number of the resident engineers have left for their homes in the various parts of the United States. A few days ago the engineers of the firm of Sprague & Hanwood, diamond drillers of Scranton (Penn.), completed their work for the MacKenzie & Mann people. While the engineer in chief for the promoters has not given out any statement as to why the work has been given up, it is reported that the shale which has been found, although of a good quality, is not in sufficient quantity to warrant the continuing of the work.

Dorchester residents were very much interested in a wedding which took place at Clifton, Kings county, yesterday between John F. Teed, B. A., B. C. L., a former Dorchester boy, but now of St. John and Miss Muriel Wetmore, of that place. Mrs. J. F. Teed and Mrs. L. McGrath, aunts of the groom, attended the wedding. Both the bride and groom have many friends in the shire town.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Weldon, who died in Perth, Victoria county, on Tuesday, took place this afternoon from the residence of her father, W. W. Brownell. The funeral service at the Methodist church was conducted by pastor, Rev. James Crisp. Mrs. Weldon is survided by her husband and three children, also by her father and mother, two sisters, Mrs. C. R. Dooe, and Mrs. William Turner, of Dorchester, and one brother, Lee Brownell, of Florenceville (N. B.)

PNEUMATICA STOPS YOUR PAIN

or breaks up your cold in one hour. It's marvellous. Applied externally. All druggists.

Cream taken after a meal is excellent to increase flesh.

THE PRESENT CZAR OF RUSSIA AND THE HEIR TO THORNE

Czar Nicholas and the Czarewitch driving to their cathedral to celebrate the anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty. It is still currently reported that the Czarewitch is ill and may die any time.

(London Observer)

The majority of the rulers of Russia of the Romanoff dynasty, from the days of that giant, Peter the Great, have been men of enormous energy and many-sided activity. The present Czar, though physically not so powerful as his ancestors, is without a question a man of great energy. Professor A. Zeltchaninion has just issued a book; "The Rule of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovitch," in connection with the Romanoff jubilee, which gives some interesting details concerning His Majesty's daily life.

The emperor is an early riser, his working day beginning at eight, and frequently at seven. At nine there is a light breakfast, after which he spends an hour in his cabinet with his secretaries, making notes on extracts from state papers. From ten to 10.30 the more important court officials are received. The Czar then takes a short walk, during which he is generally accompanied by his favorite dog, a collie. About eleven o'clock he returns to the palace for the reception of ministers, in which he is engaged till one o'clock.

Lunch with the imperial family follows, and then more audiences for some three or four hours. On their completion the Czar takes his second walk. Between five and six tea is served with the imperial family and then comes more work.

His Majesty usually dines at eight o'clock From 9.30 to twelve and 12.30 and frequently even later, the Czar is again busy at work. Consequently, this ruler's working day lasts ten or twelve hours. Five or six hours are spent by His Majesty at his meals or in the society of his family, which leaves only seven hours for rest. Before retiring for the night he writes down in his diary the most important events of the day.

In the audiences the Czar shows a remarkable knowledge of affairs. He characterizes the chief points of a subject in a few telling words, and concentrates the conversation on the main topic only. A truly charming affability overcomes the shyness of his interlocutor, and the ease with which he asks questions and conducts discussions makes for rapid progress. The Czar's speeches in council are remarkable for their brevity and lucidity. He has said:—"I never prepare myself for what I am going to say in the presence of others, but speak, after I have prayed to God, the words as they form themselves in my mind." He never loses the thread of a conversation, and he is able to find a solution for the most difficult and complicated situations.

Another characteristic trait of the Czar is the intelligent sympathy and consideration he shows for the work of his subjects; for although he resides at Tsarskoe Selo (an environ of St. Petersburg) he frequently holds receptions in the Winter Palace simply because he does not wish to cause any loss of time.

The moments not employed in affairs of state of his time are spent with his family. Especially touching are the relations between the Czar and his young son. The Czar watches over him with tender care, and the young Czarevitch, in return, simply worships his father, whom he accompanies in his walks, excursions and reviews of troops. The Czar loves to spend his leisure moments in the open air with his son. He chops wood with him, helps him to build snow and earth huts, and digs ditches.

The imperial children are early risers like their father. They spend the first hours of the day in the upper stories of the palace and see their father for the first time at breakfast. After dinner the Czar reads to his imperial consort. Generally on these occasions the works of Russian writers, especially the humorous ones, are the favorites.

The following persons are entrusted with the education of the heir apparent; Alexander Vasselieff, religious instructor; Privy Councillor Petroff, teacher of Russian, and Monsieur Gillard, teacher of French. Instruction in English is given by the empress herself. Only in June and July is the young grand duke freed from his studies. The constant playmates of the heir apparent are the nurse Wis-c-nakofva and Djadka Dorewenko, a former sailor. The daughters of the Czar are instructed in the following numerous subjects: religion, languages, (Russian, English, French and German), mathematics, physics, history, geography, music and drawing. The young grand duchesses also occupy themselves with manual work, sport, gymnastics, riding, and tennis, etc.

The pleasures of the imperial family are remarkable for their simplicity. Great balls and receptions are only allowed because they are required by the etiquette of the court. Only persons who are very intimate with their Imperial Majesties are invited to the more private evenings which are mainly spent in conversation, cards, etc. As a rule, the Czar does not take part in the card playing, but devotes himself to carrying out his duties as host.

PLAY NECESSARY TO HEALTHY BOY

Lack of Proper Sport Breeds Idlers and Criminals

ADDRESS BY MR. RIIS

Spread of Playground Idea Attended With Gratifying Results, He Tells Canadian Club At Luncheon In Toronto

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

"The boy without play is the father of the man without a job," said Jacob A. Riis, of New York, in his address on "The Value of Playgrounds to the Community," before the final regular Canadian Club luncheon for the year, held yesterday. He said further, that this might be expanded to show that the boy without play was the progenitor of the man of thirty years who did not want a job. Play is the natural occupation of the boy until he begins to develop character. He has the inherited right to play and to stint him in this means to stint him in the full growth of his character. Moreover, as the boy is the father of the man, so also is he the father of the citizen of tomorrow, and there is no more perfect way of corrupting that citizen than through the boy. Boys learn by doing, and what does a boy learn whose playground is bounded by the gutter? On every side he is surrounded by street-lamps windows, etc., and there is bound to be a clash with the store-keeper, or more important, the policeman. This official is not to blame for he has to do his duty in protecting property, but as the boy, with his heart in his mouth runs away and, because of his quick young legs, reaches a place of safety with a beating heart, he rejoices over having defeated the policeman. This is the first stage of outlawry.

Must Have Outlet

Plant a boy on his own soil and there will be little the matter. Make the city a city of homes, and keep the boy off the street. There must, however, be an outlet for the real feelings of the boy. The speaker compared him to a boiler with steam up, and pointed out that, although there was a safety valve, it was worse than unwise to sit upon it. "Crime in our cities is a question of athletics" said he urging that the boys be given room to romp in the sun as any young animal should. Signs of "Keep off the grass," were to be seen everywhere, the grass was sacred but the boy was not. The trouble in this city had been that with the building up of the city there came a constant closing in upon the boys and a constant increase in the trouble with the police, storekeepers, and the owners of windows. The boy came to feel a real hurt at this usurping of his rights and it was real. He had the right to play.

When, too, where play room disappeared, crime increased until it was seen to be cheaper to pay for play for the boys than to pay for the crimes they would commit. It was found in Chicago that from 29 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the crimes disappeared on the introduction of the playgrounds, and it was shown in statistics compiled in the city of St. Louis that 90 per cent of the criminals began their escapades before the age of 16 years. The boy is the "father" of the criminal, but if one knows where he is between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening, the danger hours, there is not much to fear. In New York, people had lived amid conditions that could not but produce unrighteousness.

Value of Playgrounds

Fifteen years ago Mr. Riis tried to get the boys off the street, but had been asked to show something educational in such a proposition before action would be taken. The fact that 222 such grounds had been kept open through the last vacation spoke for itself. Things have happened since then, and states have passed laws enforcing cities of over 10,000 to keep up public playgrounds. It was seen that the boy, to be a real man, must have real play, that a half measure of play meant a half boy. It was seen that this idea was the opposite to and combatted the great question of child labor. A few years ago books were written in despair saying that the great cities were the stigma of American democracy. There is no need for despair when neighbor meets neighbor on his own ground. Let the school-house be made into civic and social centres for rehabilitating democracy.

In closing Mr. Riis urged that people should not hope to carry out these ideas without money. Satisfactory playgrounds cannot be cheaply run. In New York thousands are spent yearly for music and other luxuries and thousands for supervision. The play must be properly supervised, but let it not be by people with "ideas" of team play and so on, nor by policemen. Let there be mature and wise supervision over the play of the children that they may be taught to appreciate it and make the best use of their time without being actually controlled. The boy will repay the community a thousand times by good citizenship. "Every boy is on the fence," said the speaker, "and our function is to see that he gets off on the right side."

Mr. Riis addressed a meeting in Convocation Hall last evening on slums.

NEWCASTLE TOWN OFFICERS CHOSEN

Newcastle, April 22—The town council met in adjourned session last night, every member being present.

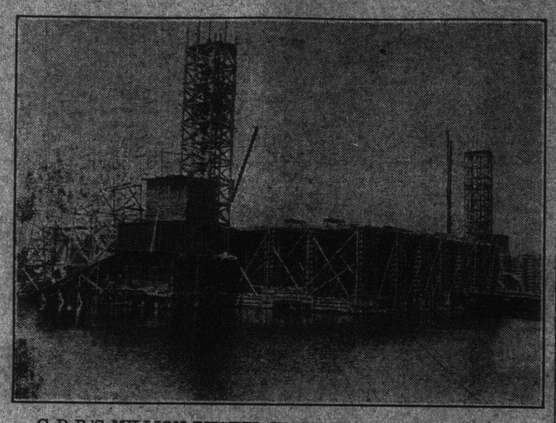
The request of the Foundation Company for six high duty arc lights and 25 fifty-Watt 16 candle power incandescents to enable night work on the new bridge construction was referred to light and water committee.

Town clerk's salary was raised from $900 to $1,100 a year and town electrician's from $900 to $1,020.

Scott act inspector's report for past month showed three unsuccessful search warrants against Windsor Hotel, Jas. T. Hopkins and Edward Dalton's barn. Convictions for first offence were secured against James P. Whelan, Matthew Daley and

GREAT ELEVATOR ON WEST SIDE FAST TAKING SHAPE

C. P. R.'s Million Bushel Structure to be One of the Finest in America—All the Latest Machinery—Great Difficulties Overcome—Now Above the Tides.



C. P. R.'S MILLION BUSHEL ELEVATOR--SHOWING HOW WORK IS PROGRESSING.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

The work of the John S. Metcalf Company, Limited, on the new C. P. R. million bushel elevator at Sand Point, west side, has now come to a stage where the spectator can see the progress which is being made. Hitherto the bulk of the construction work has been confined to the foundation work proper, and has been underground, and with the constantly changing tides the contractors have met difficulties in every direction which have been successfully overcome.

Now, however, the work has progressed far above the foundation stage, and already the huge bulk of the million bushel elevator begins to tower alongside the old C. P. R. elevator, the mass of shipping, and the water front buildings of the busy west side.

In the present state of wooden sheathing which acts as a mould for the concrete of which the elevator is being built, the structure is about fifty feet high, and the wooden construction work, which extends the entire length and breadth of the elevator, about 200 feet by 100 feet, is ready for its next setting of concrete. The foundations and the piers of the first floor have been concreted, and all over the building may be seen gigantic blocks of concrete, reinforced by twisted steel wire, which will hold the immense weight of the elevator superstructure. In all, the building is supported by 91 piers which vary in thickness according to their place and to the stress to which they will be subjected.

On the ground floor, the concreting of which is complete, are what are known as the boot tanks, into which the grain is shot from the cars, and from which it is distributed to any of the 160 bins of the building at the will of the operators. These tanks are made of iron and hold a great amount of grain. They are at the present time being fitted into place.

On the first floor are what are known as bays, or passageways for the freight cars and the machinery with which the grain is transferred to the tanks from the cars. There are six of these bays, two of them for the machinery and four for the freight cars to run in. They are fourteen feet wide by about twenty-five feet high and run the entire length of the elevator. Throughout this part of the elevator there stand the massive piers, now called columns from their position, which divide the construction into the various alleyways. The concrete floor at this point is also supported by heavy steel beams, which help to sustain the extra weight on the flooring, which will be brought about by the passage of the cars to and from the unloading points.

At the third floor, the floor forms of which have been just put in place for the concrete, the columns will end, and from there to the top of the elevator the bins will depend upon their own strength to carry them.

The 160 grain bins, which are almost circular in shape, vary in diameter from a few feet to about fifteen feet. They are eighty-four feet in height and reach from the third floor to the cupola at the top of the building, where all the machinery for operating the elevator is stored. The cupola is supported by the bin walls. The circular wooden forms into which the concrete is poured for the bin bases are already in place, and the concrete will be poured very soon. Between the circular bins are the interspace bins so arranged that every particle of space in the large elevator can be used for storing the grain.

Alongside the elevator is the power house which is 80 by 38 feet. There the electricity by which the machinery of the elevator will be run will be generated. The foundations of this building are also practically complete and will be finished in a day or two.

The machinery of such a building is necessarily elaborate, and in this elevator has been so arranged that each distinct operation will be run from separate motors thus ensuring no waste of power, and little inconvenience if part of the machinery gets out of order. The easiness with which grain can be transferred from any one of the 160 bins, weighed and shot down to any one of the other bins by means of the belt elevator or buckets, is one of the valuable conveniences of the modern elevator. All grain on entering the elevator is carried to the top of the building to the garner, weighed and thence shot to the bins which have been chosen for that particular grade of grain.

At each end of the elevator stand the two high mixing towers which during construction are used for mixing the concrete and distributing it. These towers are about 100 feet high at present and will be carried in the near future to a height of 150 feet in order to cope with the fast advance of the work.

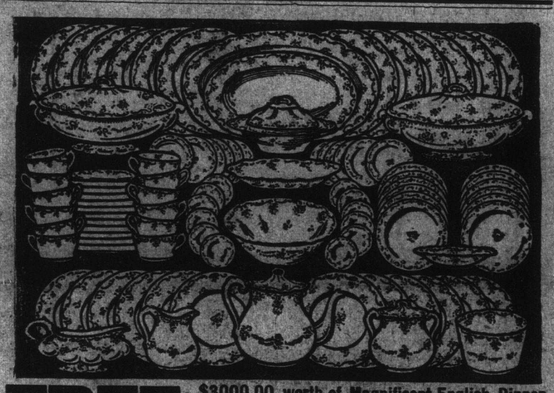
When the elevator is complete, it will tower to a height of more than 200 feet, or considerably higher than the average church spire.

There is naturally a very large amount of machinery in use by the Metcalf Company on work such as this elevator. There is a large saw mill, machine shops, the plant for washing and screening the gravel from which is carried on a moving belt, the gravel and sand to the mixing towers, and many railway tracks for conveying the materials and the heavier parts of the plant from one point to another.

J. K. Wyman, local superintendent of the John S. Metcalf Company, Limited, in conversation with a Telegraph reporter yesterday, said that they were quite satisfied with the progress that was being made. During the earlier stages of the work they had encountered many difficulties from the tides, which filled up their excavations and caused a great deal of extra work to be done before they could resume work at the point they had left at the last tide. They had, however, now advanced all the work above any trouble from the tides, and the progress would henceforth be rapid.

Mirrors are best cleaned with a cloth dipped in alcohol, then polished with a piece of tissue paper.

White fish is, as a rule, more digestible than any meat.



FREE $3000.00 worth of Magnificent English Dinnerware, in the Greatest Advertising Campaign Ever Inaugurated by any Canadian Manufacturer.

This is the famous Royal Patriotic pattern English dinnerware, beautifully decorated with rich wreaths of roses and foliage in delightful Patricia garlands, the newest patterns, latest designs and guaranteed full size for family use. A dinner set of this magnificent chinaware will be a credit to your home. It is fit for the home of a Queen.

We want 500 ladies to earn magnificent complete 97 piece dinner sets without a cent of cost. We do not ask you to spend a cent of your money or buy anything. If you need a beautiful set of dishes in your home, a little sensible use of of your spare time will soon bring you one ABSOLUTELY FREE, from our most complete stock of this beautiful dinnerware. You can begin right now. It is easy.

We want to introduce at once to every housekeeper in the land, our newest invention—the famous **GOLD DOLLAR NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING EXTRACTS**, the greatest aid to good cooking ever invented, and the only real improvement on ordinary flavoring extracts ever put on the market.

Unlike ordinary extracts, Gold Dollar flavors are put up in clean, handy, sanitary, collapsible tubes, nothing to break, no cork to lose, cannot spill, require no spoon to measure, and they are so powerful and highly concentrated that four drops will equal a teaspoonful of ordinary extracts. In fact, we guarantee that one of our twenty-five cent tubes will equal five twenty-five cent bottles of ordinary flavoring.

FREE This Full Size 25 Cent Tube FREE to Prove What We Say.

We are determined to introduce this grand product to every housekeeper in the land, and we will spare no expense to accomplish this purpose. We want 500 ladies to help us, so instead of spending thousands of dollars on distributing samples, newspaper advertising, etc., we decided to get one or two ladies in each locality to do a little work for us introducing these famous flavors among their friends and neighbors, and if you will take up the work for us, and do what we ask of you, you can soon be the owner of a grand 97 dinner set as your own reward.

We carefully pack all our dishes in strong boxes free of charge and arrange to stand payment of express charges by your nearest station. **DON'T DELAY.** If you want to be one of the lucky ladies who are going to work for these beautiful sets, write to-day to **Sales Manager,**

Therefore, if you have a little spare time that you are willing to give us, to help introduce these wonderful flavors, we say to you:

START TO EARN A MAGNIFICENT DINNER SET TO DAY.

Write us and we will send you, postage paid, only 12 tubes, finely assorted from the list of over 30 flavors which we make. **Use one of these yourself,** give your friends some, at our expense. Then if you are delighted with it, and convinced that it is the greatest food flavoring ever produced, sell the remaining 11 among your friends at 25c each and return us the money, only $2.75. Our 30 different flavors comprise—Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Maple, etc., and we make it very easy for you to sell them, because every purchaser can receive free from us, a magnificent 32 page Cook Book that is easily worth 50c. to any woman. It is no trouble at all to sell them. You will find it easy, pleasant work. Your friends will be glad to try this famous food flavor, and we know that once they use them, they will be so delighted with them, it will be the easiest work ever for you to earn your beautiful dishes from the start this will give you, and we will gain in the pleasant future business from the demand thus created.

SEND US NO MONEY. Just write to-day, say that you want to earn a dinner set, are willing to represent us in introducing our famous products among your neighbors and the flavors will reach you postage paid. We trust you with them until sold and we know you will be delighted with the beautiful dishes you can receive for your work.

THE INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. D. 63 TORONTO, ONT. 44

DEATH COMES TO DR. GEORGE U. HAY

Editor of Educational Review Dies Very Suddenly

FRIENDS SHOCKED

Keen Regret Expressed on All Sides—Was Writer and Speaker of Ability and a Botanist of Repute—A Distinguished Career.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

Death came with shocking suddenness to Dr. George U. Hay, editor of the Educational Review, early last evening. The news of his passing soon circulated over the city and his great number of friends heard it with profound regret. He was taken ill at 6 o'clock and at 9 o'clock he was dead.

Dr. Hay, who was in the 70th year of his age, was an educationist of repute and one of the best known men in New Brunswick. Articles from his pen, which appeared in the Educational Review, were always enjoyed and he was a speaker of ability. Kindly and courteous always, he made many friends and few enemies, and he always took a very active part in any movement for the good of the community. His wife survives.

Dr. Hay was about town yesterday afternoon as usual. At dinner time he was taken ill and although he did not consider it anything of a dangerous character he walked over to the office of Dr. W. W. White and consulted the physician. A few minutes later he returned to his home a block or two away. Soon after that he became seriously ill and Dr. White was summoned at once. Everything possible was done for him but he passed away at 9 o'clock. Heart disease was the cause of death. His brother, Thomas L. Hay, died very recently.

Dr. Hay was a prominent member of Germain street Baptist church, having for some years been a deacon and a trustee. Only a few weeks ago while talking to a Telegraph reporter he expressed great regret in the death of the late Dr. John Brittain and he little thought at that time that his own end was so near.

George Upham Hay was born at Norton (N. B.) June 18, 1843. He was the son of William and Eliza H. Hay, who were of Loyalist descent. He received his education in the provincial schools, the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he received a degree of Ph. B., and Acadia University, which gave him the degree of M. A. in 1894 and D. Sc. in 1901.

He married in 1876 Miss Frances Annetta Hartt, who has been a vice-president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Natural History Society of St. John.

He was originally a journalist but later became an educationist and was principal of the Victoria High school, St. John, for ten years. In 1887 he with Dr. A. H. Mackay, established the Educational Review and during the last few years he has been both editor and manager of that publication.

He held different offices in the Natural History Society, the Moral and Social Reform Council of New Brunswick. He was a public library commissioner and was formerly a director of the Dominion Education Association and the New Brunswick Horticultural Association.

Dr. Hay was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and was president of the fourth section in 1904. He was president of the Botanical Club of Canada in 1905 and was a member of the New England Botanical Club. He served on the dominion history committee 1894-96. He edited and published Canadian History Readings, a series of valuable original papers on the history of Canada. He was the author of A School History of Canada, and A School History of New Brunswick. He has contributed papers on botany to different publications and papers on natural science and education to the proceedings of the Dominion Education Association, the Education Institute of New Brunswick and to the Educational Review. He was a member of the Canadian Club. The funeral is to take place tomorrow afternoon.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Michael Kelley

Young's Cove, N. B., April 21—Mrs. Kelley, wife of Michael Kelley, a highly respected resident, passed peacefully to her rest early Sunday morning, April 20, at her home here, after an illness of about ten days, aged 80 years. In the death of Mrs. Kelley the community mourns the loss of a woman of sterling qualities, and the family is bereft of a loving wife and mother. Besides her husband she leaves one daughter and three sons to mourn. Her daughter is Mrs. James Corcoran, St. John; the sons are William, James and George, at home.

The funeral will take place Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Mary Corbin

Mrs. Mary Corbin, wife of Richard Corbin of Willow Grove, died at her home Monday. She was born in Willow Grove more than ninety years ago and had lived there all her life. She had been in failing health for about a year. Besides her husband, who is nearly 100 years old, she is survived by two sons and one daughter. The sons are Alfred and John, both of this city. The daughter is Miss Rachel, at home. Mrs. Corbin was well known both in the vicinity of her home and in the city.

Mrs. William James Williams.

Hampton, N. B., April 22—Mrs. William James Williams, formerly Miss McDonald, of Sydney Forks, Cape Breton, but for some years residing with her only daughter, Mrs. J. W. Keirstead, passed to her eternal home this morning at 7.30 o'clock, after an illness of over seven months, during which time she was faithfully attended by her daughter and members of the family as well as having the services of a trained nurse. She was eighty-five years of age, and had out-lived her husband some twenty-five years, and also her only son, William, train despatcher at Campbellton, who died some years ago, since which time the old lady had made her home with her daughter. She was a faithful and devoted member of the Baptist church, removing her membership to the Hampton Station Baptist church when Mr. Keirstead came to Hampton with his family to reside. One brother is Murdock McDonald, of Quincy (Mass.); another, Alexander, at Dominion (C. B.), and John, Mrs. Ronald and Miss Ellen, at the homestead, Sydney Forks. A funeral service will be held at Mr. Keirstead's residence, Station Road, Wednesday evening at 6.30, and at 7.30 the body will be taken by Maritime express to Campbellton, where on Thursday morning it will be laid beside her husband and son in the Rural Cemetery.

Mrs. Thomas A. Godsoe.

Wednesday, Apr. 23.

Many friends will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Thomas A. Godsoe, which took place at her home in King street East yesterday, after a lingering illness which was borne with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Godsoe had been ill for a considerable time, and submitted to her illness with great patience.

Besides her husband there survive two sons and five daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Samuel J. Smith, of St. John; Laura K., wife of Harry King, Chipman; and Misses Annie, Ida and Nellie at home. The sons are Thomas A. jr., of the Eastern Steamship Company of St. John, and Harry of Montreal. One brother survives Mrs. Godsoe, Charles Vincent, of Harrisville (N. B.), and two sisters, Mrs. Allan Hopper, of Harrisville, and Miss Susan Vincent, of St. John.

James E. Rossiter.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

The death of James E. Rossiter occurred yesterday morning at 3.30 o'clock in the General Public Hospital. He was 48 years of age and had been ailing for about five months with heart trouble. Mr. Rossiter was born in Birmingham, England, and came to this country about thirty years ago. He had been in the postal service, being a letter carrier for the last twenty-four years and had a large circle of friends who will regret to hear of his death. He is survived by his wife, one son, Harry and one daughter, Florence. He had been a members of the trustee board of Calvin Presbyterian church for some years. He was a members of St. George's Society, and also of the I. O. F. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from his late residence, 47 Garden street.

The postmaster assenting to the request of the letter carriers that they be permitted to attend the funeral of their late comrade, James E. Rossiter, on Friday afternoon next, the public are requested to give their kindly consideration to the fact that in consequence of this duty, their afternoon deliveries will be made somewhat later than the usual hour.

James R. Carvell.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

The death of James R. Carvell, the eldest son of Mrs. Edith Carvell, of Lancaster, took place yesterday morning after a short illness. He was 16 years of age. He was operated on some time ago for appendicitis, but diphtheretic croup set in, followed by paralysis, which caused his death. The sympathy of a large circle of friends will go out to his mother in her sad bereavement.

Arthur McCready.

Sussex, N. B., April 23—(Special)—J. R. McLean received word today of the death at Vancouver of his son-in-law, Arthur McCready, son of Samuel and the late Emma McCready, of Apohaqui. Mr. McCready had been ill four weeks with nervous prostration. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves to mourn a wife and daughter, his father and two brothers, Clarence, of the I. C. R., Moncton, and Freeze, of Vancouver. No word has been received in regard to the funeral arrangements.

A MUSICAL TREAT

The second and concluding concert of the spring festival of the St. John Choral Society which took place last week was a great success, both from the artistic standpoint and also from the box office point of view, the opera house being crowded to capacity. Compared with the previous night's attendance this would seem to indicate that oratorio does not prove such a drawing card to the St. John public as it does a concert programme, Madame James-Kennedy and Redferne Hollinshead were both in more excellent voice if possible than usual.

Their programme consisted of numbers which made heavier demands on their artistic and vocal resources than on the occasion of their previous appearance here, demands which it may truly be said were abundantly and triumphantly satisfied as manifested by the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience, resulting in some instances in double recalls. Mr. Hollinshead's work throughout certainly justified the great things prophesied for his future as shown in the Gordon Richmond timbre throughout its compass and the significance of his emotional expression.

Madame Kennedy strengthened the high opinion already formed of her great ability by her brilliant vocalization and tonal modulations. Hail Bright Abode ser Tanhauser and other choral numbers were well sung by the chorus under the baton of E. S. Peacock and the difficult and exacting accompaniments for the soloists were played in an artistic manner by D. Arnold Fox.

HARCOURT NEWS

Harcourt, April 23—Mrs. Douglas Barnes and daughter, Ina, spent a few days recently with friends in Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mole arrived this week from Manchester (Mass.) to spend some time with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCann.

Andrew Ferguson went to Greenwich, Kings county, on Tuesday, where he will spend the next few months.

Ernest Hetherington arrived on Wednesday evening from Boston to spend some time with home friends.

Miss Minnie Barnes, of Molus River, is the guest here this week of Mrs. Douglas Barnes.

Thomas Ferguson returned this week from a trip to Montreal.

Mrs. W. F. Buckley, who has been in Newcastle the past four months owing to the illness and subsequent death of her sister, Mrs. D. J. Buckley, returned home on Sunday. D. J. Buckley, Lee, Rita and Yvonne Buckley accompanied her and spent the day in the village.

Rev. R. H. Stavert went to Halifax on Monday to attend the closing exercises of Pine Hill.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Frank O. Baxter, of Millerton, was held from the Methodist church here on Monday directly after the arrival of the accommodation. Service was conducted by Rev. E. H. Creed, assisted by Rev. Mr. Ives, of Millerton. Besides the family of the deceased, a large number of friends were in town to attend the funeral, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Atkinson, Derby Junction; Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Atkinson, Douglastown; Mrs. Lyons, Millerton; Frank Ward, Chatham Junction; Thomas McPherson, Miss Jennie and Edna McPherson, Moncton, and Thomas Hutchinson, Millerton.

THE INFERENCE.

Adolphus—It's an awful shame. My little nephew got hold of that poem I wrote to you and tore it to shreds.

Augusta—So the little fellow can read already!—London Opinion.

FISHING DATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Information of Interest to the Trout and Salmon Anglers

With Warmer Weather Comes Longing for Rod and Reel—Some Confusion Over Provincial and Federal Regulations Which Should Not Exist.

Friday, April 25.

Although the weather so far this spring has been damp and rather disagreeable, there have been a few days, yesterday for instance, when one found it hard to keep one's mind from wandering to meadows and brooks and shaded pools. With the longing for rod and reel which only the enthusiastic salmon and trout fishermen know, come questions regarding the dates for stream and lake fishing, and other regulations in connection with this healthful sport.

The season for trout fishing with rod in New Brunswick was opened April 1, and will close on Sept. 30. For salmon the open dates are March 2 to Aug. 14, with the exception of land-locked salmon, for which the open dates are April 1 to Sept. 30.

At present there is divided jurisdiction so far as rod fishing is concerned, both provincial and dominion authorities imposing regulations, and this confusion will not be done away with until the provincial and federal departments reach a proper understanding in the matter. Both the dominion and province are demanding that non-resident anglers who desire to fish the streams and lakes of New Brunswick take out licenses, the fee in each case being $5. This is one instance of the confusion which exists in this regard. It may be noted also that the provincial license is not only for crown lands water but for privately owned waters as well.

Under the law, there is no limit to a day's catch so far as salmon are concerned, but in the case of trout it is different. As in the season of 1912, a day's catch for each angler this year must not exceed thirty fish in number or ten pounds in weight. For shipment to the United States the limit is twenty-five pounds. It is more or less difficult to enforce these regulations.

The crown land department of the province exercises the right of sale over angling rights of all streams and lakes situated in crown lands. Licenses to angle in them for a certain term of the year are sold periodically and at the present time practically all waters are under lease. There are a few not under lease. In the case of the non-residents, holders of fishing leases, additional licenses for angling are not required.

Open dates for other fish in New Brunswick are as follows: Bass, Dec. 1 to March 31; shad and gaspereaux, Jan. 1 to June 29; smelt, July 1 to Feb. 28; sturgeon, July 2 to May 31; lobsters (St. John and Charlotte counties), Jan. 6 to June 29.

WEDDINGS

Teed-Wetmore.

Wednesday, Apr. 23.

A ceremony of great interest to their numerous friends took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the village church at Clifton, Kings County, when John Francis Hanington Teed, B. A., B. C. L., barrister-at-law, eldest son of M. G. Teed, K. C., of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Muriel Wetmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Wetmore of Clifton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Skerry of Stanley, a former class mate of Mr. Teed, in the presence of a large number of relatives.

The bride, who was beautifully gowned in white satin, with bridal veil and boquet of orange blossoms, was attended by little Miss Mildred Flewwelling, as flower girl, the latter clad in white and carrying a large basket of flowers. Philip Palmer, formerly of Dorchester and now of Winnipeg, and Mr. Wetmore, brother of the bride acted as ushers.

After a wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents the wedding party will return to St. John and Mr. and Mrs. Teed will leave for an extended trip. On their return they will reside at Renforth for the summer.

The presents were numerous and handsome, including many pieces of cut glass and silver. The present from the bridegroom's father was a substantial check. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a beautiful diamond bracelet.

Brown-Hampton.

Wednesday, Apr. 23.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. W. R. Robinson, last evening, when Joseph H. Brown, formerly of St. Martins, was united in marriage to Miss Mira Bertha Hampton, of St. John West. They were attended by Albert A. McComber and Miss Bella McComber. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will reside in St. John West.

Steen-Brown.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

A quiet wedding took place last evening at the home of Edward Purchase, 99 Duke street, when Thomas A. Steen, of Steen Bros., of this city, was united in marriage by Rev. H. A. Cody to Miss Lena May Brown, of Thomastown, York county. Only relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling suit of brown broadcloth with hat to match. Immediately after the ceremony refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Steen were then driven to their new home in Paddock street, taking with them the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy married life.

FORTY NEW FOX COMPANIES IN P. E. ISLAND

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 24—The provincial legislature prorogued today after a six weeks' session. Eighty-four bills were assented to, including forty for incorporating new fox companies. The automobile act passed its third reading last night, 13 to 7. One of the Conservative members moved the six months hoist. The bill will be suspended till the opinion of the people is known.

BODY FOUND IN LITTLE RIVER WEIGHTED DOWN BY ROCKS

William Crowley, Who Disappeared From Municipal Home, Committed Suicide, it is Thought—Identified by Superintendent Woods of the Home—Had Been Searching for Him.

Friday, April 25.

With a bag of rocks tied about his neck by a coarse rope, William Crowley, who disappeared from the Municipal Home on April 11, was found yesterday afternoon lying in about four feet of water in Little River, about half a mile below Silver Falls. The body was found by James Ramsey, who was fishing in the river. He saw the body from the bank, and being quite near to the road, called for assistance and brought it on shore. Being aware of the disappearance of a man from the home, he at once notified Superintendent Woods, of the home, who identified the body positively as that of Crowley.

The body was in a good state of preservation, but it is thought that it had been in the water for some time. The clothes were in good condition. Around the neck was tied tightly a piece of heavy rope, and at the end of this a bag or rocks, which would leave only one conclusion—that the man had committed suicide.

After Superintendent Woods had identified the body it was removed to the home and Coroner Berryman notified.

Crowley was about fifty-seven years of age. He had been in the Municipal Home for some years. On one occasion he left the home and for weeks the superintendent kept up a search for him. It was almost a year later when he returned and explained that he had shipped on a coastwise schooner and went to Nova Scotia.

When he again disappeared from the institution on April 11, it was thought that something similar had happened. Nevertheless, the superintendent kept up a search for him, but the searching parties met with no success. When the news of the drowning came to the home, the officials there were greatly surprised. It is thought that Crowley left the home, and in a state of despondency went directly across the fields and after securing the rocks, jumped into the river and drowned himself.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The wholesale markets this week remain very nearly the same as last week. There are some slight changes. The wholesale quotations yesterday were:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.10	to	0.12
Beef, butchers	0.08	"	0.11
Beef, country	0.07½	"	0.09½
Mutton, per lb	0.10	"	0.13
Pork, per lb	0.12½	"	0.13
Spring lamb, per carcass per lb	0.12	"	0.13
Veal, per lb	0.08	"	0.10
Eggs, hennery, per doz	0.18	"	0.20
Tub butter, per lb	0.27	"	0.30
Creamery butter, per lb	0.29	"	0.31
Ducks	1.25	"	1.60
Fowls, pair, fresh killed per lb	0.22	"	0.23
Spring chickens, pair fresh killed, per lb	0.25	"	0.27
Turkey, per lb	0.26	"	0.28
Lettuce, per doz	0.00	"	0.70
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00	"	1.25
Maple sugar, per lb	0.16	"	0.18
Bacon	0.19	"	0.20
Ham	0.18	"	0.19
Carrots, per bbl	0.00	"	2.00
Beets, per bbl	0.00	"	2.00
Celery, per doz	1.25	"	1.50
Squash	0.00	"	0.04
Potatoes, bbl	1.30	"	1.50
Geese	1.40	"	1.60
Eggs, case	0.17	"	0.18

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, cohoes	8.50	"	8.75
Salmon, red spring	9.25	"	11.00
Finnan haddies	4.40	"	4.50
Kippered herring	4.25	"	4.40
Clams	4.00	"	4.25
Oysters, 1s	1.35	"	1.45
Oysters, 2s	2.25	"	2.35
Corned beef, 1s	2.25	"	2.35
Peaches, 3s	2.35	"	2.40
Pineapple, sliced	2.10	"	2.15
Pineapple, grated	2.10	"	2.15
Singapore pineapples	1.75	"	1.85
Lombard plums	1.10	"	1.15
Raspberries	2.20	"	2.25
Corn, per doz	1.10	"	1.15
Peas	1.40	"	1.80
Strawberries	2.20	"	2.25
Tomatoes	1.65	"	1.70
Pumpkins	0.90	"	0.95
Squash	1.20	"	1.25
String beans	1.00	"	1.02½
Baked beans	1.25	"	1.33

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	28.00	"	29.00
Pork, American clear	25.00	"	28.00
American plate beef	22.50	"	24.00
Lard, compound, tub	0.10¼	"	0.10¾
Lard, pure, tub	0.15¾	"	0.16

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.70	"	4.80
United Empire granulated	4.40	"	4.50
Bright yellow	4.50	"	4.60
No. 1 yellow	4.20	"	4.30
Paris lumps	6.00	"	6.25

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	5.25	"	5.30
Standard oatmeal	5.80	"	5.90
Manitoba, high grade	6.25	"	6.30
Ontario, medium patent	5.40	"	5.50
Ontario, full patent	5.65	"	5.75

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, 1s	0.07¾	"	0.08
Fancy, do	0.08	"	0.08½
Malaga clusters	2.45	"	2.75
Currants, cleaned, 1s	0.07¾	"	.08
Cheese, per lb	0.15	"	0.15½
Rice	3.85	"	4.00
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.21	"	0.22
Bicarb soda, per box	2.10	"	2.20
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.38½	"	0.39
Beans, hand picked	2.60	"	2.65
Beans, yelloweye	3.20	"	3.25
Split peas, per bag	3.85	"	4.00
Pot barley	7.50	"	7.60
Cornmeal	3.05	"	3.10
Granulated cornmeal	4.75	"	4.85
Liverpool salt, per sack, ex store	.075	"	0.80

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	23.00	"	23.50
Mid., small lots, bagged	24.50	"	25.50
Bran, small lots, bagged	22.50	"	23.00
Cornmeal, in bags	1.35	"	1.40
Pressed hay, car lots, No. 1	13.50	"	14.50
Pressed hay, per ton, No. 1	14.00	"	16.00
Oats, Canadian	0.44½	"	0.48

FRUITS, ETC.

Marbot walnuts	0.12	"	0.13
Almonds	0.15	"	0.16
California prunes	0.13	"	0.14
Filberts	0.12	"	0.13
Brazils	0.12	"	0.14
Pecans	0.14	"	0.16
New dates, per lb	0.05	"	0.08
Peanuts, roasted	0.10	"	0.13
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Lemons, Messina, box	4.50	"	5.00
Cocoanuts, per dozen	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	"	4.50
Peaches, 2s	1.60	"	1.75
Bananas	2.00	"	2.75
California navels	4.50	"	5.00
New figs, box	0.13	"	0.18
Florida oranges	4.50	"	5.00
Valencia regulars	4.25	"	5.50
Valencia imperials	5.25	"	5.50
Valencia 714	5.75	"	6.00
Malga grapes	6.50	"	7.00
Onions, Valentia, per case	2.50	"	3.00
Onions, American, bag	1.40	"	1.25
Canadian onions	0.00	"	1.25

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.00	"	0.00
Medium dry cod	5.00	"	5.25
Pollock	3.75	"	4.00
Grand Manan herring, bbls	5.25	"	5.50
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls	2.75	"	3.00
Fresh haddock	0.02½	"	0.03
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00	"	12.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.02½	"	0.03
Bloaters, per box	0.85	"	0.90
Halibut	0.10	"	0.15
Kippered herring, per doz	0.30	"	0.50
Finnan haddies	0.06	"	0.07

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.20½
White Rose and Chester	0.00	"	0.18½
High grade Sarnia and Archlight	0.00	"	0.18½
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.18½
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.62
Raw oil	0.00	"	0.60
Boiled oil	0.00	"	0.63
Extra lard oil	0.87	"	0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.81	"	0.00
Motor gasoline	0.00	"	0.27½

HIDES.

Beef hides (green) per lb	0.10½	"	0.11
Beef hides (solid) per lb	0.00	"	0.12
Calfskin	0.17	"	0.18
Sheepskin (one dealer's price)	0.80	"	1.10
Sheepskin (another dealer's price)	0.80	"	1.20
Tallow	0.00	"	0.05½
Wool (unwashed)	0.00	"	0.14
Wool (washed)	0.00	"	0.22

IN THE COURTS

Cases Before Mr. Justice McKeown Thursday.

Friday, April 25.

Before Mr. Justice McKeown in chambers yesterday argument on the return of the summons for directions in the case of the A. R. Williams Co., of St. John N. B. Limited vs. Dunbar and another was heard. The question in dispute was where the venure should be laid. The defendants asked to have the cause tried at Woodstock as their defence was by way of a counter-claim which they allege arose in Carleton county. The plaintiff opposed the application and asked that the cause be tried here. Judgment was deferred until after the pleadings had been delivered. G. Earl Logan appeared for the plaintiff and M. G. Teed, K. C., for the defendants.

Application Granted.

In the case of the South West National Bank of Kansas City, vs. Hughes and others, before Mr. Justice McKeown yesterday morning, M. G. Teed, K. C., made application for a new commission for the taking of evidence in Kansas City. A previous commission had been issued but it was said, proved abortive. The application was granted and the order issued. Mr. Teed appeared for the plaintiff and G. W. Fowler, K. C., R. St. J. Freeze and H. H. Pickett for the defendants.

HOPEWELL HILL NOTES

Hopewell Hill, April 24—Rev. Mr. Love, who has been pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church for the past two years and a half, will preach farewell sermons on the field next Sunday, April 27. Rev. Mr. McLatchey, lately of Highfield street United Baptist church, Moncton, who has been engaged for three months, will be here on the first Sunday in May. Mr. McLatchey will probably reside during the summer at Hopewell Cape.

Rev. Thos. Stebbings, pastor of the Methodist church, is conducting special services this week at the Hill.

The Albert train was between three and four hours late on Tuesday night, getting in to Albert only a little before 10 o'clock.

There has yet been no activity this season, along the Shepody Bay, but there is likely to be a change shortly when the first deal steamers arrive at the island in a week or so, when there may be expected pretty lively times on the water front among the lightermen and shippers of dealers. It is reported that two steamers will be in at once, and if so lighters are likely to be in good demand.

NEWCASTLE NEWS

Newcastle, April 24—In the St. Andrew's Anglican church at 9 o'clock last night, the rector, Rev. W. J. Bate, united in marriage Miss Annie, daughter of Jas. B. Russell to F. Uncles, of St. John.

Tuesday afternoon in St. Mary's church, Miss Sadie McGowan was married to Joy Comfort.

Mrs. John Kaughan, of Douglastown, is confined to her bed as the result of falling from the barn loft and cutting her leg badly on a pile of wood on which she fell.

Mrs. Elmer Delano, of Douglastown, is seriously ill.

Charles Pittman, of Douglastown, who has been ill two months is slowly recovering his health.

Hutchinson's mill at Douglastown started yesterday morning.

VOL. LII.

DELAY FO

Great Need f Berths

Congestion Exp Board of Meeting

Commissioner Sch Others Make Pra gestions and Co Appointed to U Government the of Immediate Ac

Tues

The pressing need for im relieve the congestion of west side docks and to p steadily increasing business presented at the public m Keith's Assembly rooms u auspices of the board of city commissioners last ev the attendance was not so importance of the subject b one to expect, the gathering sentative one and comprisi prominent in the various i ed by the situation.

The discussion of the prob indicate as the most importa should be taken the calling the dominion government fo ate construction of one or t al berths and the erection vevors to supply berths No. Commissioner Schofield situation in a comprehensiv urged the need of calling fo new wharves within the h if they are to be completed of any service next seaso steps to relieve the congestio ed the construction of grain these berths of the new go on the old C. P. R. berth of a warehouse on the nor No. 1 to provide accommod use of the berth on the of that wharf; the straight I berth to enable it to accom ar steamers and the remova terminus to the foot of Ki the construction of a long berth on the present side wharf.

William Downie said that facilities are already five yea development of the port ar mitting figures showing the of both import and export ing the past five years, pred traffic would double in the n He announced that the C. to have additional sidings in west end, to accommodate next year.

Mayor Frink suggested th no other way to provide the ors the city might put up th do the