

NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES  
GOING TO ONTARIO TO  
ADVERTISE THE PROVINCE

Provincial Horticulturist Turney Hopes  
to Attract Immigration from the  
West—Good Place for Young Men  
to Start

New Brunswick apples will invade Ontario this fall and will appear in competition with the choicest product of the Ontario orchards. The annual exhibition of the Ontario Horticultural Association will open in Toronto on Nov. 14 and at this exhibition some of the fruit which is to be shown at the New Brunswick exhibition which opens in St. John on the evening of Thanksgiving Day will be displayed. A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturist, is arranging for the exhibit and he said last evening that he expected the New Brunswick fruit to compare favorably with any that will be shown there.

### To Reverse the Tide

It is with the hope of impressing the people of Ontario with the possibilities of New Brunswick as a fruit growing country and of attracting immigration to the province from Upper Canada that the invasion is planned. The amount of land in Ontario that it should offer great attraction to those who are desirous of establishing themselves in the west. Mr. Turney is confident that if the claims of New Brunswick were properly set before the people of the upper and western Canada this province might draw many people to settle in the province. He has found that many of the settlers who come here from Great Britain are lured away by the tales of the great west and he points out that those who know western conditions and prefer to live in a more attractive country from a residential standpoint, would find New Brunswick sufficiently attractive to keep them here.

In Ontario, again, there are many young men growing up in the fruit districts who know the business and would like to get started in it for themselves, but cannot afford to do so at Ontario prices. To this also this province should present great attractions.

It is in the interests of the province also, Mr. Turney pointed out, to advertise the fruit growing possibilities as fruit lands are always an attractive proposition and command better prices than ordinary agricultural lands.

Speaking of the coming apple show Mr. Turney said that they expect the number of exhibitors to be increased by at least fifty per cent. The association, which began two years ago with a membership of nineteen, now has 100 members and includes practically all the leading fruit growers.

### BOY, FIRING GUN AT RANDOM, NEARLY CAUSED TRAGEDY

Bullet Crashed Through Salisbury House Window, Grazing Head of a Lad.

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 19.—A fatality was narrowly averted here today. A thoughtless boy discharging a gun about the village was greatly surprised to find that one of the cartridges had entered a neighbor's house through the window of the sitting room, breaking the glass and lodging in the woodwork in the opposite wall. The window through which the bullet passed was a favorite nook for members of the family and it was only by the merest chance that some member of the family was not occupying the arm chair at the moment.

The bullet in its course also barely grazed the head of a boy, a member of the family, who was stooping down outside the window gathering up some leaves about the lawn.

There are altogether too many small boys carrying guns in this county at the present time, who in the majority of cases will point a gun and fire without considering for a moment what may be in range of the bullet or what damage may be done.

### C. P. R. TO SPEND \$5,000,000 IN HOTEL EXTENSIONS

Montreal, Oct. 19.—The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that they will spend over \$5,000,000 in hotel extension and rebuilding. Practically the whole system from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is having extensions and alterations made and the improvements include the splendid new hotel now being erected at Calgary.

### William B. Rankin

William B. Rankin, a well known commission merchant, of Halifax, died yesterday morning, aged 57 years. He was a native of St. John, a son of the late deputy Sheriff Rankin. He went to Halifax nineteen years ago and entered in the commission business with E. Erb, of Waterloo (Ont.), which business he continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Erb last January. News of Mr. Rankin's death will be received with regret by many in St. John and there will be deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives. Only a few weeks ago his sister passed away in Winnipeg. He is survived by his wife and four children in Halifax; two sisters, the Misses Rankin of King street east, and two brothers—Fred in Boston and Leonard of Winnipeg. The interment is now on his way east and is expected here on Saturday. Miss Annie Rankin has been in Halifax for some days since the death of her brother's serious illness.

## REBELS BU FAIR TO SWEET CANA

### Other Places Fall In Their Hands

Imperial Troops Seem Afraid to Give Them Battle  
Foreign Diplomats Consult About Means to Protect Communication with Peking—May Have to Rely On Japanese Troops—Insurrection Spreads North.

Canadian Press.  
Peking, Oct. 24.—The revolutionary spirit is now manifesting itself in the north as well as in the south. Those who heretofore have believed that the northern provinces might rally around the government are now of the opinion that secessions will follow in rapid succession.

The precautionary measures taken in Manchuria, where the government does not permit mention of the revolution, show the anti-government spirit in the far north. There are persistent reports that risings have been planned for the next few days in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

The diplomatic corps have discussed the necessity of maintaining communication between Tien Tsin and Peking. The military commanders report only sufficient troops to protect the legation quarter in Peking and the foreign settlement in Tien Tsin, which number approximately 1,000 and 2,500 respectively. Consequently, in a serious emergency supplies would be immediately available from the coast.

The legations have not yet considered seriously the suggestion of an English paper in Shanghai that the Manchus be deported, might endeavor secretly to encourage the ignoble multitude to attack the foreigners and thereby attain their intervention, which would nullify their dynasty, they being the only established dynasty.

It is argued that such machinations will prove more dangerous to the Manchus than to anyone else, because it is known that the rebel organization elsewhere is able to restrain its adherents. The Manchus, however, are apparently following a weak and vacillating policy, which conceivably might be followed by desperate measures.

### May Give Rebels Battle

General Yin Tchang, the war minister, seems to have pushed his troops through the passes on the Hu Peh border without resistance. Some, therefore, are of the opinion that he is unable to attack promptly. He has, however, led troops under his command north heretofore supposed. It is now generally believed that he has about 15,000 men, although they all possessed passports from the Chinese foreign bureau. The British and American attaches left here for Shanghai yesterday, intending to proceed to Hankow by the Yang Tze Kiang. It is believed that Yin Tchang, Manchurian, desires to give battle, although the half-hearted spirit of his troops may deter him. On the other hand, Yuan Shi Kai, Chinese-like, is tempering with the rebels. Yuan Shi Kai has refused to leave Chang Tze in the special cars which have been sent for him, but there is evidence that he has despatched trusted adherents to meet the rebels, although they all possessed passports from the Chinese foreign bureau.

General Yin Tchang sent back several military attaches who attempted to follow the rebels, although they all possessed passports from the Chinese foreign bureau. The British and American attaches left here for Shanghai yesterday, intending to proceed to Hankow by the Yang Tze Kiang. It is believed that Yin Tchang, Manchurian, desires to give battle, although the half-hearted spirit of his troops may deter him. On the other hand, Yuan Shi Kai, Chinese-like, is tempering with the rebels. Yuan Shi Kai has refused to leave Chang Tze in the special cars which have been sent for him, but there is evidence that he has despatched trusted adherents to meet the rebels, although they all possessed passports from the Chinese foreign bureau.

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## LIBERALS HAD \$30,000,000 SURPLUS LAST YEAR

Total Receipts were \$117,780,409 and Ordinary Expenditures \$87,744,198—Transcontinental Road Took Over \$23,000,000 of the Revenue—Profit on Coinage at the Mint, Nearly \$1,000,000.

Canadian Press.  
Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The finance department has just issued the public accounts for the last fiscal year. The receipts totalled \$117,780,409 and the expenditures \$87,744,198, leaving a balance of \$30,000,211. Capital account expenditures totalled \$30,822,203, of which \$23,487,988 was upon the transcontinental railway. The audits amounted to \$1,260,963, the aid to the treasury and \$1,138,748 for last year.

## HARRY B. CLARK CAUGHT IN THE WEB

### Former Manager of Bank of New Brunswick Branch Here Charged With Embezzlement

Arrested as He Was About to Sail for Europe, at Instance of Former Employers, in Connection with Alleged Swindle of \$55,000—Young Man Disappeared From Here Last Summer and Gave the Detectives a Lively Chase Ever Since.

Special to The Telegraph.  
New York, Oct. 23.—After gliding the police and private detectives since last June, when he evaded arrest at Ashbury Park by jumping on a train a few minutes before the detectives arrived, and after he had shipped his trunk preparatory to leaving for Europe on a North German Lloyd steamer this morning, Harry B. Clark was taken into custody last night at 130th street and Lenox avenue.

Technically he is charged with being a suspicious person, but in reality he is wanted by the police of St. John (N. B.) to tell what he may know as to how the Bank of New Brunswick of that place was swindled out of \$55,000. Clark was manager of the bank up to June last, when the alleged swindle occurred, after which he disappeared. Two men who are alleged to have been parties to the game are now in jail in Montreal, and it is said Clark is wanted to testify against them.

Several times since he disappeared in June last, the police have had Clark, who was also known as Carleton, almost within their reach, but he always managed to elude them just as they were about to lock him up.

This was the case at Ashbury Park, where Clark stayed soon after he disappeared from the city, and he spent a considerable part of the summer.

Friend Gave Him Away.  
When he had his narrow escape there he was last night of matter, recently, the police finally picking up his trail again through a friend of the fugitive named Jacques. The latter is said to have led Clark to the city, where he was arrested several days ago. Clark was located in a rooming house at No. 246 West 127th street. He was found there last night by Detective Mackenzie, who had a private agency, and Policeman Heagy, of the West 126th street station.

Had Ticket for Europe.  
When searched at the police station, letters were found on Clark in which the writer referred jokingly to the detectives leaving this morning. It was made out, however, that he had a ticket for Europe on the North German Lloyd vessel, which was to leave this morning. It is understood that the name of "Harry B. Carleton" was on his pockets were also found ten \$30 travelers checks payable to Harry Carleton, the name in which the ticket had been bought. Also had several letters, one to "Dear Papa and Mama," which was unaddressed. Others were addressed to Gertrude Sherwood, Sussex (N. B.); one to Gordon B. McKay; one to Mrs. H. B. Clark, both of Sussex, and another to A. E. Clark, at a town in Prince Edward Island.

An unaddressed letter contained the following sentence: "The Pinkertons have made a punk job of this, and I guess they are tired of the chase I have given them." Clark has on him receipts for two trunks which had already been sent to the steamer, and the detectives hurried to the pier at Hoboken last night to get the trunks before they were put in the hold.

Clark Knows Nothing.  
At the police station Clark was questioned for two hours as to the swindling of the bank, but he said he could not shed any light on the affair, and knew nothing except that the bank had been swindled.

The police version of the swindle is that three men borrowed from the bank, through Clark, \$55,000 on the gold bonds of a corporation, which were found afterward to be valueless.

Henry B. Clark, referred to in the foregoing despatch, was manager of the Bank of New Brunswick's Charlotte street branch up to a few months ago when he disappeared, and it became known that he was financially involved.

It is said that the Pinkertons, acting for the bank, have been in close touch with his movements since he was in touch with some say, detectives acting for the bank were thought to be able to put their hands on Clark. He had been seen in New York, given from St. John. While the above despatch mentions the amount in litigation as \$55,000, it has been understood here that it was only \$37,000.

The management of the Bank of New Brunswick and its counsel were both silent when asked about the matter by The Telegraph last evening, though both had had word of the arrest from New York, and neither would deny that Clark had been arrested at the instance of the bank here. Clark, it is understood, is held in New York pending application for extradition, and whether or not he will contest the extradition proceedings or will elect to come to St. John voluntarily does not yet appear.

Reports That Have Been Circulated.  
There has been considerable mystery about the matters which have culminated in the arrest of Clark in New York, and those who have been possessed of the facts have been most reticent. Some of those concerned had their confidence badly abused, and so have been all the more unwilling to discuss the case at all.

## RICHESON SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

### Declares Ability to Prove It

### NINE MEN DEAD IN MINE DISASTER

Fifteen Others Entombed in Colliery on Outskirts of Pittsburg  
MANY INJURED

Worse Horror Averted Because it Was the Shift Hour of Work—Explosion Caused the Disaster—Most of the Victims Are Americans.

Canadian Press.  
Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—Nine men were killed; ten severely wounded, were carried up by rescuers, and fifteen more were imprisoned by a cave-in as a result of the explosion of a bag of powder which ignited black damp today in O'Connell mine No. 9, a mile south of here.

That more lives were not lost was due to the fact that the shift was changing when the explosion occurred. Two men were instantly killed and several others were sent to the surface and died within an hour.

The detonation of the explosion warned the town that an accident had occurred and the fears of the wives and children of miners were confirmed when they saw two ambulances rushed toward the mine followed in a few minutes by an automobile containing physicians and nurses.

Most of the miners employed by the O'Connell Coal Mining Company of Chicago are Americans. The mine is one of the several owned in the field near here, by the company.

After the rescuers had brought up the dead and wounded, they attempted to reach the men caught behind the cave-in but were driven back by the gases.

## NORWEGIAN VESSEL WRECKED ON CAPE BRETON COAST

Steamer Havlodan, Bound to Montreal with Cargo of Nitrate, Broken in Two.

Halifax, Oct. 23.—(Special)—The Norwegian steamship Havlodan, Captain Jerudsen, struck on a shoal three miles west of Fourby Head (C. B.) at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The ship was from southern ports, bound to Montreal with a cargo of nitrate, her cargo consisting of about 6,000 tons of material. The steamer is broken in two, only part of the funnel above water and she will be a total loss. The crew landed safely. The Havlodan was built in April in Middleboro (Eng.).

A steamer is being sent for the relief of the crew.

## ROYAL TECHNICAL COMMISSION'S LABORS NEARLY COMPLETED

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The royal commission on industrial training and technical education met in the offices of the minister of labor today and completed arrangements for its final tour, which will be through the New England States. The commission will leave tomorrow and will visit all the larger industrial centres in that region. They will then undertake compilation of their report to the government.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF BRITISH CABINET

Winston Churchill Now First Lord of the Admiralty While Reginald McKenna is Transferred to the Home Secretaryship—Other Changes.

Canadian Press.  
London, Oct. 23.—The cabinet has undergone an important reconstruction, rumors of which have been in circulation for some weeks past.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the home secretary, becomes first lord of the admiralty, while Reginald McKenna lays down the admiralty portfolio to assume the home secretaryship.

Earl Carrington, president of the board of agriculture, becomes lord of the board of commons, have been promoted to the peerage.

The treasury is appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

D Walter Runciman retires from the presidency of the board of education to become president of the board of agriculture, while the presidency of the board of education has been assumed by J. A. Pease, the former chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1911

A NEW YORK HERALD IMPERTINENCE When Champ Clark, at the beginning of the recent reciprocity campaign, talked coarsely and in the old spread-eagle manner about annexing Canada, he created deep resentment among those Canadians who did not know who and what he is.

It is only by agitation that customs can be changed. Whether the people will think a certain thing wrong, unjust, disagreeable, or whether they will think the thing for it fair and reasonable, whether they will regard certain projects as feasible, ridiculous, or fantastic, depends largely upon the nature and extent of the previous agitation.

When President Taft, in one of his speeches, employed a phrase about "the parting of the ways, and spoke of the bond between Canada and Britain as "light and almost imperceptible," Canadians regretted as much as they resented so blasing an indiscretion, believing that the incident betrayed rather a painful lack of the instinct for annexation. The American people, and the training in diplomacy that any sinister purpose, individual or national, with respect to Canada.

"We came down by way of Champ Clark and Mr. Taft to a self-asserted bit of importance on the part of the New York Herald. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's journal on Wednesday announced editorially its decision to close the bureau it established in Ottawa a year or more ago, and withdraw the staff correspondent whom it has been maintaining there. Its reason for this (from its own excited standpoint) momentous decision is that certain Tory newspapers, notably the Halifax Herald, have represented the Herald's activities in support of reciprocity as part and parcel of an American scheme to lead up somehow to the annexation of Canada.

Nobody in Canada—and few out of it—cares a button what the New York Herald's purpose was. To represent it as carrying on a dangerous annexation propaganda is on a par with charging Mr. James Gordon Bennett with attempting to steal the Rocky Mountains. Should he be caught at it—which, mayhap, is mildly improbable—should all be annexed, but gently. Now we come to the offence itself. The Herald declares that it has no feeling toward Canada, but good will—which is neither here nor there. It asserts that there is no feeling other than that on the part of the American public—which only serves to remind us that, strictly speaking, there is no American public.

Continuing, the Herald says: "As regards annexation, that is a bogey that even the Halifax Herald cannot really take seriously. We have never had the remotest idea of working for annexation. The American people have not the slightest desire to annex Canada.

so notoriously unwise and otherwise offensive as to turn the stomachs of the most decent element in the United States. The United States has no "designs on" Canada now, but we owe that condition to growth of benevolence or nobility of sentiment among our neighbors. Rather it is traceable to the unhappy issue of certain attempts upon Canada on occasions when this country was weak in men and money but stout in courage and vim in its determination to beat back the invader.

THE HERALD'S IMPERTINENCE invites more detailed resort to the retort historical, but let brevity serve. So great a newspaper as Mr. Bennett's might have confessed that it had burned the fingers of its pride and its reputation by dismantling its Ottawa bureau without "making faces" at the Dominion to cover the retreat of its correspondent. Is Mr. James Gordon Bennett at last adding the eccentricities of age to all his others? If that be the case it is to be lamented that his personal ownership of a great property enables him to compel the Herald to advertise his senility.

CUSTOMS AND CHANGES Mr. H. G. Wells, in a recent novel says: "The line of human improvement and the expansion of human life lies in the direction of education and finer initiatives. If humanity cannot develop an education far beyond anything that is now provided, if it cannot collectively invent devices and solve problems on a much richer and broader scale than it does at present, it cannot hope to achieve any very much finer order or any more general happiness than it now enjoys."

Yet in a democracy human progress is only possible as the spontaneous product of crowds of raw minds swayed by elementary needs. It is difficult to change customs, and to do so suddenly and in an arbitrary manner may work havoc. Francis Bacon used to insist that time is the true innovator, and that he is a fairly risky reformer who breaks off the thread it spins with his overbearing challenge.

It is only by agitation that customs can be changed. Whether the people will think a certain thing wrong, unjust, disagreeable, or whether they will think the thing for it fair and reasonable, whether they will regard certain projects as feasible, ridiculous, or fantastic, depends largely upon the nature and extent of the previous agitation.

NO ONE can predict with accuracy what the response will be to any stimulus that may be applied. The fact that the product of protected industries are sold abroad cheaper than at home, so that the protective tariff taxes us to make presents to foreigners, has been published scores of times. It might be expected to produce a storm of popular indignation. The error and folly of protection has been very fully exposed, but excessive indignation has not followed. The truth is that the agitation has not been carried on persistently enough.

RURAL POPULATION In considering the census returns, and upon analyzing them and showing the extent to which they reveal the decline of rural population, the Toronto Globe makes some suggestions as to the future.

The figures taken as a whole, it says, "indicate that the man on the farm must get more of the attention of national and provincial legislators than he has had in the past. The greater efficiency of farm machinery has no doubt had an important part in bringing about the decline of rural population in the eastern provinces at a time when modern inventions were making cities and towns more desirable as places of residence. Ten men on a farm with the appliances of today, and the operation of creameries, cheese factories, packing houses, cold storage warehouses, and similar adjuncts, will probably raise twice as much food for man and beast as they could have produced half a century ago. But the greater efficiency of the farmer by no means accounts for the decline of the rural population of Canada. The conditions of life on the farm have not improved as rapidly as in the city. There should be a systematic effort to make the farmer's life a more desirable one. Good roads; rural mail delivery; a public telephone system; efficient rural schools, with a far larger proportion of male teachers than at present; reasonable freight rates; light electric railroads connecting the chief centres of population with the farms, and, above all,

a tariff more favorable to the man on the soil, would do much to redress the balance and tempt the people of eastern Canada back to the land."

These are good suggestions, and yet, wide as is the ground they cover, they do not include a matter which may be in the minds of everybody, and which must be occupying the thoughts of the people of the Maritime Provinces particularly. Reciprocity, more than any public policy within the range of practical politics, would develop rural Canada. If the late government had been able to pass the reciprocity measure early last spring, and so have enabled the country to give it a trial for a year or two before bringing on the Federal elections, the outcry in the Conservative camp would have died away, and the trial would have proved, unquestionably, that the benefits following this measure of freer trade were too great to be questioned.

So far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, there is no use, and there is no intention, to follow any line of blarney argument. The first thing to be admitted is that our population generally is in a fairly prosperous condition, and that the country is as well off as it was before it rejected, by such an overwhelming vote, the proposed tariff changes. Yet the loss in prospective profits is greater, beyond any doubt. We have denied ourselves access to the market which would have absorbed, at good prices, all that we could grow in the way of natural products beyond our own needs. That would mean that the farmer and the consumer would have been relieved from the restriction of a limited market, and would have received, of necessity, a greater measure of fair play from the middlemen and the larger corporations.

The farmer would have been encouraged to extend his operations, and to engage sufficient farm help, even at advanced prices, to enable him to secure from his land all that it would grow without cropping it out.

THE THEORY that the Americans could injure us by taking our raw materials from us will not stand analysis in the calmest period which follows an election. That argument was all very well in the heat of the campaigning, but it must be clear to every one that our own industries would have continued to enjoy a fair margin of protection—probably too great a margin—and that no industry which is naturally adapted to Canadian conditions would have suffered from the removal of the tariff on natural products.

THE TARIFF remains the one outstanding issue in Canadian politics; and, in the light of the census figures, the people of the Maritime provinces, as they give thought to the question month after month, can scarcely avoid the conclusion that if we are to make gains in rural population and in rural property—which so largely govern city growth and city prosperity—we shall have to have, within a reasonable time, free access to the American market for our leading products.

IN SOME measure, of course, the tariff policy in this country may depend upon tariff developments in the United States during the coming presidential campaign, but Canada's true path in these matters is to legislate for our own people, regardless of any foreign nation; and the best interests of Canadians surely demand a scaling down of the present tariff, and an arrangement whereby the most profitable available markets shall be made free to the agricultural population which is the backbone of this country.

HABITS OF PRIMITIVE HUNSMEN Hunting among the early races was not looked upon as a method of recreation, but as a means of subsistence. They were driven to it, not by the desire for pleasure, but by the cravings of hunger. Their skill and expedients would put to shame the users of the modern high power rifles and repeating shot-guns. It is reported of Australians that a man swims under water, breathing through a reed, approaches ducks, pulls one after another under water by the legs, wrings its neck, and so secures many of them. Among the natives of New South Wales, a man will lie on a rock with a piece of fish in his hand, feigning sleep. A hawk or crow darts at the fish, but is caught by the man. If these stories can be accepted with confidence, they illustrate the extraordinary quickness and dexterity of those who have to work without tools.

THE FARMER taught men to work in gardens and become tillers of the soil, the race were not so helpless as many might suppose. They used spears and arrows for securing their food, and were most effective and ingenious. The early and primitive peoples were hunters without dogs or gun, fishers without hooks, and tillers of the soil without plow and spade. Their methods show an extraordinary amount of teachableness, immense ingenuity and adaptability. The Yuroks of California splayed berries on the shallow bottom of a river and stretched a net a few inches below the surface of the water. Ducks diving for the berries were caught by the neck in the meshes of the net and drowned. As they hung quiet they did not frighten away others. The Tarahumari caught birds by stringing corn kernels on a fibre which was buried under ground. The birds swallowed the corn and could not eject it. The Shingos, Indians used the jaw of a fish with the teeth in it for a knife; the arm and leg bones of a porcupine; the two front claws of an armadillo to dig the ground; the shells of a river mussel as a scraper to clear the soil; and the same purpose they used to that animal and leaved shabbers. One tribe were in the habit of shearing sheep with the jaw of a fish, and in general the habits of the primitive tribes in securing food supply display much guile and admirable freedom from superstition and vanity. They went to the bee and learned building, to the worm and learned weaving, to the ant and learned digging,

and their ingenuity and craft was much greater than that shown by the animals. The selection and adaptation of things in nature to a special operation in the arts often show ingenuity as great as that manifested in any of our devices.

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A MYSTERY OF THE WOODS Murder is not a thriving trade in New Brunswick, and for that reason, among others, public attention for some time past has been concentrated upon the tragedy in Kings county. The decision of the authorities to disinter the body of a man recently found dead in the woods appears to have been justified by the results of the autopsy made by the Crown's medical man on Saturday at White's Mountain.

Assuming for the moment that the man was murdered, as now seems certain, we come upon a mystery of a sort most unusual in this country. If the man was shot with his own rifle, it would seem to follow that some one trailed him into the woods, engaged him in conversation, and got the gun away from him on some pretext that did not arouse his suspicions. Apparently the man was shot three times, and of the three terrible wounds inflicted only one would have quickly proved fatal. A neighbor's statement that he heard three shots in the woods in that vicinity, taken together with other circumstances which came to light yesterday, leads to the supposition that while the man lay wounded on the ground the assassin watched his struggles for some time, and then, fearing that he might recover, or at least live long enough to tell the story of the crime and so name his murderer, fired two more shots into his body.

There follows some foolish attempts to give the affair the complexion of a suicide, such as placing the gun with the muzzle toward the dead man, together with a forked stick, which was to look as though it had been used by him to press the trigger. Had the man been killed by one shot the tragedy might well have passed for a suicide, although, considering that this was the case of a robust man but forty-five years old, there has been revealed up to date nothing approaching an adequate motive for self-destruction.

THE WASTE OF LIVES A report concerning the ravages of tuberculosis in the province of Quebec, just received by the King Edward Institute of Montreal, a society for the prevention of consumption, is sufficiently startling to lead to a sustained and effective campaign for the protection of the people against their own ignorance and neglect.

THE PANAMA CANAL The work of the builders has reached the stage where the dread of failure in past. The great engineering problems have

been solved, and very soon the canal will be a potent factor in determining the trend and direction of the world's commerce. The canal-cut fifty years ago through the Isthmus of Suez is the only other that can at all compare with this in importance, and that all the weight he could bring to bear against it. He did not foresee the advantages that would flow to British commerce from this great work; but it is said that the chief reason for his opposition was that he did not see very clearly how Britain would be drawn by the canal into a closer connection with the East and a more direct interference with Egypt. This he did not desire.

THE PANAMA canal will affect still more directly the trend of the world's commerce. It is the realization of the dream of kings and countries for three hundred years. In 1501 the Spanish historian, Gomara, urged on Philip II. the importance of cutting the Isthmus. In 1550 the Portuguese navigator Antonio Galvao published a book to demonstrate that a canal could be cut at Panama or Darien. A hundred years afterwards the scheme of Henderson, to establish a world emporium for the commerce of all the nations at the Isthmus, sucked up the money of Scotland. The dream of a New Caledonia between the two Americas came to nothing, and sickness and anarchy made tragic the fate of the dreamers.

When he crossed the Atlantic, the object of Columbus was to find a western passage from Europe to Cathay. It was only after a generation of unremitting toil that explorers became convinced that the American continent was continuous, and formed a barrier of enormous extent to the passage of vessels. History would have been very different had Columbus been able to realize his vision, and sailing through a passage between the continents, put Europe into immediate communication with the Far East. It would also have been very different had the canal been completed under Spanish or French influence and put Latin civilization in control of its immense possibilities.

THE PACIFIC is surrounded by people who number one-third of the human race, and if we include India—to which the commerce of the Pacific has easy access—the numbers rise to one-half the race. Here, too, there is much room for growth. All the great undeveloped, habitable portions of the earth, except Africa, are ranged round the Pacific. Today the Eastern United States ports are as far from the Pacific ports by water as they were 3,000 miles nearer. When the canal is completed, New York will be 7,000 miles nearer San Francisco than she is at present. There will be a similar gain in the routes to Yokohama and Sydney. Central United States will be sided still more. It will be possible to steam from Pittsburgh to Hong Kong and from Nebraska to Australia, perhaps from Chicago and Duluth to Shanghai and Manila.

IN SPITE of this great natural advantage which the canal will give to the United States, the extra shipping which it will create will continue in the hands of British ships and sailors seriously competed for the carrying trade of the world, but that was in the days before high protection had driven the American merchant marine from the sea. In those early days American merchant tonnage was large and important; today the United States has eleven ships engaged in international trade as against Britain's 2,000. At enormous expense the United States has built, or rather is building, a gateway into the new Mediterranean of the world, and so long as the Americans maintain their present fiscal policy it will be impossible for them to take full advantage of its opportunities.

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A WANDERER FROM THE WOODS

(Evening Times.) A partridge was captured in the doorway of a building off Church street, in the very business heart of the city, this morning. The bird was tired; probably from a succession of long flights in the effort to get out of town, and so an unfeathered biped, true to the instincts of the human race, easily cornered and captured and lodged it off, presumably to the family stew-pot.

As a matter of fact, this is no way to treat one of our wild feathered friends under such circumstances. Seek the partridge in his native woods, stalk him there in his own country, give him the start that the law of sportsmanship calls for, and shoot him as he flies, and the transaction while it may be objectionable from some standpoints, is relieved of the sordid features which mark it as a human being engaged in a catch-as-catch-can struggle with one of these birds in the middle of man's brick and mortar agglomeration, and overcomes it by main strength and awkwardness. The man, in the school-yard phrase, ought "to take on somebody of his own size."

How came a partridge at the corner of Church and Canterbury streets? (Let us hasten to say that it was not on the Times-Telegraph corner that the incident occurred.) The partridge is a bird of the woods, and takes measures to avoid a rule he does not fly a great deal, for though strong of wing, and having a thoughtful speed and the finest of wing control, but the truth remains that he is essentially a bird of the ground. Even an old cock which has survived the perils of many seasons, which has evaded the foxes and owls, and kept out of gun range, and which is notoriously a strong flier as regards does, does not cover any great distance in one flight, except under extraordinary circumstances, as, for instance,

OUR LOSS IN POPULATION (Charlottetown Guardian.) By an absurd error in the transmission of the census figures the population of Prince Edward Island was made less by ten thousand than the facts would warrant, but the truth remains that the province, according to the census, has lost 9,837 of its people since 1901, or nearly 10 per cent. of the whole. The present population of Prince Edward Island is 93,722. The yearly loss has been 832, which seems almost incredible. Equally strange is the reported loss of population in Charlottetown where almost every one had expected a gain. While the loss in the city is not large, a matter of 882 persons,—it is very surprising that there was not a gain of at least 1,000.

THE ACCURACY of the city enumeration is called in question, and reports are cropping up of persons and families who claim that they did not see or hear from an enumerator during the time the counting was in progress. Many new dwellings have gone up during the ten years past, the city has been extended east and north and west, and there are almost no vacant houses to be found. Under these conditions it is almost incredible that the population of the city has actually declined.

UNDER NORMAL conditions, like those existing from 1871 to 1881, in which our Province received no influx of immigration but retained most of its natural increase of people, the population grew from 94,621 to 108,891, showing a gain of 14,270, or over 14 1/2 per cent. It is fair to assume that the increase by births over deaths during the past ten years has been at least 15 per cent, which on a population of 108,259, as it was in 1901, should now have shown a gain of 15,848. With

from, but that will be for the next census. It isn't every ten years that Canada adds a third of her population, and there aren't many Canadas around doing it, either. Winnipeg has some right to fancy herself, with a growth from 42,000 to 135,000 in ten years. As a fact she is feeling so cheery she gave 4,000 majority against the government when its aggressive policy enabled her to do it.

MONTEAL and suburbs have rather better than a quarter of the population of Quebec. Two-thirds of the growth of the province is here. All the big new problems, present and future, are our problems. Montreal should have her proper representation in the body that has to deal with them.

CALGARY seems to have a Graeco-Roman look on its hated rival, Edmonton. It gained 40,000 to its rival's 22,000. True, it had quite a long start in regard to the outside agencies that make for growth. The sale of the next census may be different, for by then the northland will have struck its gait.

INTER GENERAL POTATOES AND PRACTICAL POINTERS FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Your correspondent had the opportunity of visiting the well-farmed of Dr. Andrew and P. E. McPhail, at Orwell, P. E. Is. Their guest for a part of some notes of their experience of the potato, and also permanent in the culture of them. They have carried on this time. As we have said, an equipped farm, having all the implements for the culture of spraying and harvesting of nearly all of which will give as far as bushels are concerned. At the time of our visit crop had been already harvested and was 250 bushels per acre early varieties and the weather of the early part of the year there are thirty acres nearly all of which will give as far as bushels are concerned. At the time of our visit crop had been already harvested and was 250 bushels per acre early varieties and the weather of the early part of the year there are thirty acres nearly all of which will give as far as bushels are concerned. At the time of our visit crop had been already harvested and was 250 bushels per acre early varieties and the weather of the early part of the year there are thirty acres nearly all of which will give as far as bushels are concerned.

When escaping a forest fire, or when slightly wounded and greatly terrified, it probably flew during the night into some of the outskirts of the city, and then, confused, flew farther into the town, and again farther, instead of being back toward the wooded country. When finally the bird found itself in Church street, about the time the banks were opening, while it was still unaccounted for, it was so weary and heavy of wing that even for its life it could not fly far.

Being surprised under such circumstances in a city of professed Christians, most of whom have never seen a live partridge, the proper thing to do was to form a guard of honor and escort the stranger back to the forest, to allow him to rest, unharmed, as if the human community understood all the circumstances and would preserve the amenities of an honorable truce.

This ruffed grouse of ours is as fine a game bird as may be found in all the great north country. We have not studied it sufficiently, and we do not know why in a country still so well wooded as ours is, the partridge does not increase more rapidly than it does. The New Brunswick partridge family has not increased as its enemies have decreased. We are coming to a time when we ought to study the partridge and take measures to increase the number of such birds in all our wooded country.

MEANTIME, the arrival of this bird and the unfair treatment it received is provocative of thoughts that travel far from our streets and our constant struggle for money and preferment. There is much to be learned by going into the big woods, if he will but think about what is there, and, being there, of what he has left behind.

REVERTING to Prince Edward Island, and applying the same process of reasoning, our population of 108,891 in 1881 should have grown by natural increase to 125,221 in 1891, and to 144,007 in 1901 and to 165,000 in 1911. Deducting from this our present population of 93,722, as reported by the actual population in this Province in thirty years has been 71,278.

THE LOSS of population in the three past decades has certainly been very serious, and the actual loss of population in the worst of the years has been 15,848. But sometimes at the worst things take a turn for the better, as we sincerely hope may be the case here. Our people are really prosperous and have not by any means lost heart or hope with the loss of their numbers.

CONCRETE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS (Montreal Herald.) With only seven millions of us we were making a noise like nine. The gain of 1,700,000 at least makes all earlier gains look small. Toronto is keeping up as a very good second. But she will hardly catch up. Think of making the country that much bigger for the Borden Cabinet to govern. Saskatoon has mushroomed up from 113 to 12,000. And they claim up there they have only started to grow.

WINNIPEG, Vancouver, Ottawa and Hamilton have all caught and passed good old Quebec in the ten-year period. The seventy-two Ontario Conservative members will be bothered a good deal to figure out how the five members Ontario must lose on the redistribution will be drawn from among the fourteen Liberals.

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THE "SETTING" process. E weather, some outside as the form of artificial heat. The best way to get artificial heat is to warm tents before mixing. ens the time that it takes crete to "set" and length necessary to bring it to point. Bear in mind the water used, the quicker "sets." Therefore it is use as little water as possible mixing during cold weather.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL

POTATOES AND TOBACCO

Practical Pointers from Experiments on Prince Edward Island.

Your correspondent had the pleasure recently, of visiting the well-equipped potato farm of Dr. Andrew and Professor James McPhail, at Orwell, P. E. Island, and, while their guests for a part of two days, took some notes of their experiments in the culture of the potato, and also of another experiment in the culture of tobacco, which they have carried on this year for the first time.

to other plants that will suit existing conditions on their farm. The Messrs. McPhail now seem satisfied that the scab is caused by the mite and oyster shells which were used on their land for fertilizers many years ago. Any treatment they have given the seed has had no effect in lessening the evil.

PROPER PLOWING

Important Factor in Production of Bountiful Crops.

Plowing is one of the most important farm operations, but a large number of farmers do not seem to recognize the fact. This autumn is the season when the greater portion of the plowing is done, and at the present time thousands of wheat and men are employed in turning the furrows of the fertile soil which is to produce the next year's crop.

tain the population of Prince Edward Island in 1877, 1887, 1897, 1907, and 1911. The population in 1877 was 48,848 and 6,837 more, according to the census—a total of 55,685 in ten years.

UNTIL a few years ago, although concrete had already been generally adopted throughout the country by contractors and farmers for almost all structural work, it was the practice to stop all work on this form of construction as soon as the cold weather set in.

With a few simple precautions it has been found that concrete can be used, not only in freezing weather, but when the thermometer has been actually below zero.

Some Hils tobacco has been grown here for a number of years by a few people for home use, but it has remained for the Messrs. McPhail to illustrate that it can be profitably grown as a commercial crop.

HEATING WATER. A simple and easily-made vessel for heating water is shown in the accompanying drawing. (See Fig. 1.) A coil is made of one-inch pipe with the ends fastened in the barrel and made water-tight.

PROTECTING CONCRETE IN POSITION. After the concrete has been placed in "forms" it should be protected so as to keep the heat in as long as possible. This is done by covering the concrete in this structure with insulating material.

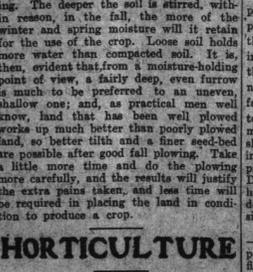
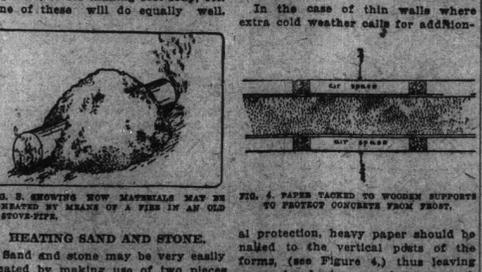
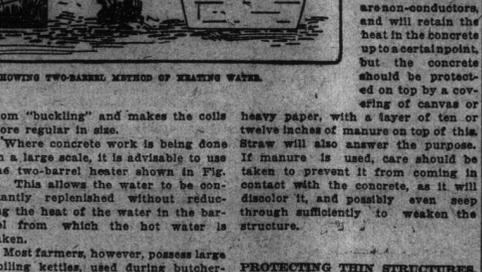
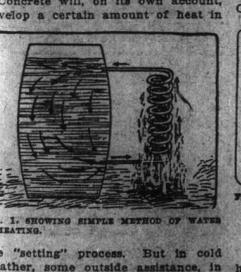
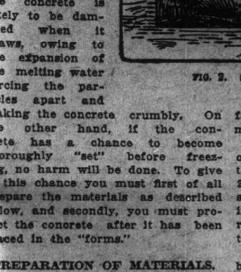
PREPARATION OF MATERIALS. Concrete will, on its own account, develop a certain amount of heat in the "setting" process. But in cold weather, some outside assistance, in the form of artificial heat, is necessary.

TEMPERATURE REQUIRED. Materials should not be heated to too high a temperature. A good way to judge the proper amount of heat is to make them just hot enough to be comfortable to touch.

PROTECTING THIN STRUCTURES. In the case of thin walls where extra cold weather calls for additional protection, heavy paper should be nailed to the vertical parts of the forms.

HEATING SAND AND STONE. Sand and stone may be very easily heated by making use of two pieces of stove pipe, one piece for the sand and the other for the stone.

HORTICULTURE HINTS FOR NOVEMBER. Seasonable Suggestions on Work with Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables.



ABE MARTIN. A cartoon illustration of a man in a hat and coat, looking thoughtful.

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DAIRY

CREAM CHEESE

New Bulletin Issued by Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The process of manufacturing this particular variety of cream cheese is inexpensive and simple, and the cheese is so profitable that farmers should encourage their wives and daughters to follow these instructions, so as to be able to furnish their tables with a good wholesome and nutritious article of diet.

THE TURF. Moncton Race. Moncton, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Horse races were held on the Moncton speedway Saturday afternoon, with the following results:

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REQUIREMENTS.

STARTER—A little fresh buttermilk or clean sour skim-milk, will make a good starter.

REQUIREMENTS for ten cheese. One gallon cream (15 per cent. butter-fat). One tablespoonful of starter or buttermilk. Twenty drops of rennet extract, or equivalent in tablets.

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PROCESS OF MAKING.

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PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY Canada's Advantages in Manufacturing as Compared With the United States --Some Suggestive Figures.

Table with 2 columns: Country/Province and Production/Value. Includes entries for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Total.

ASK FOR NEWSON'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR. Advertisement for underwear featuring a cartoon character.





# PARADE FOR GHOSTLY GUILTY

## Rev. Mr. Richeson Now in Boston Jail Charged With Killing Fiancee

### Pastor Said to Have Bought Cyanide of Potassium, and Girl Died of the Same Poison—Dined With Sweetheart the Same Day She Drank the Fatal Dose—Mother of Victim Thinks the Right Man is Caught, and Tells of Her Daughter's Engagement to Him.

Boston, Oct. 20.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, pastor of a Baptist church in Cambridge, was arrested a little before 8 o'clock, as a result of police investigation of the death, by poisoning, of Miss Avis Linnell, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music. The arrest was made at the home of Moses E. Edmonds, father of the clergyman's fiancee in Brookline.

Mr. Richeson went to the Edmonds home last Sunday night almost immediately after he had been informed of the sudden death of Avis Linnell, who, it was said, had been for some time his fiancee. Reports conflict as to whether a formal engagement between the minister and Miss Linnell was ever announced, but Miss Linnell had worn a diamond ring, which the pastor gave her, and friends claimed the man had often introduced her as his future wife.

From Sunday night until yesterday afternoon, the minister denied himself to all callers, and to every plea for a statement as to his relations with Miss Linnell, and never once appeared outside the Edmonds home. Friends of the pastor were earnestly at work, begging press and public not to form a hard judgment as in their belief the minister would eventually clear himself of every suspicion.

The police of Boston last night discovered clues which led them to take summary action and he was arrested.

The minister stopped an instant on the threshold of the mansion to adjust his black fedora hat, then calmly he walked down the path to the street. Deputy Superintendent Police Wm. J. Duggan, who was with him, arrested him on information furnished by the police that the minister had bought a quantity of cyanide of potassium at a drug store in Newton Centre on Oct. 19.

Charged With Murder.

A warrant charging Richeson with first degree murder, was issued by Municipal Court Judge Murray shortly before 11:30 a.m. It was arranged to bring the minister into court, without delay, and continue his case until October 31.

After arriving at headquarters, Deputy Superintendent Watta, revealed the information on which the arrest was made. He received word, he said, last evening from the State Department, through the Hon. J. P. Hays, a lawyer of Newton, that William Hahn, a druggist of Newton Centre, had sold cyanide of potassium to the minister, whom he knew well on the night of October 19.

Richeson Unmoved.

The setting of Oct. 31 as the date for the trial, was announced by Richeson in the municipal court developed a conviction in the fact that the day is that on which he was to have been married.

But neither the announcement of the date of the trial, nor the fact that he was either with his arrest or court appearance seemed to disturb the prisoner to any great extent. Even when faced by the man who had more to do, probably, than any other person with his arrest, William Hahn, the Newton druggist who declared that Richeson purchased a quantity of cyanide of potassium from his weak age Tuesday, the minister was unperturbed, apparently.

Dined With Richeson the Day of Her Death.

Chief of Police Dugan says he has conclusive proof that the girl left the Y. W. C. A. building on Warrenton street on the day of her death at 2 o'clock to have dinner at Richeson's box, returned to the house about 8 o'clock that same night.

About an hour later the girl was found dead. Dugan says that the Thursday before the day girl was murdered, he received a call to the telephone. On returning her roommate and other girl friends she told them that she had been invited out to dine Saturday with "him."

Froached Sermon on "Sudden Deaths."

Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson ate dinner last Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Riley, 22 Oxford street, Somerville, but he was so ill that according to Mrs. Riley, who talked freely last evening, he took less than half a dozen mouthfuls.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley have perhaps an intimate acquaintance with Rev. Mr. Richeson as they got his congregation, having been members of the Cambridge church of which he is pastor for the past 22 years.

They have entertained him quite frequently at their home during his pastorate and neither would believe but what he has been the unfortunate victim of publicity in connection with the death of Avis Linnell.

"Rev. Mr. Richeson came to our house 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon," said Mrs. Riley, "in company with Mr. Riley. Mr. Richeson went into the parlor, and found him a few minutes later lying on the couch. I saw that he was very pale, and I asked him if he was ill."

"He said that he had received news of the death of a very dear friend. I asked him if I could get him something to relieve him. He asked me if I had any champagne in the house. I replied that I had none, but that perhaps the smelling salts might help him. He agreed and I got them for him."

Richeson was not served until 2:30 and he died shortly thereafter. The poor man seemed to be suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Before he left the house that afternoon he spoke further of the death of his "dear friend," whom I understood to be Miss Linnell. He said that he had received word by telephone that she had died in convulsions and that he had been advised if he was with her on the previous Saturday afternoon. He said that he was pleased the clergyman had given her a wedding ring.

"I said to him, 'I suppose that you will have to go to Hyannis and officiate at the funeral.' He replied that he would not have to go, but that he supposed the people would expect him."

"At the service in the church that evening during his sermon he again alluded to the girl's death. At the time he was speaking on the suddenness with which death comes to the young, the minister and the old and referred to the fact that a friend of his, a very beautiful girl, had just been taken away by death."

Minister the Man, Says Mrs. Linnell.

Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 20.—"Thank God, I believe no mistake has been made," it was with this exclamation that Mrs. Edgar Linnell, mother of the little Miss Linnell, who died Sunday, Oct. 19, at the home of Rev. Mr. Richeson, was arrested for the murder of her daughter.

In seeming extension of the alleged act of the former Hyannis pastor, however, Mrs. Linnell later voiced the fact that Mr. Richeson was not accountable.

"He must have been out of his mind," Mrs. Linnell said, when she recovered from the temporary blackout returned after her reception of the news of the arrest. Then between sobs and occasional interjections by her daughter, Mrs. Vida McLean, of Brookline, who had been a certain peculiarity of Dr. Richeson which she noticed while he was a caller of her home during the time he held the pastorate of the Baptist church here.

"Mr. Richeson, whom I loved as a son, even before he became formally engaged to Avis, worried us often by attacks which he had at our house," she said. "Although they did not appear to be serious, they left him in a highly nervous state, and he was often forced to leave the table because of them. He worried about this trouble and broke through his engagement with Avis, giving up his physical condition as the cause. Their engagement, however, was renewed, and Avis, I firmly believe, was engaged to him when she died."

Story of Their Courtship.

Between Mrs. Linnell and Mrs. McLean, the story of the acquaintance of Avis Linnell and the young pastor was told. Mrs. Linnell, who is a singer in the Baptist church choir, when Mrs. Richeson assumed the pastorate there four years ago. She was only fifteen years old then. The new minister showed marked attention to the child and within a few months was calling to the Linnell home.

"At first I objected," said Mrs. Linnell, "but only because I thought Avis was too young to like Mr. Richeson, and thought him an admirable man, and finally consented when Avis told me that he loved her and that they were engaged. The wedding was set for last October, but Mr. Richeson's health broke down, and he was unable to attend. He became engaged to Avis again but they did not ever set a date after the first, I believe."

The talk led around to the visit to Boston last week of Mrs. Linnell, when she saw Avis for some hours, and also met Mr. Richeson. "My little girl seemed in the best of spirits and appeared happy in her relation with Mr. Richeson," Mrs. Linnell added. "The minister told me at that time that reports that he was engaged to Miss Violet Edmonds of Brookline were untrue."

"So gay and light hearted did Avis appear that day that one would think the child had not a care in the world," said her mother. "Her music lessons were delightful to her and everything was pleasant. Not a word or sign did she give to indicate her condition."

Girl With Minister the Day Before Her Death.

Hyannis, Oct. 20.—Miss Avis Linnell and Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson were seen together in the South Station, Boston, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 19, the day before her tragic death, by George Baker, a bricklayer on the Hyannis branch freight, according to his statement tonight. He said all this rest for the other posters, it is doubtful if he will be sent into the box in the next game, although I expect him to be, because he is such a good fall pitcher.

Mr. Baker explains that on Friday afternoon he had gone to the South Station, previous to beginning work on the freight train to Hyannis, and was watching those who took the 4:38 express to Hyannis and Provincetown, to see whom he knew among them.

"It was this train that Mrs. Linnell and the mother of Avis, took to Hyannis and the

girl accompanied her to the train. Then, Mr. Baker says, she came from the platform to the train and there met Rev. Mr. Richeson, and the two left the station together by the main entrance.

Mr. Baker knew both of them well, the girl from babyhood. Rev. Mr. Richeson during his pastorate at Hyannis, and he says that he made no mistake. He was surprised, he says, to see them together, and he is sure that whatever was between them was not a love affair. He said that he had left the Hyannis church because of trouble and that the engagement was broken, and for that very reason he objected to the marriage.

He did not, however, give the incident any more thought until the news of the girl's death and the connection of her name with that of Rev. Mr. Richeson.

Mr. Baker says that he is sure that the girl had the reputation here of being eccentric; that he would walk the streets, his hands behind his back and his head hanging down, saying no word to anyone. He thought that Miss Linnell appeared Friday evening as usual, in good health and happy.

Richeson Breaks Down.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Watched every second by man who pace constantly to and fro in front of his cell, the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge, who was arrested early Friday morning in the home of Moses Grant Edmonds, a Boston druggist, charged with the murder of Miss Avis Linnell, a nineteen-year-old student at the New England Conservatory of Music, whom it is alleged that he discarded that he might marry Miss Violet Edmonds, a physical and mental wreck in the Charles street jail tonight.

Old and smiling when he faced William Hahn, a Newton Centre druggist, who declared in his presence that of John H. Dugan, chief of detectives, this morning that he sold enough cyanide of potassium to kill ten persons to the preacher on the evening of October 19, Mr. Richeson collapsed when the cell door swung open and sat on the rough wooden bench, with his face buried in his hands.

Mr. Hahn's statement of what transpired when he says he sold the poison, according to W. J. Watta, deputy superintendent of police, "one of the most remarkable pieces of evidence ever produced in a criminal case."

"When he bought the cyanide from Mr. Hahn, Mr. Richeson said: 'I've got a dog at home; she's whining around the house and making a disturbance and I want to have some of her misery.' She's going to put her out of my mind and put her out of the way."

Mr. Richeson is being held without bail until October 31, the date on which he will be arraigned on a charge of first degree murder. The rest of the \$810,135 worth of property left by him was to be held in trust by Moses Grant Edmonds, the father of Violet Edmonds, and Herbert E. Valentine, who are named as trustees. The beneficiaries of this amount are Messrs. Grant Edmonds, Mrs. Edmonds, Violet and Rose Edmonds.

Mr. Richeson received a salary of \$88 per month and he was living in a single room. It became known today that Mr. Richeson has been financially embarrassed for some time. In the Harvard Trust Company, at Cambridge, he has a balance of \$28 and cannot draw this, it is said, because of a note for \$100 he gave to a fellow minister, which the latter asked that he protect with his bank deposit.

Mr. Edmonds, father of Mr. Richeson's fiancee, while at police headquarters today admitted that today his wife sent out personal notes recalling the 700 invitations to the wedding of his daughter and Mr. Richeson on Oct. 31.

Girl Protests His Innocence.

"He did not kill Miss Linnell. He could not have done it. It is all a horrible mistake," she cried to her mother, and then she sobbed while Mrs. Edmonds held her and pleaded with her to be calm.

"God will see that justice is done, my daughter," her mother told her. "We will have to wait a while, but we will get the truth out of this."

The evidence that the police are merely piling up against Mr. Richeson is being kept from the sorrowing girl. Chief Parker, veteran of thousands of criminal cases, said today that certain moral, biblical crime he has ever been called upon to solve.

"It makes me shudder," he said, "when I think of the familiarity of the man who gave an innocent girl a quantity of potassium, the most deadly of poisons, and told her to take it that she might be relieved of a condition that was causing her the deepest anguish."

Queens-Sunbury Election Recount Adjourned Again.

Judge Wilson to Render Decision Thursday on Question of Jurisdiction and Other Points.

Fredericton, Oct. 20.—(Special)—Argument in the Sunbury-Queens recount proceedings was completed this afternoon. Hon. Wm. Pugsley concluding with a reply to the points made by counsel for the Conservative candidate. Judge Wilson adjourned proceedings until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when he will give his decision on the argument of Col. McLean's counsel and the candidates returned to St. John this evening.

At this morning's session Hon. Dr. Pugsley, on behalf of Col. McLean, asked for permission to read the affidavits having to do with the conduct of certain agents during the election. On being requested by the court to state the object of the affidavits, Hon. Dr. Pugsley said that it was proposed to show that certain agents of Luther B. Smith, the Conservative candidate, had made an arrangement to pay election for their votes or to conditionally to read the affidavits and to be placed on the ballot paper opposite certain letters of Mr. Smith's name and that they should receive their pay after voting.

It could also be shown that Mr. Smith's agents were in the poll at the same time the ballots were counted and being provided with a book containing presumably a typewritten list of those with whom they had made such an arrangement.

His honor decided that the affidavits would not be in order at the present stage of the proceedings.

"My goodness!" she says, with a pretty scowl, "I think a girl would feel dreadfully foolish if she proposed to a man. I should think so, too," replied the different youth.

"But then I suppose there are some girls who are just simply compelled to do the proposing," she sighs.

"After an hour's consideration of the remark he realized what she really meant."

—Woman's World.

Every Woman Who Has Ever Worn A Priestley's Gown or Skirt knows what thorough satisfaction she had out of every yard of Priestley's Gown or Skirt. Whether it was a soft, delicately tinted silk and Wool cloth for house or evening wear—a fine Tulle or Coating Serge—Priestley's Gown or Skirt—the service was equally satisfactory.

Ask your dealer to show you the new weaves and colors in Priestley's Gown, Suit and Skirt fabrics.

Priestley's Limited, 215-217, St. John Street, St. John, N. B.

MISS AVIS LINNELL

MISS VIOLET EDMONDS

REV. CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON

very careful? He then took the package and went out of the store."

Captain Dugan then turned to Mr. Richeson and said:

"You have heard what Mr. Hahn has said. I want you that whatever you say may be used against you. Do you care to make any statement?"

Mr. Richeson after hesitating a moment replied: "No; won't say anything at all."

"We lack only one link in this case," said Chief Dugan. "That is the actual delivery of the cyanide of potassium to Miss Linnell. We have not yet been able to find out the history of the package, but I am positive that she met Mr. Richeson between 2 and 5 o'clock that afternoon."

Money rather than love, the police will allege when Mr. Richeson is placed on trial. This woman, who he wooed and won Miss Edmonds. Under the will of her grandfather, the late George D. Edmonds, the death of her father she will receive three-eighths of the annual income from the \$765,135 worth of property left by her father's estate.

Under this will, which was probated in 1904, the outside of the family of Edmonds, each year numerous parties coming here from many distant places and this season has been no exception to the rule. In fact according to official returns issued this year, more non-resident visitors, the American huntsmen are in the majority, while not a few Englishmen have been known to cross the ocean in order to take a ramble through our hunting fabled woods. In speaking of visitors, it is also interesting to note that there is at present in New Brunswick on a hunting expedition an Italian nobleman, who came all the way from his country for the express purpose of bagging some of the prize game.

Among those who have very optimistic views about the success of this season is Joseph H. Noble, the official scorer of game licenses. In speaking to a reporter for the Telegraph yesterday Mr. Noble said that up to date he had issued some 400 licenses which was on about a par with last year.

Gerald Simiheld, of the firm of Simiheld & Ogden Smith, taxidermist, also gave his opinion yesterday that the present season had a most promising outlook. During the month of October, he said, the weather had been ideal and the sportsmen had been successful in getting some beautiful specimens. Speaking of moose heads, he said the record size captured up to date so far as is known has been secured by an American visitor while hunting in the North Shore. It had a spread of 64 1/2 inches and had 22 points. The average size of moose which was on about a par with last year.

Dr. P. Little, of Cambridge, while out on a professional call, shot a fine bull moose from his carriage weighing between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds and having a beautiful set of antlers.

J. Harold McMurray, of Fredericton, and W. H. Hill, of Clarkburg, West Virginia, arrived recently at Newcastle from a successful hunting trip with Guide W. Griffin, Jr., at McKim's Lake, on the Miramichi. Mr. McMurray shot a moose with antlers spreading fifty inches and was able to take his choice, as he saw thirty-eight moose before killing the one he selected.

Mr. Hill was also successful and killed a moose with antlers spreading fifty-four inches.

W. S. Fisher, of Sturges, Chicago, and George S. Fisher have returned from a hunting trip near Bar Harbor. They brought back two moose and a very large caribou head with thirty-three points on it. Fred James and Albert Connell were the guides for the party.

At Black River a few days ago Wallace Geo. Wood, Max Wasting and Wallace Waeling, of Gatham, got two moose in a hunt lasting a day and a half.

Another Boy With Gun Shoots A Little Child.

Moore's Mills Tot Taken to St. Stephen Hospital With Face Riddled by Buckshot.

St. Stephen, N. B., Oct. 20.—A shooting accident at Moore's Mills yesterday may have serious results. A little child of Hugh Rowley received in his face a charge of buckshot from a gun in the hands of an older boy, and may lose the use of one eye. He is now in the hospital.

# HUNTSMEN WELL Battered Bark at Portland Many Aboard Have Scurvy and Are Terribly Emaciated

Portland, Me., Oct. 12.—An the dimly months of hardships, during which he and his little band of followers which he suffered from hunger and thirst as the yacht Coronet was buffeted about by a leader of the Holy Ghost and U. S. Society of Shiloh, was brought to this city tonight in the custody of the county authorities.

His arrest was made on a writ in a civil suit brought by Mrs. Florence N. Wintaker, wife of one of the Holy Ghost and U. S. Society of Shiloh, who alleges that she is legally detained aboard the Kingdom formerly in the custody of the state and U. S. Society of Shiloh, which was accompanied by June, 1911, and since then the authorities have been awaiting the appearance of Sandford to state and justify his detention, which they might place him under arrest.

When Sandford was brought ashore from the Coronet, which swings at anchor off the quarantine station, a rescued and disabled craft, he was accompanied by his husband of the woman, at whose instance he was arrested, the Rev. A. A. Wintaker. The latter came ashore that he might assist in arranging bail for his leader.

Many Have Scurvy.

Tonight two men were brought ashore from the Coronet by health authorities and placed in a local hospital, both suffering with scurvy. Seven others, six men and one child, died of the same disease and were buried at sea during the past few days, according to statements made by members of the crew. Many others have had touches of scurvy.

The men taken to the hospital tonight were John Cunneen, a sailor, whose home is in Canada, and John Holley, a sailor, for seven years past a missionary to Africa. Both are in a serious condition.

Although the Coronet made port early in the day it was not until late in the night that any one other than the health officers were allowed to board her. Immediately the quarantine flag was lowered, Deputy Chief Arthur A. Erickson, of Cumberland county, who has been waiting for hours, clambered over the side and took Elijah Sandford into custody. He was later released on bail.

Capt. Everett, in command of several members of the crew of the Coronet came ashore after the quarantine was removed, the former to telephone to Chief Shiloh for a launch to take the charge of the yacht and relieve the worn out sailors.

Not a sail of her original suit of canvas was left whole and there was a foot of water in the cabin when the Coronet entered the harbor on September 27. On board were fifty-five people, including Rev. Sandford and his wife and five children. Besides the thirty-one survivors of the wreck of the barkentine Kingdom, there were twenty persons who were on the Coronet when she left Maine waters. The party included 12 children, ranging in age from four to sixteen years of age, and just nineteen half-baked men. Worn by the terrible hardships of months at sea.

Half starved and with faces emaciated, it was a ghastly looking company of seafarers which confronted the boarding party at quarantine. For seven days the men and women have been working incessantly at the pumps in reliefs of three watches, and this terrible labor in their weakened condition had reduced even the strongest men of the crew to mere skeletons, as compared with their former selves. While they worked at the pumps, men and women prayed incessantly for persons who were on the Coronet when she left Maine waters. The party included 12 children, ranging in age from four to sixteen years of age, and just nineteen half-baked men. Worn by the terrible hardships of months at sea.

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While it will be several weeks yet before the hunting season in this province will come to a close and as a result predictions at this date may be considered a little premature, still there is every prospect that if the record of captures made up to date is maintained until the end, New Brunswick will see by far its most successful season. Perhaps never before in the history of the province has the moose, which is considered as the king prize, been so plentiful. In fact scarcely a huntman who has gone into the woods this season in search of this particular game has come away disappointed. An interesting feature, too, is the large number which have been shot in the open. At short distances from private residences as well as in close proximity to railway stations some very beautiful specimens have met their fate. Deer, while not so plentiful as moose, are nevertheless up to the average, and some very fine captures have been reported.

The legislation forbidding the sale of ptarmigan has had the effect of putting an end to the onslaught of these birds for mercenary purposes with the result that the woods are now fairly well stocked. To use one captured right in the heart of the city was the privilege of several citizens yesterday. Woodcock and wild duck are said to be very plentiful and some large bags have been secured.

More Non-residents.

As an attractive hunting centre the New Brunswick woods have a very wide reputation, each year numerous parties coming here from many distant places and this season has been no exception to the rule. In fact according to official returns issued this year, more non-resident visitors, the American huntsmen are in the majority, while not a few Englishmen have been known to cross the ocean in order to take a ramble through our hunting fabled woods. In speaking of visitors, it is also interesting to note that there is at present in New Brunswick on a hunting expedition an Italian nobleman, who came all the way from his country for the express purpose of bagging some of the prize game.

Among those who have very optimistic views about the success of this season is Joseph H. Noble, the official scorer of game licenses. In speaking to a reporter for the Telegraph yesterday Mr. Noble said that up to date he had issued some 400 licenses which was on about a par with last year.

Gerald Simiheld, of the firm of Simiheld & Ogden Smith, taxidermist, also gave his opinion yesterday that the present season had a most promising outlook. During the month of October, he said, the weather had been ideal and the sportsmen had been successful in getting some beautiful specimens. Speaking of moose heads, he said the record size captured up to date so far as is known has been secured by an American visitor while hunting in the North Shore. It had a spread of 64 1/2 inches and had 22 points. The average size of moose which was on about a par with last year.

Dr. P. Little, of Cambridge, while out on a professional call, shot a fine bull moose from his carriage weighing between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds and having a beautiful set of antlers.

J. Harold McMurray, of Fredericton, and W. H. Hill, of Clarkburg, West Virginia, arrived recently at Newcastle from a successful hunting trip with Guide W. Griffin, Jr., at McKim's Lake, on the Miramichi. Mr. McMurray shot a moose with antlers spreading fifty inches and was able to take his choice, as he saw thirty-eight moose before killing the one he selected.

Mr. Hill was also successful and killed a moose with antlers spreading fifty-four inches.

W. S. Fisher, of Sturges, Chicago, and George S. Fisher have returned from a hunting trip near Bar Harbor. They brought back two moose and a very large caribou head with thirty-three points on it. Fred James and Albert Connell were the guides for the party.

At Black River a few days ago Wallace Geo. Wood, Max Wasting and Wallace Waeling, of Gatham, got two moose in a hunt lasting a day and a half.

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FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—Good farm, more, Kings County, N. B. 180 acres, about two-thirds timber; 100 acres, mostly cleared, 1800 room house; barn and in good repair. Convenient to office and railway. For terms, F. A. Schofield, Avonmore, N. B.

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Slow Progress in Havelock Bombing

Sackville Man Learns of Brother and Wife's Tragic

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 23.—Gass today received a telegram the death of his brother and Mrs. James Gass in an accident yesterday in Sheffield, leaving a son and daughter. Mr. Gass is a resident of Sackville, N. B. His wife, Mrs. James Gass, and daughter, Mrs. S. S. Gass, and son, Mr. Gass, were with them at the time of the accident. The accident occurred at Sheffield, N. B., and the bodies of the deceased were recovered from the wreckage of the train. The cause of the accident is still under investigation.

Maine Lumber Magnate Dead.

Portland, Me., Oct. 22.—William M. Brown, one of the largest lumber land owners and pulp manufacturers in New England, died at his home here today. He was president of the Berlin Mills Company and Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company of Berlin (N. H.). He was ninety years old.

Hewson's Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear

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