

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIV.

ST JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

NO. 14

## CONDITIONS GROW WORSE IN RUSSIA

### Bloody Affrays Continue Throughout the Empire

#### Martial Law Proclaimed in Odessa, and Hundreds Slain by Cossacks--Jew-Baiting Continues Aided by the Police--Young Student Leader of the Revolutionary Forces.

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Odessa says that martial law was declared there this afternoon. The whole garrison has turned out and now occupies the city. Police control also has been re-established. All citizens are forbidden to leave their houses after 9 o'clock in the evening, at which hour all lights must be out. Maxim guns have been placed in positions commanding a hundred streets. Under these conditions, the despatch says, a repetition of the fearful scenes is practically impossible. The peace loving people are overjoyed at the prospect of witnessing the restoration of order and the comparative security of life and property. The military has now adopted drastic measures to force the disorderly mob to return to their homes.

#### Rain More Effective Than Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—A drenching downpour today was a more effective means of preventing a renewal of the demonstrations than the police and military patrols. The crowds had no desire to appear in the streets in the torments of rain. The police, having arrested three members of the strike committee, the committee sent a despatch to Count Witte, upon whose request General Trepoff ordered their release.

It is now definitely established that the whole student movement is practically controlled by a student organization which belongs to the Social Democratic party. Much of the work will be directed from the headquarters at Berlin and Geneva. The organization includes students throughout Russia and they are acting in harmony with the leader in St. Petersburg, who has displayed remarkable genius as an organizer and director. He is a young man of 23 and an exceedingly clever student. His special aptitude is mathematics, having acted as tutor for many pupils older than himself who were candidates for admittance to the polytechnic and technical institutes and is a fine but cool-headed speaker of much personal magnetism. The comrades were students and the student leader devoted to him and rely implicitly on his judgment.

Amnesty is expected to be proclaimed tonight. It is understood, however, that it will exempt certain classes of political prisoners whose liberation it is considered would threaten public and individual safety. It is estimated that the amnesty will affect 15,000 persons who are shut up in jails, prisons and fortresses in European Russia and other thousands in the penal colonies of Siberia. Besides, it will permit the return of countless others who are banished from their homes and compelled to live in specified localities.

## SCHOONER BOUND TO ST. JOHN WRECKED

### The Ruth Robinson Ashore in Salem Harbor, and Leaking With Keel Damaged.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 2.—The three masted schooner, *Ruth Robinson*, Captain Beck, went ashore early today on Half Mile Rock, Salem harbor, and was still fast this afternoon. The *Ruth Robinson* is bound for St. John (N. B.), light, from Boston. She put into this port last night and early this morning started for St. John. She struck the rock and her keel was badly damaged, while she sprang a leak. The crew remained on the vessel and made every effort to float her, but without success.

The *Ruth Robinson* is owned in Boston, and tugs are expected to arrive tonight from that city.

The *Ruth Robinson* registers 432 tons net and was built at Portland (Conn.), in 1874. She carries a crew of six.

#### Well Known Halifax Man Dead.

Halifax, Nov. 2.—(Special)—Auntie S. Hunt, for thirty years accountant of the Nova Scotia Hospital, died this evening. He had not been well all summer, but during the last three months has been confined to his room.

Mr. Hunt was a son of Rev. A. S. Hunt, at one time superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. J. Johnstone Hunt, Halifax, and Dr. Lewis G. Hunt, London, are brothers, and Mrs. A. C. Chase and Mrs. Savary are sisters.

#### Halifax Conservatives Wake Up.

Halifax, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Halifax County Conservative Club was held tonight. W. B. A. Ritchie was appointed president and a strong executive was named. The club has obtained new quarters and it is proposed to have frequent meetings during the winter of a social as well as a political character.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—(Special)—There was a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon when there was present Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Patterson and Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

It was decided that the tariff commission will resume work at Montreal on the 7th and 8th of the present month. Sitings will be held in the board of trade rooms. The ministers will require to return to Ottawa on the 15th inst., the day's meeting.

#### Warsaw Head Warsaw Parades.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—The restaurants were closed at noon today and traffic was stopped. Despite the governor's proclamation, immense patriotic processions gathered in various parts of the city during the afternoon and paraded the streets, headed by Catholic priests carrying crosses and church and national flags. The processions converged towards the monument of the Polish poet, Mickiewicz, where patriotic speeches aroused enthusiasm.

The courts and government offices here are closed. The Social Democrats this evening issued a proclamation calling for a revolution. Polish flags were displayed from many balconies and a mass meeting of all political parties assembled at Philharmonic Hall to discuss the situation, while the immense crowds surrounding the building sang patriotic songs until they were hoarse. A deputa-tion of prominent citizens visited the governor-general to protest against yesterday's massacre in front of the City Hall, beseeching him to withdraw the military in order to avoid bloodshed. The governor promised that the soldiers would not be permitted to use their arms unless attacked.

The strike committee of the Victoria railroad has received a telegram from St. Petersburg saying: "The first victory has been gained."

#### A Reign of Terror.

Rostoff-on-Don, Russia, Nov. 2.—The whole town today is in hands of riotous mob who are plundering by wholesale. Firing is frequent in the streets. Many persons have been killed or injured. The clergy left the churches in attempts to pacify the rioters but their efforts have been unavailing.

Minsk, Russia, Nov. 2.—Doctors of the Jewish hospitals worked all night on the wounded brought in from the railroad station where the troops fired volleys at the demonstrators killing many and wounding great numbers. All work is at a standstill. The shops are closed.

Orel, Russia, Nov. 2.—Anti-Jewish riots have broken out here. Jews have been killed and many people have been killed and injured.

Radon, Russia, Nov. 2.—The anti-government demonstrations yesterday ended in a widespread rioting. A mob wrecked the telegraph poles, burned government property, barricaded the streets and threw bombs at the troops. The latter fired volleys at the rioters.

#### TESTING ARCTIC CURRENTS WITH FLOATING BARRELS

#### Two of Fifty Thrown Overboard Heard From After Many Years.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia last night, the president, Henry G. Bryant, the explorer, made the announcement that two of the Bryant-Melville cases which were sent adrift several years ago by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, that valuable data concerning the speed and direction of Arctic currents might be obtained by setting adrift specially constructed cases in the Arctic ocean. The society took up the suggestion and Admiral Melville and Mr. Bryant had fifty cases constructed, which were thrown overboard by U. S. revenue cutters and sailing ships. Each case was numbered and contained a message in four languages, requesting the finder to notify the Philadelphia Society.

Mr. Bryant announced that he had heard from two of the cases. The first was thrown overboard by the revenue cutter *Beard* on August 21, 1891, about eighty-five miles northwest of Wrangell Island, and was recovered by Captain A. G. Christianesen on August 17, 1902, near the mouth of Kolyching on the coast of Siberia. In the course of one year, less four days, it had travelled 330 miles to the southeast and was probably influenced by local currents.

The other case was placed on the ice floe northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, in lat. 71.03 N., and long. 154.30 W., by the steamer *Alexander*, on September 13, 1890. It was recovered one mile east of Cape Rauda, Uper, on the northern coast of Iceland June 1, 1903. Mr. Bryant said the position of the second case proved the existence of a current from Behring straits around Circumpole basin to the southwest and was probably influenced by local currents.

The king's birthday, to attend at the state dinner at Rideau Hall. If necessary the commission will return to Montreal on the 10th inst., to take additional evidence. The following week the commission will sit in Toronto. The intention of the commission is to prosecute the inquiry with all possible dispatch and the intention of the government is to go on with revision at the approaching session of parliament.

This information was given out after today's meeting.

## Scenes at Warsaw Station in St. Petersburg



Cossacks Guarding Warsaw Station, St. Petersburg.

## AMERICAN GAME BLOCKED AGAIN

### Newfoundland Cruiser Stops Fishermen from Shipping Crews

#### STEAMER HELD UP

Was Taking Eight Boat Loads of Islanders Outside the Three-Mile Limit to Transfer to Other Vessels, But Threat of Seizure Made Her Return to Port.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 2.—Another serious complication arose yesterday in the herring fishery situation at Bay of Islands when the steamer *Active*, carrying eight small boatloads of local fishermen, sailed with the intention of proceeding outside the three mile limit and there transfer the fishermen to American fishing vessels.

The colonial cruiser *Fiona* chased the *Active* and threatened her with seizure if she went beyond the three mile limit without clearance papers. The *Active* thereupon returned. The customs authorities refuse to grant clearance papers to the steamer except for a bona fide voyage. The Americans are indignant and threaten to appeal to Washington for a warship.

The British cruiser *Laetona* is patrolling the bay to prevent collisions between the rival fishermen.

#### Gloucester Owners Sore.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 2.—Up to a late hour tonight, the Gloucester vessel owners had received no advice regarding the American incident from the Bay of Islands. No ship have been taken here towards having an American warship sent to the fishing grounds.

Vessel owners who were seen tonight expressed the opinion that under Secretary Root's interpretation of the treaty of 1818 the Gloucester captains have a right to ship Newfoundland fishermen anywhere they like, and that they thought the United States should back up Secretary Root's ruling by the presence of an American warship, claiming that affairs are too one-sided at present, with the odds in favor of Newfoundland.

#### Much Interest in London.

London, Nov. 2.—More interest is being taken in London in the Newfoundland fisheries question since the matter was brought before the British government by the American ambassador, Mr. Reid. At the foreign office, it was said today that the government thinks the United States is mistaken as to some of the facts but the negotiations are proceeding in a friendly manner with every prospect of an early settlement. The Newfoundland government has been instructed to abide by the treaty of 1818, and has been informed that it has no right to prevent American fishermen from using the island ports.

## HALIFAX TEAMS TO PLAY FOOTBALL GAME AT HARVARD

### Dalhousie and Local Team Will Show Them How to Play English Rugby November 11.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2.—Arrangements were completed today for a game of English Rugby football at the Stadium here on Nov. 11 between Dalhousie University of Nova Scotia and a Halifax team.

If the game is received with favor by Harvard men, it is said that it may be introduced as a minor sport at the college.

## MUCH TYPHOID AT FREDERICTON

### Fifteen Cases Are Now Being Treated at the Victoria Hospital

#### ILLEGAL STAMP SELLING

Post Office Inspector Colter Investigating County Postmasters Paying Their Bills With Postage and Thus Increasing Receipts of Their Office--Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 2.—(Special)—There are at the present time fifteen cases of typhoid fever under treatment in Victoria Hospital, the majority being from points outside the city. The list includes one student from the Normal School.

Dr. Dow Coburn of Canterbury is quite ill at his mother's home, here, from an attack of pneumonia.

J. A. Winslow, S. Dow Simmons, Norman Tennant, James Tibbitts and Charles H. Allen, leave tomorrow on a week's hunting trip to Little River.

Col. Clarke and Major Crawford, imperial army officers and veterans of the Boer war, returned today from a short hunting trip to the Miramichi woods. They report conditions unfavorable for big game hunting at present and they failed to secure any.

Post Office Inspector Colter was in town yesterday on some interesting business in connection with the department. It appears that some merchants have been in the habit of taking stamps in payment of bills of goods, and selling the stamps to others for cash. This practice, it is alleged, has been carried on to a large extent. The stamps come largely from country stores, very many of whom are general dealers, who make a practice of putting the stamps they sell and at the same time sell the receipts of their offices.

But the post office department does not permit any other than licensed vendors to sell stamps, and therefore all who are not licensed and sell the stamps thus obtained through trade are violating the law. The business has been carried on to the extent of some thousands of dollars, and the extent of the business of the Post Office post office has been affected. The revenue of the office, from the legal sale of stamps, should be thousands of dollars more.

#### May Change School Law.

It is altogether probable that at the next session of the legislature some changes will be proposed in the school law of New Brunswick. As the law now reads, one school district can hook a consolidation, a union or a reorganization. It is understood the board of education will apply to have the law changed so that it can say whether a consolidation will go through without the ratepayers taking a vote. It is also the idea to have the law relating to vacation of scholars changed so as to throw the responsibility upon the trustee or parent, and not upon the teacher. Dr. J. R. Inch says that the various boards of health should have authority to have children vaccinated at a certain age.

At a meeting between the surveyor-general and lumber sawyers yesterday the sawyers were warned against underselling. It is alleged that certain lumber operators owning and have claimed that they cut a larger percentage off their land and a smaller percentage off the crown lands than was really the case.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John T. Gibson took place at Maryville this afternoon, and was one of the largest ever seen in that town. All business was suspended as a mark of respect to the deceased. Hundreds followed the remains to their last resting place. An impressive service was conducted at the house by Rev. W. B. Brewer. The chief mourners were Alex. Gibson, sr., Alex. Gibson, jr., James Gibson, Dr. A. P. Crockett, Prof. Chas. L. Chisholm, Chas. H. Hatt, John R. McCannell, Frank M. Merritt, A. G. Robinson, and Master John T. Chisholm. The pall bearers were Thomas Lakey, E. A. Tapley, Alfred Rowley, G. W. Foster, George Cochrane, and Richard Staples. Many beautiful floral offerings attested the esteem in which the deceased was held.

(A case that drew two hundred and (closed on page 7, seventh column.)

## OBJECT LESSON FOR COLONIES

### London Times Hopes Presence of Prince Louis's Squadron Will Bear Fruit

#### A HINT TO CANADA

Thanks to the "object-lesson" fleet of the British and French navies, it is hoped that the colonies will be taught a lesson in the value of the old naval tradition, it cannot survive the entire cordials which now unite the English and French navies.

"The visit cannot fail to quicken on both sides the sentiment which binds the empire together. The assurance given by Prince Louis of Battenberg regarding the capabilities and strategic position of the fleet, derives added force, not otherwise attainable, by the actual presence of a powerful squadron which quickens the imagination and renders it easier to conceive the sea power which guards Canada, no less than it does the mother country."

Such visits are to be regularly repeated during the portion of the year which the former permanent squadron is to spend in the northern part of North America and the West Indies station.

#### ANOTHER MOVE TO BLOCK RAISE IN ARCANUM RATES

### Attorney General of Massachusetts Asked to Bring Suit to Restrict Supreme Court's Action.

Boston, Nov. 2.—Attorney General Parker of Massachusetts has been asked to petition the supreme court for an injunction restraining the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum from enforcing the assessment rates adopted at the convention held at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in August.

Those who are acting in the matter include residents of New York, Detroit, Paterson (N. J.), and Providence (R. I.), as well as several Massachusetts members. Their request was transmitted to the attorney general by Insurance Commissioner Cutting.

Attorney General Parker said today: "The matter is before the attorney general's department, but no decision has as yet been reached. The papers are being given careful consideration and it cannot be stated at this time how long this will take. The work is being done as expeditiously as possible because of the importance of the case."

The question was brought before the Massachusetts office because the Royal Arcanum was organized in this state in 1877, a charter having been granted on November 8 of that year. The petitioning members entered at the session of the supreme council in sleeping the new rates was unreasonable, unnecessary, inequitable, unjust and illegal and for these reasons imperative and void. They further submitted that never, expressly or impliedly, had they assented to the change in the by-laws adopted at the Atlantic City convention, and that the passage of these laws was beyond the power of the supreme council and for this reason not binding.

#### Japs Release Seized Steamers.

Tokio, Nov. 2.—The American steamers *Barrioua* and *Centennial*, the German steamers *Kowloon*, *Hans Wagner* and *M. Shirui*, and the Norwegian steamer *Arcturion*, which were seized at various times by the Japanese, have been released.

## TWO ARRESTS IN SUIT CASE TRAGEDY

### New York Police Capture Two Men and One Confesses

#### Louis Crawford, Alias Albert H. Emory, and Wm. Howard in the Toils--Latter Confesses They Took the Body of Susan Geary from Tremont Street House and Threw the Portions Into Winthrop Harbor.

New York, Nov. 2.—Two men are under arrest at police headquarters in this city charged with homicide in connection with the dress suit case mystery in Boston.

One of the men, William Howard, is said to have confessed that he and his fellow prisoner, Louis Crawford alias Albert H. Emory, were the ones who took the body from a hospital on Tremont street, Boston, and threw the dismembered portions which were concealed in the dress suit cases and a hand attached into Winthrop harbor. Howard denies that he knows anything about cutting up of the body, while Crawford refuses to say a word. Chief Inspector Watts, of Boston, is on his way here with witnesses who say they saw the men throw the body from a ferryboat.

#### The Confession.

In the arrest of two men here today the police declare that the solution of the dress suit case mystery will be reached and that the person primarily responsible for the death of Susan Geary, the chorus girl of the "Shepherd" King company, soon will be in the toils. William Howard, who has an alias of Hunt, is 38 years old. He says he is an engineer by occupation and lived, since he came here, in a furnished room house in East Fourteenth street. Albert H. Emory, alias Crawford, is a theatrical agent. Howard, as soon as he was placed under arrest, the police say, freely told the complete story of the disposition of the body, but absolutely denies that he knows who performed the criminal operation upon the chorus girl which brought about her death, or who dismembered the body. He was hired to help Crawford, he swears, to dispose of the body, and that is all he

had to do with the case, although he admits that he knew the girl had died under suspicious circumstances and that her body had been cut up.

According to the prisoner's sworn statement, as related by the police, he has known Crawford for more than three years. Crawford has been employed at various times by patent medicine concerns throughout the United States, but for some time past has been engaged in managing what the police say is a lying in hospital conducted by his mother-in-law, Dr. Jane Bishop, at 178 A Tremont street, Boston.

On the morning of Sept. 19 last, two days before the dismembered body of Susan Geary was found, Howard called at Dr. Bishop's to see Crawford. Howard said he needed money badly at the time and when Crawford suggested that he was in a position to get him a good fee he quickly jumped at the chance.

"Now I've got a chance to let you make a good piece of money," Crawford is alleged to have said to Howard; "only you want to be mighty careful and keep your mouth shut. One of our patients is dead and we have got to get rid of the body; we've got to get rid of it by all means and without delay."

Then he went on to tell Howard, according to the confession, that a girl had died from the effects of an operation. He explained in detail what was required to remove the remains to some spot where they would not be discovered for some time.

"How much is there in it?" asked Howard. "One hundred dollars," answered Crawford, and immediately Howard says, they closed the deal. He told in detail how they carried the dress suit cases to the harbor and threw them from a ferry boat.

## HAMILTON BANK MANAGER ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

### T. Hollhouse Brown Alleged to Have Stolen Large Amount Over a Period of Years.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 2.—(Special)—T. Hollhouse Brown, manager of the King street east branch of the Bank of Hamilton was arrested today on the charge of embezzlement. The exact amount of the defalcation is not yet known, but it is believed to be very large, having been cleverly concealed for years.

Brown has been very popular. He is a son of Hon. Adam Brown, postmaster, and unmarried. The affair has created a great sensation.

## ADVOCATES INDEPENDENT HEAD FOR INTERCOLONIAL

### Senators McMullen Just Back from Trip Over Road Says it Will Pay If Rates Are Raised and Economy Practised--Too Many Stations, and Repair Shops Are Overcrowded With Men He Declares.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—(Special)—"I consider the Intercolonial Railway a good dominion asset and if carefully and economically operated under an independent head, absolutely free from personal influence, it would pay all operating expenses and contribute considerable in addition substantial revenue to the dominion treasury."

"Put the line under the management of a Shagheness or a Hove, give him a free hand, and I am attached the results would be as above stated."

This opinion regarding the government railway was expressed here today by Senator McMullen on his return from a trip over the Intercolonial system to ascertain for himself the facts about that line. He traveled over the main line and its branches and he has carefully noted the conditions of the road and general system of operation both as to its operating staff and the repair staff at Montreal.

"The road is over-stretched," he said, "especially between Moncton and Halifax, where the average distance between stations is three and one half miles for eighty miles of the line, and this is no ex-

## G. T. P. HOPES TO CARRY 1907 CROP

### Company Has \$30,000,000 to Its Credit in London

Directors Meeting at Montreal Thursday Found Fault with Government Commission for Biting Slow on Winnipeg-Lake Superior Section.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—(Special)—After a meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific directors here today it was given out that the company had \$30,000,000 to its credit in London, the proceeds of the sale of the new Canadian railway.

It was also given out that the company expects to be a factor in carrying the 1907 grain crop to the Atlantic seaboard if the government section is rushed forward.

Fault is being found with the backwardness of the government commission getting ready for the section between Winnipeg and Lake Superior.

## THANKSGIVING OVER THE BORDER NOV. 30

### Washington, Nov. 3.—The president today issued his proclamation naming Thursday, November 30th, next, as a day for Thanksgiving.



# FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

## SACKVILLE.

Sackville, N. B., October 30.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, Port Egin, was the scene of a happy event on the 25th inst., the occasion being the marriage of their daughter, Bessie, and Percy Mitton. Rev. E. O. Hartman performed the ceremony in the presence of thirty of their intimate friends. The bride looked charming in a white albatross dress. She was attended by her sister, Nellie, who wore a pretty dress of cream cashmere. Horatio Mitton supported the groom. The ceremony was performed in the parlour of the Allen residence. The bride received an array of costly wedding gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Mitton will reside at Bayfield, N. B.

An interesting event was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Prescott Spence, Sackville, on the evening of the 25th, the contracting parties being Oakley S. Allen and Hannah Spence, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spence. Rev. J. H. Brownell was the officiating clergyman. The ceremony was performed in the parlour of the Spence residence. The bride received a number of valuable gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Allen will reside at Bayfield, N. B.

Mount Allison University was recently presented with a number of valuable books, from the library of the late Dr. Latham, Halifax.

The following are the scores made by Sackville Rifle Association, at their range Saturday afternoon: L. Hutchinson, 57; E. Anderson, 66; Anne Lawrence, 51; R. Brooks, 48; S. D. Woodworth, 31; A. Sears, 29.

J. H. Teare, of Springfield, N. S., spent Sunday in town.

C. O. Avar, editor of the Tribune spent Sunday at Sackville.

Miss Jennie Sutherland, of Waltham, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Sutherland, of Sackville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fullerton will receive their friends on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week at the home of Mrs. James Robinson, Main street.

Miss Frances Harper spent Sunday in Amherst.

The Messrs. Blenkins and Scott Blenkins, of Ganning, N. S., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. George.

The teachers of Mount Allison Ladies' College, will be at home to their friends on Wednesday from 4 to 6.

Mr. James Cadman of Great Westport, is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arvid, of Tidnish, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Avar.

Miss Florence Johnson, of Truro, N. S., is the guest of Mrs. C. E. Munroe, Port Egin.

Mrs. Millard Reid and daughter, of Maryville, were the guests of Mrs. Reid's mother, Mrs. William J. Bridges on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fulton have returned from Fredericton. Mr. Fulton brought down with him a fine horse, which he purchased from Mr. Cooper of Fredericton.

Mr. M. St. John, is in Sheffield buying beef cattle for the St. John market.

Mrs. Holly Ferguson, of Lakeside Corner, is visiting friends in Fredericton.

Chatham, Oct. 30.—Rev. A. J. Myers, pastor of St. Stephen's church, Black River, was presented with a fine-lined overcoat and other gifts by the members of his congregation. The presentation was made by Captain A. J. Myers, returned from his tour of duty in the Canadian army.

George W. Daniel, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Mrs. Daniel, left this afternoon for Fredericton. Mr. Daniel has been granted three months' leave of absence.

The Grand Division of the S. of T. of New Brunswick will meet here tomorrow evening. Among the prominent members of the order expected to be present are A. J. Armstrong and L. P. D. Tilley, of St. John.

St. John, Oct. 31.—Ephraim Price, of Gallego Ridge, near here, in endeavoring to start a carriage into a ditch here yesterday, was badly injured. The carriage was too large to fit the ditch, and Price endeavored to force it in, and in so doing, he was blown into the air, and his head struck the ground, fracturing his skull.

He was brought to Moncton for treatment. Monday, Nov. 1.—Yesterday afternoon as Sherman Blakely was driving into town from Sunny Brook and was passing along the lake which connects Church street and Lewisville road, he noticed several little boys playing near the water.

Blakely, a little boy came running towards him shouting, "There is a boy in the creek." Blakely looked and saw in the water the head of a boy. The boy was struggling and Blakely jumped into the water to his aid. He managed to seize the boy and drag him out. There was no means of telephoning for a doctor and the boy was unconscious. Blakely's truckman, who was with him, helped and together they worked with him and together they worked with him and together they worked with him.

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## Drunkenness Cured

Samaria takes away the craving for Liquor. The Samaria Tincture Prescription, given without suffering, knowledge in tea, coffee or food, cures the appetite for liquor and puts up the whole nervous system, weakened by strong drink.

Strongest testimonials from wives and daughters who were cured of Drunkenness, Father, Brothers, Friends, secretly and lastingly, no publicity, all private.

Free Package and pamphlet giving full and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 75 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

## NEW YORK POLICE STOP A PRODUCTION

"Mrs. Warren's Profession" Declared Unfit for People to See

Manager of Garrick Theatre Arrested and House Was Dark Last Night—Enormous Crowd Had Bought Tickets, Some at Fabulous Prices from Speculators.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The police today stopped the production of George Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," by arresting Samuel Gumpert, manager of the Garrick Theatre, in which the first New York production of the play was made last night, on a charge of defaming public decency in sanctioning the performance. Police Commissioner McAdoo ordered that all further performances of the play cease.

Manager Gumpert was paroled on his promise to bring him to court tomorrow all the members of the company who also formed State Senator W. L. Reynolds, owner of the Garrick Theatre. Police Commissioner McAdoo himself saw the play last night and conferred with Mayor McCallahan and the police.

He warned the company that anyone participating in further performances of this play would be arrested. While the money will be refunded for seats purchased by many persons will be lost through having purchased tickets from speculators at exorbitant prices.

Arnold Daly made the following statement this afternoon at the office of his counsel: "I announced in the beginning that I would constitute the dramatic critics of New York a jury to pass upon the fitness or unfitness of Mrs. Warren's Profession. Their verdict was rendered today by my against the piece and I will stand by my word. I will make no attempt to repeat the performance tonight. Those who bought tickets will have their money refunded."

"I do not consider it dignified on my part to seek an injunction in view of my announcement before the opening performance. The Garrick will be dark tonight."

It is said that Mr. Daly spent \$10,000 preparing Mrs. Warren's Profession for production. This notice, signed "Arnold Daly," was posted outside the Garrick Theatre last night.

"Further performances of Mrs. Warren's Profession will be discontinued owing to the universal condemnation of the piece."

A large force of policemen was at the theatre and had difficulty in keeping an immense crowd in order. The theatre was closed by the police and many refunding money paid for tickets.

The management announced that the theatre will be opened tomorrow night with another of Shaw's plays, Candida.

## FAREWELL DINNER TO W. S. BLAIR

Horticulturist of Nappan Experimental Farm Honored by Associates and Citizens.

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 31.—(Special)—A very enjoyable time was spent this evening at the home of Superintendent Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of the experimental farm, Nappan, when a number of intimate friends of W. S. Blair, gathered to say farewell to him and his estimable wife.







**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday  
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J. J. McGOVERN, Bus. Mgr.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1905

**A PRACTICAL STEP**

The Board of Education has announced  
a special course in manual training, to be  
begun on January 8 at the Normal School,  
the course to extend over six months.  
The good result of this practical step will  
soon be seen. The course will gain for  
those taking it a full certificate, enabling  
them to teach the subject in any public  
school and entitling them to the maximum  
government grant of \$200 a year. The  
demand for teachers qualified to impart this  
training already considerably exceeds the  
supply, and at present some teachers from  
other provinces have been called in be-  
cause of the absence of New Brunswickers  
fitted on the work.

There is still, apparently, some differ-  
ence of opinion in St. John, rather as to  
the advisability of introducing manual  
training at this time than as to its use-  
fulness and desirability. But the majority,  
one is convinced, not only favor its adop-  
tion but believe St. John has too long  
hesitated to push ahead along this line.  
Some say this or that study or branch of  
study will be sacrificed if another subject  
is added. Even that is not certain, but  
probably will not prove correct. But  
many will agree that the pupils are now  
asked to study rather too many subjects  
than too few, and it is by no means im-  
probable that the list of studies in several  
grades might be improved by revision at  
the hands of educational experts.

**THE DAY AFTER**

Some disorder and some protests from  
reform and revolutionary organizations  
follow the granting of liberty to the peo-  
ple of Russia. It was not to be expected  
that a situation so terrible as existed  
throughout the Czar's dominions could be  
wholly relieved at once, even by a docu-  
ment so momentous in character as that  
which Nicholas signed on Monday. But  
the outlook is distinctly hopeful. In the  
latest despatches there is some hint that  
Trepoff will seek to compel quiet and vi-  
olence were mingled, and an attempt, after  
proclaiming liberty of speech and action  
and temporarily removing all restraint  
from the populace, as the authorities did  
at first, might produce fearful results.

But St. Petersburg and Moscow and  
their turbulent thousands are not Russia.  
Even in these vast and troubled  
cities order will come soon, though first  
there may be a clash between the Czar-  
ists and the more violent of the vast  
numbers who one day were the subjects of  
a despot and on the next found them-  
selves dwellers upon the threshold of con-  
stitutional government. If the monarchists  
and other radicals of Russia could not  
combine effectively during the country's  
darkest hours—when there was no em-  
blance of liberty at home and a foreign  
army—they should be unable to combine  
effectively now that fair promise of com-  
plete liberty has come, when guarantees  
are not wanting, when Witte really gov-  
erns in place of the Romanoffs and their  
satellites.

There were wild scenes in Russia Tues-  
day, scenes to be expected in such  
a time of so suddenly proclaimed  
and radical changes. The general  
note of joy, there is, doubtless, much  
latter of the authorities and of the bur-  
esucratic organization, and many whose  
profession has long been revolution, will  
protest that the Czar's proclamation is not  
satisfactory. But while these may pro-  
voke great disorders, and even seem to  
threaten the country with a reign of ter-  
ror, they will be but a minority, and un-  
less unexpected complications arise Witte  
will now be permitted to erect a popular  
government and give Russia both liberty  
and peace.

**WHAT IS THE MATTER?**

A third party boxing contest will ad-  
vised will all pay half in St. John with  
spectators, yet real amateur sport receives  
but discouraging support from the public.  
It is difficult to bring good football teams  
here from other cities to play with local  
organizations because the gate receipts will  
not pay the expenses. Cricket—a game  
every lad should be taught to play—has  
been a dismal failure here of late years,  
although one can recall the day when a  
visit from the Wanderers of the Garrison  
players was in event of some importance  
and much interest. Base ball, the great  
game for spectators, has languished for  
years, and both amateurs and professionals  
have failed to make it go here in the old  
way during recent seasons. There are bet-

ter boats and boating facilities in St. John  
now than existed here fifteen or twenty  
years ago; but the number of amateur  
oarsmen is small, and the interest in row-  
ing by no means general among young men.  
What are the young men doing? Why is  
it that some sports lack today the spirit  
and the support that marked them a few  
years ago?

At the present time there are in St.  
John several athletic and social organiza-  
tions each with a fairly large membership;  
but none of them has a well equipped  
winter club house and none is properly  
prepared in summer to give its members  
of all tastes anything like the opportuni-  
ties needed, though several serve one or two  
interests well. A combination of all amateur  
sportsmen for the purpose of establish-  
ing a strong club with both winter and  
summer attractions is frequently suggested,  
but nothing comes of it. Even if the  
various tastes of different organizations do  
not permit of complete co-operation in  
summer, it should be possible to combine  
to build and maintain a first class club  
house, with baths, gymnasium, amuse-  
ments, and well kept rooms for social pur-  
poses. Some such plan, if worked out,  
would attract a great many who now are  
not members of any club. The model ar-  
rangement would be an organization that  
would go in for several sports, and devote  
a fair amount of money and backing to  
each—the proportion to be fixed by vote of  
all members, or through a large executive  
committee.

Amateur sport and club life are not  
dull in St. John because of lack of money,  
or lack of interest, or lack of good mater-  
ial for base ball, cricket, football, rowing,  
golf, or tennis. There would be smaller  
crowds at "sparing exhibitions" if some  
such plan could be carried through.

**INSURANCE LEGISLATION**

Believing that life insurance will be  
among the questions dealt with at the  
next session of Parliament, the Toronto  
Globe puts forward some conclusions which  
it says have taken on the authority of  
axioms because of the recent disclosures.  
Methods of management and insurance  
legislation in Canada must be changed,  
the Globe asserts. It suggests:

(1) First and fundamental among the  
truths given conspicuous emphasis is the  
fact that life insurance funds are trust  
funds, should be managed as trust funds,  
and any breach of trust or  
malfeasance should be treated, both by  
the law and by public opinion, as deeply  
criminal. More than in the case of bank-  
ing, the enormous funds placed in the  
hands of insurance companies through the  
annual premiums of the policyholders, and  
the condition under which those funds  
are held, constitute the greatest public  
trust of the day. It ought to be kept con-  
stantly in view by insurance men that  
their business is not a private enterprise,  
with which they may deal as they think  
best, but that they are trustees under the  
strongest obligation, in honor and in  
law, to seek the best interests of their  
policyholders.

(2) A second point to which prominence  
has been given is that in the life insur-  
ance business the premiums paid by the  
policyholders far outweigh, in importance  
as in volume, the capital invested by the  
stockholders. As a matter of actual fact,  
in many prosperous companies the capital  
stock plays a very insignificant part. Al-  
most the entire working funds come from  
the policyholders. The contributions of  
the stockholders may be a few thousands,  
while the premiums of the policyholders  
amount to millions.  
From these points follows another,  
that new legislation must be designed to  
afford the policyholders increased protec-  
tion. The Globe concludes that "Insur-  
ance managers will be ill-served if they  
stand in the way of such improvements  
in the law as will secure definite and re-  
liable information, in a form open and  
intelligent to the general public, on all  
matters touching the character of invest-  
ment and the cost of management of  
their companies. The line along which  
such amendments should proceed, their  
scope and detail, are questions which  
must be considered not only by Parlia-  
ment but by the public."

**THE FIGHT FOR A CITY**

A highly instructive fight, to be followed  
perhaps by a highly instructive  
verdict from the citizens, is now being  
waged for the control of the second city  
of the earth—New York. Not since  
Tweed's day have the people been so  
deeply stirred. The failure of the reform  
forces to organize behind a sane and  
honest ticket for the defeat of Tammany  
has produced a state of confusion and  
confusion of the corrupt reign of the  
Democratic (so called) city machine. New  
York is a city of homes and churches and  
schools and of all the agencies of edu-  
cation and good citizenship, yet from time  
to time its people surrender themselves  
to the rule of influence of the most cor-  
rupt and infamous character. From time  
to time, too, there is rebellion, and the  
spoilsmen are overthrown, only to re-  
capture the throne and the treasury when  
the city's fit of virtuous indignation has  
passed.

Today the city is electrified, and  
Heard has electrified and organized the  
discontented thousands in a mighty city  
of great wealth and appalling poverty, and  
fired them with the belief that through  
him, as mayor, the present causes of bit-  
ter complaint will be swept away. Mc-  
Clellan, the personally clean and popular  
Tammany mayor, is the maharajah of the  
machine in its hour of trial. But Mc-  
Clellan's success means the success of  
Murphy, Croker's successor, of "Tim"  
Sullivan, of "Pat" McArthur, of the army  
of thieves and grafters who demand plu-  
nder and a "wide-open" town. There are  
some who are beginning to believe Heard's  
election might prove, in the end, no greater  
calamity than the triumph of McClellan.  
For Heard's election would be a blow so  
great as perhaps to be fatal to Tammany,  
and Heard's inevitable failure to keep

his wild promises would wreck his in-  
fluence in turn. Moreover, fear of  
Heard and fear of Tammany, and the  
present knowledge that one or the other  
must rule the city, cannot but cause, in  
time, an uprising and a union of the bet-  
ter class who desire clean and honest civic  
government.

But for the fact that American prop-  
erty continues great, the present situa-  
tion would be a great deal worse than it  
is. The pinch of hard times, a panic in  
"the street," would make the Heard  
propaganda an extremely dangerous one.  
The one bright spot in the campaign is  
the admission that Jerome, the declared  
enemy of the bosses and all their works,  
is likely to be elected by the independents.  
Next Tuesday will be a day of important  
results. In Philadelphia, as in New  
York, there is a rebellion against graft,  
and the verdict of the electors will depose  
or inspire reforms throughout the re-  
public.

**CONSTITUTIONALISM**

The outstanding fact in the Russian situa-  
tion is the establishment of the consti-  
tutional principle, says the Boston Tran-  
script. This view has been mistakenly  
repudiated by some reviewers. These have  
insisted that the Czar has not given so  
much, after all. But Nicholas has abdicated  
his absolutism; there is to be a popular  
parliament. All the rest will follow in  
time. The matter for surprise, after all,  
is the suddenness with which the Czar re-  
nounced his power, and the sweeping char-  
acter of the paper he signed, if we re-  
member how matters stood in Russia be-  
fore he listened to reason in the person of  
Witte. The Transcript says, in part:—  
"The adjustment of Russia to the new  
regime may be a toilsome process, full of  
vicissitudes and disappointments. The golden  
age never dawns to proclamations. Years  
may elapse before the fruit of the reform  
is perceptible, but the friends of Russia  
need not lose heart. Whatever else may  
happen, Russia will not go backward."  
The great fact that stands out too clearly  
to be questioned is the establish-  
ment of the constitutional principle. That  
of itself is revolution. Of the ultimate  
value of the revolution to Russia there can  
be little doubt. Russia has been a giant  
compelled to march with fetters on. These  
struck off, Russian progress will be ac-  
celerated at a wonderful rate. Rendered  
a strong man ready to run a race, the Rus-  
sia of the future will be capable of far  
greater achievement than the Russia of the  
past. There are in the Russian people the  
seeds of a great power. These qualities will  
be called into an activity of which they  
were incapable under the old regime. The  
Russian revolution of 1905 may be known  
in history as one wholly beneficial to  
Russia and the world."

**MR. HENRY M. WHITNEY AND  
CANADIAN INTERESTS**

La Presse, of Montreal, printed the fol-  
lowing editorial yesterday:  
Canada cannot afford to be indifferent  
to the struggle being now carried on be-  
tween the various political parties in the  
United States, who are seeking the suf-  
frages of the electors.

The momentous questions which are be-  
ing discussed in the great meetings of our  
neighboring republic are not without im-  
portance to the people of this Dominion,  
whose commercial relations and tariff in-  
terests are so closely allied with theirs.  
But if Canada as a whole follows with  
attention the different stages of these elec-  
tions in the United States, the province of  
Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, which  
are in close proximity to the State of  
Massachusetts, where the elections take  
place on the 7th of November next, should  
be deeply interested, and in which state  
Mr. Henry M. Whitney is the candidate of  
the Democratic party for the office of  
lieutenant governor.

The campaign in the State of Massa-  
chusetts, interests us especially for vari-  
ous reasons. First, that Mr. Whitney is  
not unknown in Canada; second, that the  
State of Massachusetts is in such close  
proximity to the Maritime Provinces and  
the Province of Quebec; third, that our  
French Canadian countrymen form an im-  
portant part of the voters in that state.  
La Presse is, therefore, pleased to send  
to its readers for the consideration of  
their fellow citizens of the State of Massa-  
chusetts, and to the people of the Mari-  
time Provinces and Canada generally, some  
facts that may not be without interest,  
and independent of either Republican or  
Democratic principles with which La  
Presse never mixes itself up. We simply  
state matters from a business standpoint.  
The business man—Mr. Henry M. Whitney  
is one of the chief business men of Boston,  
he is president of the Chamber of Com-  
merce of that historic city of New Eng-  
land. He organized the electric railway  
system known as the West End Railway,  
and which is now the elevated railroad of  
Boston. He has added much to the im-  
provements of that city by building a mag-  
nificent boulevard around the reservoir  
and which forms one of the finest subur-  
ban outlets in America.

His interests were not, however, con-  
fined to the city of Boston, for in 1892  
he went to Cape Breton, and purchased  
the principal collieries in that dis-  
trict. These collieries were consolidated  
under the name of "The Dominion Coal  
Company."

Another time Mr. Whitney caused the  
government of the Province of Nova Scot-  
ia, whose premier at that time was Hon.  
W. B. Fielding, now minister of finance  
in the Laurier government, to pass a law  
known as the "Whitney Law" for improv-  
ing the financial affairs of the province.  
At the time of this movement by Mr.  
Whitney, the revenue of the Province of  
Nova Scotia, arising from coal royalties,  
was not more than \$50,000 per annum.  
Thanks to the energy of Mr. Whitney  
and his business investment in this impor-  
tant industry the market for coal was ex-  
tended considerably and the revenue of the

province was increased to \$500,000 per  
annum, principally arising from the in-  
creased royalties on coal and fuel which  
had had such an extraordinary increase.  
Steel at Sydney. The commercial energy  
of Mr. Whitney did not end there. At  
the same time he organized the coal prop-  
erties, he developed the steel industry of  
Sydney, which business is today known as  
the "Dominion Iron and Steel Company."  
One can imagine what a large amount of  
capital was necessary to operate both  
these immense industries, which today con-  
stitute the principal wealth of this mari-  
time province.

At the present time Mr. Whitney is no  
longer interested in these industries at  
Sydney and Cape Breton, of which he was  
the originator, but his capital is now in-  
vested in carrying on the asbestos develop-  
ment in the Province of Quebec. Mr.  
Whitney is now the proprietor of the as-  
bestos mining industry of Thedford, Que-  
bec. He is also owner of an asbestos mine  
at Black Lake, Colborne, at which place  
Mr. Whitney has established plants to  
wash and refine asbestos by a process that  
increases the quality and price. This op-  
eration of cleaning removes an amount of  
waste asbestos which Mr. Whitney sends  
to the plant at Asbestos, New Hampshire,  
for expression into fire proof plaster. Mr.  
Whitney has also joined other capitalists  
in Boston with large interests in the  
Shawinigan Water and Power Company,  
which is one of the most powerful of this  
continent of America.

In one word Mr. Whitney is not only a  
promoter but an investor in all these large  
industries of which the capital these com-  
panies have increased their output and re-  
turns and have given employment to a  
large number of Canadian workmen from  
Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. For  
these reasons it will be seen that the can-  
didate for the lieutenant governorship of  
the State of Massachusetts, is one of the  
benefactors of these provinces which for-  
merly sent their families to the State of  
Massachusetts, and whose inhabitants now  
are an important factor as voters in that  
state.

In addition to these large enterprises  
Mr. Whitney, has again to his credit in  
Canada, the introduction of the electric en-  
gineering system, that wonderful inven-  
tion of the electric engine of marine of  
Mr. Prentiss, minister of marine of Mr.  
Whitney himself and the recommendation of  
the Messrs. Allan, is now having estab-  
lished for the benefit of Canadian naviga-  
tion.

The campaign which is now being fought  
by Mr. Whitney, is particularly interest-  
ing for us on account of the platform  
presented by him to the electors of the  
State of Massachusetts. Mr. Whitney has  
always been in favor of reciprocity between  
Canada and the United States, and in  
every case strongly opposed that barrier  
as the chief danger, against natural prod-  
ucts of Canada, and he is a strenuous ad-  
vocate of the principle of limited free  
trade. He does not fear to freely express  
his opinion in favor of the abolition of the  
tariff on certain commodities, and his im-  
petuous, energetic and convincing speech-  
es greatly impress his hearers who have busi-  
ness relations with Canada, or who were  
formerly inhabitants of the Dominion. He  
is strongly in favor of American being  
liberal towards Canada (who would not  
be so ready to trade with the United States  
on even of the most important articles  
more especially on coal, iron ore, pulp  
and pulp wood, lumber, fish and certain  
agricultural products such as potatoes and  
so forth.

In order to more thoroughly appreciate  
the reasons for Mr. Whitney's platform,  
it would be wise to read the following ex-  
tract of his speech he delivered at Lynn  
(Mass.) on the 30th of October last:  
"Almost at our borders is a great  
people, speaking a different language, of a  
different origin, of social habits akin to  
ours, with hearts responsive to kindness,  
but impervious to threats. They are en-  
gaged in honest occupations, and we need  
and stand ready if we will to exchange the  
products of their labor for the products of  
ours on terms of mutual benefit."  
"They are ready, I believe, to clasp  
a friendly hand stretched across the tariff  
barriers. They have some of the raw ma-  
terial which we need for our industries,  
and many of the fruits of their industry  
we need. They have potatoes, butter and  
cheese, eggs and oats to sell, all of which we  
want. The traffic that is near to us is better  
than that which is far off. The longer the  
distance to which the boots and shoes  
which we make must be transported to  
reach the customer, the more it will cost  
to get them there and the less there will  
be with which to pay the workman in  
Lynn who make them."  
"Obviously if trade with Canada were  
as free as it is with New York and Penn-  
sylvania, the union of both countries would  
develop in lines mutually advantageous.  
That is our ultimate goal."

Some of those present at the Sons of  
Temperance meeting in Montreal offered  
and supported a resolution favoring gov-  
ernment control of the liquor business,  
and the abolition of all private interest  
in the trade, asserting that the removal  
of the element of personal gain would  
work great good. The number voting for  
and against this proposition was small,  
but the "nays" were about five to one.  
The majority held, no doubt, that a tem-  
perance organization cannot logically ad-  
vocate the legalization of a trade to which  
it is wholly opposed. State control might  
or might not do much good; but assured-  
ly state control means continued state  
recognition of that which temperance peo-  
ple denounce as the great evil of the age.  
The government ownership proposal was  
bound to be beaten. Even had the resolu-  
tion been passed no good result would  
have followed. The temperance question  
in New Brunswick today is in a curious  
condition. There is much less intemper-  
ance now than existed in the old days, and per-  
haps for that reason temperance societies  
do not display the effective vigor and ac-  
tivity of days gone by. In these countries  
where a prohibitory law is "in force" a  
continuous speech is presented. Not only  
is the law openly violated in many places,

but in many there is no attempt to pun-  
ish violators, except that from time to  
time they are fined in order that the  
towns may secure revenue. This condi-  
tion bids fair to continue indefinitely; yet  
it means that a law is used for a purpose  
opposed to that for which it was passed,  
and that power such as no man should be  
permitted to exercise is conferred, by  
practice and consent, upon certain offi-  
cials who override the statute under  
which they hold office.

Public ownership might or might not  
cure this evil. If it did it probably would  
substitute similar ones. But public own-  
ership would effect a cure if it were strong  
enough, as it is not now in the so-called  
Scott Act countries. Presumably it is the  
business of the temperance organizations  
to educate public sentiment to a point  
where public ownership will be necessary.

**NOTE AND COMMENT**

It is now intimated that the Tariff Com-  
mission will not make its report this year.

That Conservative newspaper, the Liv-  
erpool Journal of Commerce, has been  
telling its readers about the wonders of  
the Canadian West. It includes the state-  
ment that in this bounding region "the in-  
crease in newspapers alone averages three  
per diem." The Journal, it may be fear-  
ed, has got the newspaper crop mixed  
with the immigrants and the wheat.

"Peace" contributes to the Globe a  
second letter on "Schoolboy Recruits."  
The assertions it contains indicate that its  
author is seriously distressed and really  
believes the wild statements by which  
the letter is marred. Presently the mat-  
ter of military drill in the schools will  
come up in practical form. If there are  
valid objections which may be urged  
against the plan they will then be pre-  
sented, no doubt. "Peace" is simply  
hysterical and unreasonable.

The autopsy in the case of the victim  
of Monday night's boxing bout proves  
that he was killed by a blow on the jaw.  
He was young, strong, and healthy. The  
evidence, therefore, goes to show that  
the blow was a violent one. It would  
seem that the boundary between sparring  
and fighting is difficult to determine, and  
that few would agree as to how it should  
be drawn. A skillful man can hit harder  
than an unskilful one of the same weight.  
It follows that death may result from a  
boxing bout, whether the principles are  
skilful or awkward, if they hit hard. And  
they will hit as hard as they can in most  
cases.

Kipling has written a new story for  
McClure's, describing a trip from London  
to Quebec in a flying machine. Here is  
an extract:

"The turbines whistled reflectively.  
From the low arched expansion tanks on  
either side the valves drew power, pre-  
serving the turbine chests, and thence the  
obedient gas whirled through the  
spirals of blades with a force that would  
drive the teeth out of a power saw. Be-  
hind it its own pressure, held in leash or  
purged by the lift shafts; before it the  
vacuum where Fleury's ray dances in  
violet green hands and whirled thou-  
sands of fathoms. The jointed tubes of  
vacuum chamber are pressure tem-  
pered coiloid (no glass would endure the  
strain for an instant) and a junior en-  
gineer died if pure water had not been  
sprayed instantly over the machinery."

Philadelphia decided to put in a costly  
system of filtration works to save the city  
from typhoid fever. This far the job has  
cost \$18,000,000. A commission of experts  
reports that \$6,000,000 of the total cost  
will "go."

"This," as one writer says, "is a little  
too much, even for Philadelphia, where  
she is to be bleeced and robbed by the  
in authority. The names of the guilty  
parties are given, together with their  
methods of operation. They are promi-  
nent contractors, officials and politicians,  
and they did it by collective bidding, bid-  
ding, advertising, etc. Now is this the whole  
of it, for if the charges are true the rogues  
are guilty not only of cheating the city  
out of millions, but of causing the death  
of many people. They dived along with  
the work, it was not done in time, and it  
is estimated that in consequence 1,200 peo-  
ple died from typhoid. This is worse than  
anything charged to Tweed. He at least only  
robbed the city; he did not poison any  
body by neglect. Tweed's road led at  
last to the gates of the penitentiary, and  
that is where several Philadelphia men  
are going to land if justice is done."

"Certain Canadian newspapers are voic-  
ing the popular desire for an investigation  
along the lines of that now being con-  
ducted by the New York State Legislature.  
Accusations have been levelled at some of  
the Canadian companies. So far surmises  
are plentiful, but nothing much is known.  
It would be in the best interest of the  
country that a searching investigation should  
be conducted wherein they could be ques-  
tioned and their affairs probed in a thor-  
ough and satisfying manner. Indications  
point to an investigation by a commission  
appointed by the federal government. If  
it is conducted in a manner to satisfy the  
people that an earnest effort is being  
made to get at the real facts, and that  
no attempt is being made to shelter any  
one, nobody would benefit so much as the  
companies and their policy-holders. These  
methods were cheapest and best  
would get the credit that is due to them;  
and if it was revealed that some practices  
were similar to those of the Equitable  
and the other New York giants, the pub-  
lication given to the fact would likely be  
sufficient to insure a decided improve-  
ment for the future."—E. M. P. Eckhardt  
in Boston Transcript.

**GOVERNMENT SALOONS**

Some of those present at the Sons of  
Temperance meeting in Montreal offered  
and supported a resolution favoring gov-  
ernment control of the liquor business,  
and the abolition of all private interest  
in the trade, asserting that the removal  
of the element of personal gain would  
work great good. The number voting for  
and against this proposition was small,  
but the "nays" were about five to one.  
The majority held, no doubt, that a tem-  
perance organization cannot logically ad-  
vocate the legalization of a trade to which  
it is wholly opposed. State control might  
or might not do much good; but assured-  
ly state control means continued state  
recognition of that which temperance peo-  
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The government ownership proposal was  
bound to be beaten. Even had the resolu-  
tion been passed no good result would  
have followed. The temperance question  
in New Brunswick today is in a curious  
condition. There is much less intemper-  
ance now than existed in the old days, and per-  
haps for that reason temperance societies  
do not display the effective vigor and ac-  
tivity of days gone by. In these countries  
where a prohibitory law is "in force" a  
continuous speech is presented. Not only  
is the law openly violated in many places,

**BUY OVERCOATS HERE AND  
SAVE MONEY**

It is true that you'll save from \$3 to \$5 on the price of  
your Overcoat by buying it here, and at the same time get  
faultless fit and style—look how our business is growing, it's  
because our prices are lower and our Clothing gives entire  
satisfaction.

**SEE OUR MEN'S OVERCOATS, at  
\$5, 6, 7.50, 8.75, 10, 12, 13.50, 15, to \$20.**  
Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

**J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing  
ELITE ENAMELED WARE**

Superior in finish and  
quality—made to wear.  
We have just received  
**Preserving Kettles  
Saucepans  
Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Rice Boilers, Etc.**  
We are showing a large range of **Kitchen Cooking Utensils.**  
which it will pay anyone to inspect. **Best Silk Boiling Cloth.**

**W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.**

**TERRIBLE REVENGE  
OF UNSUCCESSFUL  
ITALIAN LOVER**

**Slashed the Face of Girl Who Rejected  
Him While She Was Entering New  
York City Hall to Be Married on  
Her Intended's Arm.**

New York, Nov. 2.—Surrounded by a  
gay wedding party and leaning on the arm  
of her intended husband, Marguerite An-  
driani, an Italian bride-elect, was terribly  
slashed about the face with a razor in the  
hands of Angelo Pastora, a barber, and a  
disappointed lover, as the party was en-  
tering the city hall today for the wedding  
ceremony.

As the bride dashed away through the  
crowd he waved the razor so threateningly  
that no one dared to stop him. He was  
finally overtaken and disarmed by a police-  
man. The bride was sent to a hospital.  
The wedding was postponed.

**BIBLES IN SIXTY  
LANGUAGES IN CANADA**

**Executive of Auxiliary of Bible Society  
Here Met Last Night.**

The Canadian Bible Society distributes  
in the Dominion, Bibles in sixty languages,  
there being twenty-four tongues spoken in  
the city of Winnipeg alone. These  
facts were brought to the attention of the  
executive board of the Auxiliary Bible  
Society of New Brunswick which met in  
quarterly session last evening, Hon. J. G.  
Forbes, the president, presiding.  
It was decided to request all of the  
Protestant ministers in this province to  
preach special sermons, bearing on Bible  
work in Canada, on the last Sunday of  
the present month.  
The annual meeting of the society will  
take place in January, with a special view  
to the holding of a Thanksgiving in con-  
nection with the centennial fund of 250,  
000 guineas, which has been secured as an  
endowment for the society. It is expected  
that during the annual meeting Rev.  
R. A. Welch, English secretary of the  
society, with headquarters in Toronto, will  
be here.

A report from Rev. G. M. Campbell,  
field secretary for the maritime provinces,  
was read. It dealt with a recent meeting  
of the society in Toronto, in which was  
mentioned the great variety of languages  
prevailing especially in western Canada.  
A committee consisting of Hon. J. G.  
Forbes, George E. Fairweather, William  
Peterson, and Rev. G. M. Campbell was ap-  
pointed to make arrangements for the an-  
nual meeting and thanksgiving.

**WILDCAT TERRORIZED  
THREE TRAINMEN**

London, Nov. 2.—Conductor Wm. Alfie,  
Messenger Mathewson and an Oven Sound  
traveler had an exciting experience in a  
Grand Trunk baggage car with a wild cat  
en route from Oven Sound to London. The  
cat was a monster, having been captured  
in Lion's Head, near Wearton, a year ago  
and used for advertising purposes by the  
local manufacturers of Oven Sound. The  
feline, which was held prisoner in a heavy  
wire cage, became very savage, and wor-  
med its way through the meshes. Instantly  
the three occupants of the car sought  
refuge on the floor of the cage. Growing  
fiercely and sliding almost from end to  
end of the car in a vain effort to find  
escape, the infuriated cat kept up a reign  
of terror. The messenger secured a re-  
volver, but the traveler begged him to let  
the cat out, and finally the door of the  
cage was opened, and with the train travel-  
ing at fifty miles an hour the cat leaped  
from the car and disappeared in the woods.

**Tuttle's Elixir**

Free Brooch  
We will send you a name  
and address, and you  
will send us one of the  
above named articles.  
Fully Coated  
Penny Cakes  
Quality Free  
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 74 Beversly St., Boston, Mass.  
C. H. Cresser, South Farnham, N. B.  
P. O. Box 100, St. John, N. B.



# THE WEST NEEDS MORE MONEY AND NOT MEN

**This is the Opinion of London Standard's Special Correspondent—Declares That 1,000 Immigrants Are Walking Winnipeg's Streets With Nothing to Do, While They Might Get Work at Farming—Plenty of Demand and Good Wages for Female Help.**

(A. Whales in London Standard, Oct. 6.)

There are about a thousand men walking the streets of Winnipeg today searching for work, and at 8 o'clock tonight an "Immigrant Special" came from the east and left about 200 of her passengers here, the rest of the trainload going further west over the prairie. The figure of 1,000 is not statistically accurate, but I do not think there is any material error except in under-estimation of the facts. I put the figure to a tradesman who has lived in Winnipeg for some years, and he ridiculed it.

"Why, there are five thousand, at least," he said.

But this seemed to me to be an exaggeration. He could give no authority for his estimate other than the data of the streets, and on this I prefer my own judgment, though it may fall short, rather than be in excess of the truth. Of the thousand, probably five hundred were foreigners—German-speaking people from Central and South-Eastern Europe. The rest were from the British Isles, chiefly mechanics and general laborers, who had, apparently, so far as my inquiries enabled me to form an opinion, declined to take work on farms at from ten to twenty dollars a month and their board until the harvest is reaped. Some of them, at least, will have to do that or starve, for those who have not the money to take them to distant towns will be unable to get work in Winnipeg, where there is already a sufficiency of artisan labor for the new buildings now being erected.

For immigrants who came in tonight and a similar scene is to be observed at the station two or three times a week—they were nearly all English people, of the working-classes, with a noticeable sprinkling of young men of the clerical and shop-assistant type. There were some young girls, who can get domestic work at once at twenty to twenty-five dollars a month. They will be all right. A woman, weaker in the west, and, indeed, in every other part of the dominion, is of equal pecuniary value to a man, and often commands a higher wage than a mere laborer. There were a few wives and young children, and cases such as these present special difficulties, which, however, is resolvable if the man, for lack of anything better, takes work away from his new home (or lodgings), and if the wife goes out to daily work. In that way the family can be kept going, though at a temporary sacrifice of home life and ties. It is not a state of things which can be agreeable to an immigrant family, to an observer of conditions here, or to readers in England, but the conditions are what they are, and it is my duty to state them in order that men who bring wives and children with them to Winnipeg may know what is in store for them. All men, whether or not they exhaust their funds in looking for work to which they are accustomed, can, in the last resource, get employment on farms. The dominion is pledged to find them; and, so far as I have been able to get at the facts during nearly three months' wandering over the prairie, that pledge is fulfilled.

I would, however, again urge upon English readers the undesirability of coming to Winnipeg with the object of staying in the city; their lot is not likely to be a whit better there than it is in the great centres at home. It has just recovered

those farmers who can afford hired help. A few of the men thus engaged will be kept on during the coming winter, but the majority will be discharged when the threatening is completed.

It follows, therefore, that unless by a season's work a laborer can earn enough to support himself in comfort during the ensuing winter, he will not, by coming to the west, immediately better his fortunes—I qualify the statement by the word "immediately" because observation shows me that the men who "tough it," as it is notoriety, for many years ago the west, is a place to which immigrants go to work, not to stay. If they come to a season's work, they have the intelligence and energy to take advantage of the opportunities which a new and growing country necessarily presents. Would the savings out of a wage of, say, \$20 a month for six months, supplemented by usual work in the winter, or by a spell of wood-cutting in the "bluffs," enable a man to live for the rest of the year in moderate comfort? My answer to this question is—No. It would enable him to subsist in discomfort, and that is all.

And my reasons are—first, the intense severity and long duration of the cold weather, and next, the scandalously high cost of living in the west. Housing, food, clothing, fuel, all the bare necessities of life, are at least 50 per cent dearer than they are in England. Still, as I have said, a man can subsist. Thousands do. They are in the "Gallician" and other foreign laborers than to the English emigrant who has spent the summer on a farm. The "Gallician" is a generic term which is locally applied to all foreigners in the west—is cheap. That is why his immigration is encouraged. The great corporations use him for unskilled labor in preference to the English immigrant. It is convenient for them to have a reserve of cheap labor on which to draw at will, and this the "Gallician" provides. For shovelling, scavenging, and the like rough work, such as provides a subsistence, the "Gallician" has displaced English labor in the west almost as completely as the Chinese in most occupations, except underground mining, in British Columbia. I have just completed an eastern railway journey of nearly 2,000 miles. I visited the Rocky Mountain range, the gangs working on the railway track were Orientals from the mountains to Winnipeg they were all "Gallicians."

Consideration of these facts will, I hope, have made it clear that in the west the immigration of labor without capital is now in excess of the development of the region. It is not, of course, an excess from the point of view of employers of unskilled labor on a large scale, but I submit, as a result of observation over a wide extent of country, that it is in excess from the standpoint of an English laboring man who comes on to the prairie in the expectation that, by working at whatever employment the region has to offer, he will be able to earn enough to keep him all the year round in such moderate comfort as is necessary if existence is to be made tolerable in the long winter months. I do not go so far as to say that this cannot now be done by such a man. It would be necessary to spend next winter in Winnipeg, before a general conclusion could be reached. But I have disquieting doubts on the subject.

Vast as the west is, its developed area is very small. That area is somewhat overcrowded at present with labor permanently located in it and by labor which

is daily coming into it and will be unable to get away when the winter sets in. And apparently it will continue to be thus overcrowded unless and until immigrants with capital arrive in large numbers than now, for it is only by immigration such as that that the area of cultivation can be extended, and farms built up which will provide wage-earning opportunities for the penniless immigrant. Immigrants from England, with enough money to take up new land and thereby extend the demand for our, and what we stand most in need of—not immigrants who land in Winnipeg with a few pounds, or next to nothing, in their pockets.

It is only half the truth to say that there is work for all in the west, for the hard fact is that the west is solely a farming country, which, from inexorable climatic causes, can give work for all only half the year. That is a statement which should be driven deeply into the English mind.

## BEAT HORSE TO DEATH AND SKINNED IT TO HIDE THE MARKS

**Restigouche Man in Jail for the Offence—Beast Didn't Move Fast Enough to Suit the Driver.**

Dalhousie, N. B., Nov. 1.—(Special)—It is seldom that a case of cruelty to animals is heard of in this section, but a serious one has come to the notice of your correspondent. Arthur Goulet, aged nineteen, belonging to Charlo, Restigouche county, who was employed by the Dalhousie Lumber Company, while taking in a load of supplies to the lumber camps on the west bank of the St. John, was charged with beating his horse to such an extent by beating him that he died.

The animal was a valuable horse, large in size, and slow, and the driver in his anxiety to reach a certain camp pounded the beast so much that he hid the marks he skinned the animal. He was arrested and lodged in the county jail.

## CAMPBELL CROWD RAIDS LIQUOR STORE AND BURNS BUILDING

Lucas, Oct. 29.—Campbell (N. B.) was the scene of a huge bonfire on Sunday, when the shattered buildings, formerly used by the Campbell family as a dispensary, were burned to the ground by a crowd of 200 people, who are determined that this kind of business shall not exist in the vicinity.

Robert Campbell, the residents say, has been dealing in the ardent and was warned to quit the business. He complied and left the town. But it is said that Mr. Campbell, a mob, raided the building, looted it, and continued the business at the old stand, presumably for Mr. Wilcox. On Saturday night between 9 and 11 o'clock, a mob, armed with clubs and stones, and shop and destroyed the liquor found on the premises, and then razed the buildings. On Sunday the ruins were set on fire, and the extent of the blaze, judging by this, the people are determined to keep this business out of the vicinity.

## STEAMER WRECKED; CATTLE CARGO LOST

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1.—(Special)—Steamers Ocala arrived this morning from Saint John via Bermuda. She has a large quantity of sugar to land here, after which she proceeds to St. John.

(News received here today that schooner (Nfld.) from Port Mulgrave, with a full load of cattle, is ashore at St. Pierre (Mig.) and a total wreck. The cattle were all drowned, but the crew saved.

## Albert County Court.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 1.—The October session of the Albert county court, postponed from October 24, convened at the shire-town at 11 a. m. today, Judge Wedderburn presiding. The bar was represented by M. B. Dixon, K. C., C. A. Peck, K. C., and A. W. Bray, of the Albert bar, and C. H. Hamilton, of Westmorland. There were no cases on the criminal docket. The civil docket was as follows:

Appeal Docket.

Geo. Wilson, appellant, vs. Geo. O. Archibald, respondent, C. A. Peck, K. C., for appellant; A. W. Bray, for respondent. Counsel for appellant asked for the conviction to be set aside. Court considers decision to be over until June.

Non-Jury Cases.

Margaret A. Lutes vs. Luther Martin, C. L. Hamilton for plaintiff; A. W. Bray for defendant. This case was settled.

Geo. D. Prescott vs. Robert White, C. A. Peck for plaintiff; Hamilton, Teed & Hamilton for defendant. Made a remand.

In the case of Watson E. Reid vs. Frederick A. Beckwith, a case for disclosure and discharge of the defendant from custody, C. A. Peck, K. C., applied for discharge. M. B. Dixon opposing. Application refused.

## THE MARITIME BAPTIST

The first number of the consolidated Baptist papers—the Messenger and Visitor and the Religious Intelligence—appeared yesterday with the title given above. The editors are Rev. S. McLeod, Black, D. D., and Rev. J. McLeod, D. D., whose natural ability and past journalistic experience have made them eminent in the editorial profession. There is a pleasant "foreword" indicating the general line the paper will take as the organ of the United Baptist and among things asked of the readers is that:

"Sometimes—perhaps when you pray for pastoral help, or when you read the prayers, that its management may be wise and true and brave, and always for the Kingdom of Christ."

The new paper is of sixteen pages, and is well printed at the publishing house of Messrs. Peterson & Co., Germain street.

## Talks on Poultry.

G. R. Cottrell, one of the farmers' institute speakers, is in the city. Mr. Cottrell's specialty is dealing with the production of profitable poultry, and he advises a general purpose hen to be used and says that of this sort the American breeds are the best, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, etc. Mr. Cottrell also says that a market such as St. John, which demands that the fowl's head shall be cut off and that it shall also be drawn, is away behind the times, no matter the consumer nor producer gets the best profit.

# NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED

**Many Concerns Granted Charters, Including a \$75,000 St. John One**

## LICENSES ISSUED

Many Granted for Outside People to Do Business in This Province—Fredericton Girl Going to South Africa to Be Married—Light Sentence for C. P. R. Thief—Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, Nov. 1.—(Special)—The following companies doing business in New Brunswick, under an act relating to the licensing of foreign corporations, have had their licenses renewed:

William Fraing and Company, Limited, of Island of Jersey.

Imperial Oil Company, Limited, of Sarnia, Ontario.

Canadian Steamship Co., of Portland, (Me.).

R. E. T. Pringle Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland.

C. Robin Collins Company, of Halifax (N. S.).

Lake of Woods Milling Company, Limited, of Montreal.

Dominion Realty Company, Limited, of Toronto.

Empire Tobacco Co., Limited, of Glenelg, Quebec.

Bradstreet Company, of Connecticut.

Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., of Montreal.

Bay Shore Lumber Company, of Topham, Maine.

Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Milltown (N. B.).

St. George Pulp and Paper Co., of New York (U. S.).

Rer. Father River, of Jaquet River, Alexander Brand, of Dalhousie, and Rev. J. A. Stewart, of St. John's, have been registered to solemnize marriage.

The capital stock of the St. John's Coal Company has been increased from \$120,000 to \$200,000.

Following new companies have been incorporated:

Levert H. Price, of Moncton; J. D. Seely, of Havelock; Charles R. Colpitt, of Sableville; G. H. Fowles, of Fowles; and Agnes Keith, of Havelock, have been incorporated as "Crabtree Lake and Fishing Club, Limited," with a capital stock of \$500.

Alex. Dunbar, sr., Alex. Dunbar, jr., Andrew Dunbar, William Dunbar and Harry Dunbar, of Woodstock, as the Alexander Dunbar & Sons Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Tenders for rebuilding Wallace Mill Bridge, Restigouche county, will be received by the department public works up to Monday, November 20.

John M. H. Robertson, Charles M. Robertson, A. A. McMichael, Jos. Robertson, and C. L. Latta, all of Moncton, are seeking incorporation as the James Robertson Company, Limited, of Montreal. The amount of capital stock is to be \$70,000. St. John is to be the chief place of business.

An old shanty situated at St. Mary's end of highway bridge, was dynamited last night by a party of the Havelock celebrants. It afterwards caught fire and Night Watchman Gallagher noting the fire, extinguished it with the Boom Company's.

At the departmental building this morning Surveyor-General Swenson met the chief ranger and lumber sealers for the first time since his appointment to the cabinet position now held by him. The surveyor-general, speaking of the meeting, said that it was held for the purpose of impressing upon them the necessity of carrying out all regulations rigidly. Those in attendance included Deputy Surveyor-General Fawcett, Chief Ranger Chas. E. Fish, of Newcastle, and about all the seals of the province.

Miss Ida McLeod, daughter of Rev. Dr. McLeod, leaves this evening for Montreal, en route to Cape Town, South Africa, where she will be married some time in December to Maurice White, superintendent of schools for the western Transvaal. Miss McLeod was one of the

# MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

**Three-cornered Fight at Sussex, But Old Councilors Won—Hot Fight in Some Albert County Parishes.**

Sussex, N. B., Oct. 31.—The municipal election for Sussex parish took place today and the contest excited considerable interest.

A vigorous canvass was waged by the different candidates, H. H. Parlee, N. W. Eveleigh and Hugh McLaughlin, and it was ostensibly anybody's battle. However, on the result of the vote being announced it was found that the old councilors—Parlee and Eveleigh—were elected, the vote standing as follows:

H. H. Parlee, 334; N. W. Eveleigh, 335; Hugh McLaughlin, 272.

After the result was announced the candidates elect, Messrs. Parlee and Eveleigh, made brief speeches, thanking those who had voted for them and promised to do their best for the parish of Sussex in the future.

The defeated candidate then made a somewhat lengthy and vigorous speech, in which he thanked those who had voted for him and intimated that unfair means had been used against him.

**In Waterford.**

In the parish of Waterford, Wm. McGarrigle, E. Myles, Andrew Carr and Henry Deform were the prominent candidates. McGarrigle, the old councillor, and Myles were elected. The result is as follows:

McGarrigle, 71; Myles, 57; Carr, 47; Deform, 41.

## Havelock Winners.

The parish of Havelock as follows: Abraham Branscomb, 207; J. D. Seely, 196; Mr. Roux, 140; Mr. McFarlane, 133. Hot Contest in Albert County.

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The outcome is that eight Conservatives and four Liberals are elected. Two parishes—Hillsboro and Alma—went by acclamation.

In the other parishes voting today resulted as follows:

Coverdale—Two old councilors, E. S. Ryan, M. P., and A. Leaman are elected. Ryan, 170; Leaman, 132; Clifford Groat, 77; Wm. Smith, 70.

Elgin—W. B. Jones and Wm. McKean were elected over Alfred Henry Tinley and Steeves; Jones, 188; McKean, 164; Garland, 116; Steeves, 89.

Harvey—Geo. D. Prescott and David Barbour elected over Henry Tinley and C. W. Anderson. Prescott, 165; Barbour, 150; Tinley, 120; Anderson, 90.

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## PASTOR OF BRUSSELS STREET CHURCH RESIGNS

**Letter from Rev. A. B. Cohoe Surprises Church Business Meeting—Action Deferred.**

Rev. A. B. Cohoe Wednesday announced his resignation of the pastorate of the Brussels street United Baptist church, and expressed the wish that it might go into effect in three months time.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Cohoe containing the first intimation of his resignation was read at the monthly business meeting of the church last evening. The news came as a surprise to nearly all who were present. A leading church member said that no definite reason was assigned for this step as outlined in the pastor's letter, but it is rumored that Rev. Mr. Cohoe intends to proceed to the west. The letter requested that the resignation might be considered as going into effect three months from date. No action was taken in regard to the matter at last night's meeting.

It is understood the decision of Rev. Mr. Cohoe was so generally unexpected that it was arranged to defer any discussion on the subject until the next meeting.

The reverend gentleman has held his present pastorate for the last two years, and is well liked and very popular with his congregation. His preaching has been much enjoyed and many expressions of regret were called forth last evening by the announcement of his impending departure.

## GIVES \$1,000 TO CHATHAM CATHEDRAL

John McKane, who has been visiting the Miramichi during the past week has sent a cheque for \$1,000 to the bishop as a contribution towards the erection of the new cathedral at Chatham. The Advocate also understands that Mr. McKane gave a contribution to at least one other Miramichi church.

Mr. McKane has made a large fortune in mining in the west. He was formerly manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax here, but quit the banking business and went west to try his hand at mining.

Mr. McKane is the daughter of the late Edward Sinclair and a sister of Messrs. Wm. and E. H. Sinclair, who succeeded to their father's large lumber business at Bridgetown, Newcastle Advocate.

## St. Martins News.

St. Martins, Nov. 2.—A. W. Fowles has moved from the seminary into his new house, which occupies the site of the house destroyed in the St. Martins' fire of 1900.

Philip McFadden recently moved from the village to his farm at East St. Martins.

H. Colpitts and family, who have been residing in Moncton for the last two years, have returned to St. Martins and will occupy E. Fowles' house in the village.

W. H. and Mrs. Bonin have gone to Woodstock to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. F. McLean.

Miss Lilly Wood returned home on Wednesday from Norton.

Mrs. James Delong, who has been enjoying a few weeks' vacation in visiting relatives and friends in Connecticut, Quebec (Mass.) and Bath and Woodbury, Maine, came home on Wednesday.

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# OVERCOATS FOR WINTER WEAR

MAIL YOUR ORDER TO-DAY. MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

Now is the time to order your Winter Overcoat—Before the weather is too severe. Pages 80 to 94 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue describes fully our line of overcoats for Men and Boys. It will pay you to get our catalogue and look over the prices. You'll save money, besides WE DELIVER FREE to your nearest Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island all shipments of \$25.00 or over of these goods. Here are a few examples:



**Men's Fine Beaver Cloth Overcoats**  
made from heavy navy blue machine cloth, double breasted, good at back, shoulders and front lined with red flannel, seams piped with red, storm collar.

Rises	20.21	22.23	24.25	26
	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25



**Boys' and Youths' Overcoats**  
in Oxford grey cheviots, all wool goods, made long loose coat style, single breasted, strong Italian cloth lining, velvet collar, well made and perfect fitting.

Sizes	24	25	26	27	28
	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50
	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75



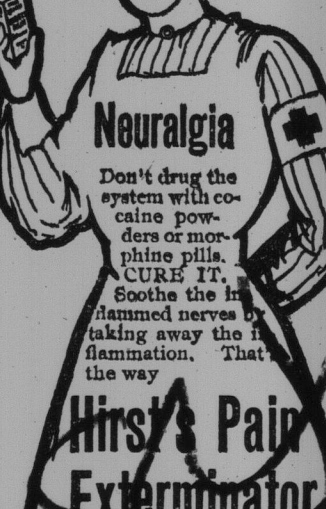
**Men's Tourist or Traveller Overcoats**  
made from heavy dark cheviot, long lapels and close fitting collar, lined with large overland, single breasted, heavy twilled lining and serviceable trimming, 34 to 44.

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**Neuralgia**

Don't drug the system with cocaine powders or morphia pills.

**CURE IT**

Soothe the inflamed nerves, taking away the inflammation. That's the way.

**Hirst's Pain Exterminator**

cures neuralgia. It is used where the pain is, and it relieves to give instant relief. There's nothing like it for pain of any kind—neuralgia, rheumatism, headaches, sprains, bruises—all disappear under its healing, soothing power.

"Hirst's Pain Exterminator is the best medicine in the world. I was nearly wild in half an hour. My husband had neuralgia back he could not move. He gave him Hirst's Pain Exterminator and in a short time he was better."

Mrs. J. Boyd, Avon, 35c. a bottle. At all dealers.











