

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

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VOL. XLIII.

SAY MAY YOUNG IS A MURDERESS

Coroner's Jury Finds She Suffocated Six-year-old Child

Strong Presentment Against Kingsley Melanson--Doctor, Who Made Post-mortem on May Hope Young, Found No Food in Stomach, Which Proved Woman's Story False--Man and Woman Both Arrested and Taken to Digby Jail.

Digby, N. S., June 19. (Special)—The coroner's inquest concerning the death of May Hope Young, aged six years and nine months, resumed its session at Plympton at 3.30 this afternoon.

Dr. MacDonald of Barton, who performed an autopsy on the dead child, made his report. Its stomach was examined by the jury. It was perfectly empty, containing no food whatever.

Samuel O'Neill, jr., was sworn. He said he was down on the shore Friday afternoon and that at 4.35 p. m. by his watch he left for home, arriving there about 5 o'clock.

He heard the screams, the first one loud and the following ones not quite as loud. He thought it was the voice of one child only and that it was in the vicinity of Kingsley Melanson's door yard.

He heard the cries he immediately went back in the woods for his father's car. He did not know that children were missing until he returned when he was informed of the strange affair by O'Neill.

He had never seen the baby one and that was in the winter. He could not tell whether it was the cry of an old child or a baby but was almost positive that it was the voice of only one child.

He heard no grown up person's voice only that of a child. He said there were children at the next house west of Kingsley Melanson's.

Coroner Elderton thought that all the witnesses necessary had been called. Crown prosecutor H. L. Dennison then addressed the jury, giving a synopsis of the entire evidence.

He was followed by Coroner Elderton, who explained the different points of the case. He referred to the fact that the state of the dead child was found showed that it had been dead at least thirty-six hours, but he thought it would be safe to say forty-eight hours, while according to the evidence of May Hope Young it had been missing only twenty-seven hours when viewed by the jury and himself.

He said it appeared that there were only three persons particularly interested in the matter of putting these children out of the way, probably two in this vicinity and one in the United States.

LITTLE DOUBT BUT IT'S MURDER

No Money Was Found on the Body of Alex. Woods as Stated

REVOLVER MISSING This is Considered Conclusive Evidence That Albert County Man Did Not Commit Suicide--S. S. Lady Eileen Had Many Invited Guests on Excursion to Gaspe Basin.

Dalhousie, N. B., June 19. (Special)—The topic of conversation in this general quiet community, is the supposed terrible murder of Alex. Woods, of Albert county, which occurred recently at New Mills, Restigouche county. It is very difficult to get any reliable information at this stage.

The latest report is that no money was found on the body, as previously reported, and as the bullet has been revealed in the right shoulder and no revolver round which would imply suicide, the general impression is that it was a case of foul play.

There was no excuse for Woods getting off at New Mills at night, unless he was advised to do so by some treacherous companion. There is no hotel at New Mills for strangers to stop at and it is one of the quietest stations on the I. C. R.

The S. S. Lady Eileen, returned tonight from an excursion trip to Gaspe Basin pursuant to invitations issued by managers Richards and Blair. Notwithstanding a heavy easterly gale, and a pouring rain the boat made a quick trip and out side the press was represented by Mr. Stewart, Chatham World; Mr. Benson, Chatham Commercial; Mr. Anslow, of the Advocate; and a representative of "La Presse," Montreal.

A grand dinner was given on board the boat at Gaspe, at which attended the American consul and collector of customs, of Gaspe Basin.

The Lady Eileen presented a beautiful appearance as she sailed into the Dalhousie harbor decorated with bunting.

Information was then laid by Captain Samuel J. Milberry, against Mary Hope Young and Kingsley Melanson, a warrant was immediately issued by Clarence Jameson, stipendiary magistrate for the municipality of Digby, which was executed by H. A. P. Smith, high sheriff of Digby county. The prisoners were placed in a team and conveyed to the Digby jail where they arrived at 9 o'clock this evening.

A large crowd surrounded the jail and yard when they arrived. Both prisoners marched orderly to the building and were placed in their cells. The preliminary examination will open at the court house at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning before Judge Jameson. The town people are greatly interested in the case and are anxious to catch a glimpse at the prisoners.

Kingsley Melanson appeared to cool considerably and calmly cut tobacco filled and lighted his pipe.

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JAPAN WANTS NO ARMISTICE

Russia Will Have to Sue for It if One is Granted

NEGOTIATIONS SLOW Russian War Party Encouraged by Reports from Linevitch Think They Have a Chance for Victory, and Japs Seem Willing for a Battle.

Washington, June 19.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, called at the White House today to inform the president that the Japanese plenipotentiaries would be able to reach Washington the first part of August, if it was deemed desirable for them to be here by that time.

When the president returned to the executive offices, after receiving Mr. Takahira, he found Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador awaiting him. The informant brought by the minister was communicated to the ambassador who is calling his government tonight to find out when the Russian minister will arrive. When this is known it will be possible to decide upon a date for the conference.

The general belief is that it will convene about the middle of August.

Japan is not at all desirous of a temporary cessation of hostilities for between the beginning of the rainy season in August, Oryama is expected to accomplish great achievements in Manchuria.

However, the plenipotentiaries have been appointed, the informal discussion of an armistice will be resumed, and in case the president takes the initiative in suggesting a limited truce both belligerents will give the matter obvious consideration.

The outlook is for a full in the peace negotiations until the president's return.

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CHURCH UNION BOUND TO COME

Methodists and Presbyterians Are Not Far Apart Declare Many Ministers

DR. ALLISON'S VIEWS Says Mighty Forces Are Working for the Union in Spite of Veterans on Both Sides--Sabbath Observance Report Submitted--Other Business of the Conference.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 19. (Special)—At the Methodist conference this morning, the report of the Epworth League committee was submitted. It was largely a repetition of decrease, although there was an increase in the membership of the young people's societies of twenty-five. There are seventeen leagues, with a membership of 570, and forty-three societies in all with 2,276 members.

The Lord's Day Observance committee stated that a comprehensive report could not be submitted owing to a lack of definite information. While there is a growing tendency in some sections to violate the sanctity of the day, the public mind seems to be in the fullest sympathy with the Sabbath day observance.

There is a disposition on the part of legislators to enact reasonable Sabbath observance laws.

At the afternoon session Rev. George Heustis, an aged member of the Nova Scotia conference, gave an address, chiefly reminiscent of his career in P. E. Island, where he had charge of the whole province west of Baddeck in 1833.

Revs. T. F. Fullerton, W. H. Sedgewick and R. C. James took part in a meeting on behalf of the Prince Edward Island Presbytery. Mr. Fullerton said the barrier between Presbyterians and Methodists was only theoretical. They see eye to eye, respecting measures tending to uplift mankind.

Mr. Sedgewick spoke of the present brotherhood between the churches for the greater good, and they are getting more prepared than ever to enter into fuller union.

Mr. James, who recently returned from the General Assembly extended greetings on behalf of the Nova Scotia conference.

Rev. George Steele responding on behalf of the conference said the people are moving in the direction of organic union, which is the only way to a true and lasting peace.

Dr. J. R. Inch advised the waiving of prelections and sacrificing every thing save honor and duty that the union, which will be the fruit of the future, may be accomplished.

Dr. Allison said that while some veterans on both sides may still oppose there are mighty forces in the air in favor of the inevitable union.

Rev. G. O. Heustis spoke in favor of it. Rev. William Dobson said that the Canadian was called loudly for it to prevent waste of money.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR AVERTED

Premier Rouvier, Anxious for Peace, Partially Yields

Conference Will Be Held About Morocco, But Kaiser Must Define Its Scope--Foreign and London Press Believe an Armistice Impossible in Far East, and Peace Seems Far Off to Them--New York Legislature Called to Oust a Judge--Pulitzer-Vanderbilt Marriage Alliance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, June 19.—The great diplomatic battle between France and Germany, greater in its possible consequences than the actual shot and shell battle of the Manchurian plains, has resulted so far in the Kaiser's favor.

France has apparently yielded to Germany, receding from her position in regard to Morocco, in a seemingly peace-at-any-price attitude. The Kaiser, to make it easier, has consented to negotiate direct with the French premier, waiving the obnoxious conference, France indicating her willingness to meet the German demands in almost conciliatory spirit.

Just how this will affect the Anglo-French entente remains to be seen. A special cable to the Sun tonight from Paris says: "Germany has consented to negotiate the Morocco question with France. The French government has indicated its willingness to meet the German demands in a most conciliatory spirit. An international conference may or may not follow, but, if it does, it will be on lines previously agreed upon by Germany and France and will not open the whole question of the destiny of Morocco as the Sultan has expected it to do."

France agrees that the status quo shall be maintained and that the Sultan's sovereignty shall be unimpaired. France cherishes the hope that the terms of the Anglo-French-Spanish-Italian agreement as to Morocco may be largely maintained but this is not the German view. In a word, France is determined at all costs to avoid a war.

Germany's consent to negotiate directly with France may be interpreted as a willingness to abate her provocative attitude and at least to postpone a war crisis. The French government hopes that Premier Rouvier will meet the German demands in the most conciliatory spirit possible. If the emperor secretly desires war he, of course, will have it, but France will be much in the way of prosecution before she will be driven into retaliation.

An Armistice Unlikely. A Russia-Japan armistice, pending peace negotiations, seems very unlikely, as has been believed by the better informed. Indeed, in certain European capitals the question of peace at any early date is scoffed at. A London correspondent cables: "It is impossible, unfortunately, to share the optimism which is evidently felt at Washington in regard to the peace movement. The situation is so complicated and has been changing so rapidly almost hour by hour since Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador to St. Petersburg, first sounded the Russian emperor that the views of the belligerents themselves as well as those of other powers have considerably modified."

The Spectator, which earnestly desires peace, says: "It is doubtful whether the president, far-sighted as he is, has caught the right psychological moment—that is, whether Russia is sufficiently beaten to accept terms which Japan is bound, for the sake of her own safety, to make severe. The czar of course has sent a civil reply to Washington, for one does not affront a president of the United States for nothing, and the acceptance of his advice pledges Russia to limit and may indeed bring her great advantage."

Russia in No Hurry for Peace. The New York Sun's correspondent at St. Petersburg writes: "There is not now any real reason why Russia should seek a very early peace. The irrevocable damage, in a military prestige sense has been done already. It is recognized that in any case Gen. Linevitch will have a battle and will suffer defeat. After this the Russians could keep up an interminable war."

New Ministers Organized. Tonight Edwin C. Hennigar, B. A. B. D., of New Brunswick; J. A. Sellar, B. A., of Charlottetown; William Pepper, jr., B. A., of Bideford, were ordained to the Methodist ministry. President Lodge, Secretary Young, Dr. Paisley, Rev. W. J. Kirby, George Steele, James Strothard, John Colter, W. A. D. McCully and A. D. McCully took part in the service of the laying on of hands. The charge was given by Rev. John C. Berrie. Mr. Sellar has been assigned a circuit in Alberton. On Wednesday he will be married to Miss Carrie Priddy, of Summerside, and they will proceed together to their new home.

Separate Schools in the Yukon. Ottawa, June 19.—(Special)—On the Yukon estimates in the house today, Dr. Thompson said that in the Yukon territory they had separate schools, but all the teachers were required to have a normal school certificate.

The autonomy debate will be proceeded with tomorrow.

HOME TO BE BURIED INSTEAD OF MARRIED

Body of J. Cody Blanche, Who Was to Have Wedded Miss Alice White of Sackville Wednesday, Expected

Sackville, N. B., June 19.—(Special)—The town grieves over the drowning yesterday at Carleton Place, Ontario, of J. Cody Blanche, recently of this town. Mr. Blanche was to have been married to Miss Alice White of this town, who is intended to leave tomorrow for Carleton Place.

Miss White, who is one of the prettiest and most popular girls in Sackville was completely overwhelmed by the terrible news. The body of the deceased is expected to arrive on the C. P. R. tomorrow.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—(Special)—The closing exercises of the school for the blind took place at that institution this evening. Diplomas as teachers of music were presented by Dr. Fraser to the following graduates: Clara McNeil, Grace Bay; Miss Alberta Kinella, St. John; Miss Emma Legeve, Shediac (N. B.); Oliver Cormier, Moncton; Joseph Emmo, Bridgewater and John Keele, Canso. Certificate as a competent masseuse, was awarded to Mary Blanchard of Charlro.

Ontario Steamer Burned; Four Lives Lost. Collingwood, Ont., June 19.—(Special)—The steamer City of Collingwood, of the Northern Navigation Co.'s line, was burned at her dock today and four men lost their lives.

Swedish Press Advocate War. London, June 20.—The correspondent of the Standard at Stockholm says that the Swedish Conservative papers now openly advocate war. They urge mobilization of the troops and demand the cession of Northern Norway as compensation to the Swedish people for the dissolution of the union.

Atlantic Wins Again. Island of Heiligland, June 19.—The American schooner yacht Atlantic won the race for auxiliary yachts from Dover to Heiligland, completing the course in 41 hours 20 minutes 24 seconds.

Banks Can Have More Directors. Ottawa, June 19.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Fielding has introduced an amendment to the banking act. At present banks are permitted not less than five nor more than ten directors. The amendment removes the maximum limitation.

Retired Preacher Buncoed Out of \$75. Sydney, N. S., June 19.—(Special)—Richard Pearson, a retired Methodist preacher from Charlottetown (P. E. I.), was buncoed out of \$75 by a Sella & Downs circus follower on Saturday. Pearson's acquaintance was enticed by a steerer who won twice the amount of money he had put up in the selection of an electric belt. Pearson tried his luck but drew the wrong number and lost. He told his story to the police only today, when it was too late to do anything for him.

King and Queen Greet Canadian Manufacturers. Party Met by Royal Carriages, Taken to Windsor, Presented, and Had Luncheon. Montreal, June 19.—(Special)—A special London cable says: "The whole party of Canadian manufacturers journeyed to Windsor today and were received by the king. Everybody expressed themselves as delightfully surprised at this reception. A special train was furnished at Paddington, and the royal carriages in charge of Lord Esher, met the whole party at Windsor and drove them to the Frogmore Mausoleum, which was especially opened through the park to the castle. Lord Knollys, private secretary to the king, and Mr. Lyttleton, the colonial secretary, were waiting and on the approach of the party the king and queen accompanied by the Prince of Wales and his two eldest children and attended by their suite, came on to the terrace.

"Lord Strathearn and Sir W. Mubeck, who accompanied the party, engaged with the king in conversation for a few moments and afterward the officers of the association were introduced to the king and queen, who personally greeted them. Then the king had a conversation with Sir George Drummond, and seemed interested in the party's movements. He expressed his pleasure at their safe arrival, after their delay.

"The party then divided into three groups and paid their respects to their majesties. The king then addressed the whole party and said: 'I am greatly pleased at your presence here today, especially as I hope for your safe return after enjoying a pleasant tour here.'

"After partaking of refreshments in the orangery the whole party was conducted through the state apartments and then taken in royal carriages to the station. After their return the party immediately left for the Paddington garden party. Before leaving Windsor Castle the entire party joined in singing God Save the King, and gave three cheers and a tiger for their majesties."

AMERICANS ASHAMED OF NAME OF CHESAPEAKE

Rechristen a Training Ship Because Once Upon a Time, the Old Chesapeake Struck Her Colors to a British Ship of Less Size.

Washington, June 19.—The announcement was made at the navy department today that the Chesapeake, the training ship at the naval academy, has been rechristened the Severn. The name of the ship was chosen by the bureau of naval intelligence, in a communication to the department, suggesting the change, among other things says: "In our early history we had a Chesapeake, whose career was most unfortunate. Many other ships which flew our young flag handed down imperishable records, but not one name among them has been revived in our new navy until very recently in the case of the schooner, now building; how doubly it is to be regretted that the name should be perpetuated of the vessel which furnished a unique instance of a United States ship losing her flag to an enemy of equal strength."

Ships Husband for Maritime Provinces. Ottawa, June 19.—(Special)—Captain Thomas McDonkey has entered upon his duties as ship's husband for the maritime provinces and Quebec.

Pulitzer-Vanderbilt Marriage. The announcement of a Pulitzer-Vanderbilt alliance has been received by society with some surprise. Ralph Pulitzer, the son of Joseph, proprietor of the World, is to wed Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb and granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Young Pulitzer is a Jew. His father came here a penniless immigrant. He has money enough now.

Ralph Pulitzer is a Harvard graduate, a good-looking, manly, decent fellow. Miss Webb is a handsome girl, fond of outdoor life and can match millions two for one with her fiancé.

Ryan Captures Odell, Too. "During the next day or two Governor Higgins will be the target of the leaders of the party to give the Ryan crowd full swing in rehabilitating the fortunes of the Equitable. The Ryan influence is very potential with most of the Republican leaders of importance. According to well authenticated reports from Newburg, 'Boss' Odell has been in touch with the representatives of Mr. Ryan during the last three or four days, and will take up the fight to prevent any interference of the state government or the legislature with the plans of the new Ryan dynasty."

Legislature Called to Oust a Judge. Seldom has New York been so stirred politically in the hot season as this year. The coming extra session of the legislature arouses the keenest interest. It is called for the purpose of organizing the Supreme Court. Justice Hoeker, whose crooked work was so notorious that something had to be done, intimate friend and partner of Boss Ben Odell that he be. The legislature in extra session, can act only upon matters called to its attention by the governor.

Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon Governor Higgins to have him included in his message recommendations on the Equitable, lower gas prices, and the repeal of the law on savings bank deposits.

Odell today began a week of conferences with state leaders. There has been no indication of his attitude toward the Equitable muzz. If Harriman maintains his bossish over the state boss there will be a legislative investigation into the Equitable. Odell has been entirely and absolutely bound up with Harriman financially. On the other hand, the World today very plainly intimates that Odell has been bought up by the Ryan crowd. It says:

"It is impossible, unfortunately, to share the optimism which is evidently felt at Washington in regard to the peace movement. The situation is so complicated and has been changing so rapidly almost hour by hour since Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador to St. Petersburg, first sounded the Russian emperor that the views of the belligerents themselves as well as those of other powers have considerably modified."

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England to visit her mother who is in poor health. Mrs. D. Douglas, of Riverside, is visiting relatives in Boston and will be absent two or three months. Mr. and Mrs. Lovitt have rented Mr. Douglas' residence for the summer.

Mr. Fleming's residence and grounds at Riverside has been occupied for some time and the grounds are now beginning to show that beauty the designer intended. Few who remember the site a year ago would recognize it since its transformation.

A fishing party en route for Wood Lake passed through Robbsey Saturday. Included in it were R. Sullivan, J. C. Doherty, R. Campbell, M. Dolan, M. Carroll, P. M. O'Neill. They propose to return early in the week.

Mr. Vail, of Vail Bros., has his new residence at Renforth showing near completion. When the painters are through the building will be one of the handsomest on the hill.

The Macdonald school at Kingston, keeping open for two weeks in July, will enable many summer visitors to inspect it before it closes. The teachers and pupils are disappointed at the unexpected extension of the term but it is understood that Professor Robertson's engagements are such that he will be unable to reach Kingston before the middle of July, hence the extension.

Rev. J. A. Richardson preaches in St. Paul's church this evening.

HAMPTON

Hampton, June 15—Mrs. Piers, an elderly lady in her eighty-first year, wife of the well-known justice of the peace for Hampton Station, has been in a precarious state of health for more than a week past, but some improvement in her condition is reported at the present time.

Mrs. William H. March, who has been in attendance on her sick sister, Mrs. B. Webb, and child, of St. Martin's, returned home last Friday.

Professor May, of the Mount Allison University, arrived home for his summer vacation on Saturday, and is staying with his mother and sister at Linden Heights.

Among the week-enders who visited here last week were Mr. and Mrs. A. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rankine, Ralph J. Humphrey, F. G. Sanctor, F. A. Munce, J. J. Gibbs and R. M. Currie, all of St. John, and R. M. Edmondson, of Bradford (Ont.), G. Harold Markham, of Sussex Center, and F. S. Hutchinson, of St. Stephen.

The Hon. C. N. Skinner came up on Saturday evening in a motor car, and stayed at the farm at Central Norton, where he stayed over Sunday.

Mrs. John Flewelling, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Fowler, for the past few weeks, has returned to her home on Wright street, St. John.

Mrs. George C. Weldon, of Waterloo street, St. John, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Brown, on Long street, Terrace over Sunday.

The Rev. H. D. Marr, of West End, St. John, officiated in the Methodist church here last Sunday.

Leat-Gen. K. A. Wedderburn, of Rochester, was the guest of his father and sister, the Hon. W. and Miss Wedderburn, from Saturday to Monday.

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ferguson, who were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Skinner at the summer residence here, returned Saturday afternoon, and of last week with a painful accident by her hand catching in a wheel and tearing away a finger nail.

Mr. Robert Evans, of Chipman, visited his parents on Everett street, Station, over last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, of St. John, have taken apartments for the summer with Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Burns, at Linden Heights.

Mr. Philip Palmer was out for a drive last Saturday and received hearty congratulations from his many friends.

Mrs. Charles Richmond, of Sackville, is the guest of Mrs. William Langstroth, at her home on Everett street, Hampton Station.

Mr. Ora P. King, of Sussex, visited Hampton Station on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Page, of Robbsey, were guests of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Black, on Monday.

Mrs. Percy Humphrey and her two sons came up from St. John on Monday afternoon, and with her sister, Mrs. W. J. Brown, and Master Wildon Brown, proceeded to Penobscot, where for a week they will be guests of Mrs. Eliza McLeod.

Mr. Frank H. Humphrey went to Montreal last week for examination and treatment. The Rev. Mr. McFadden has taken charge of a group of Baptist churches in this vicinity, with headquarters at Hampton Station. His field includes Salt Springs, Titusville, Smithtown and Hampton Station. Mr. McFadden's home is at Dorchester, Westmorland county, and he was engaged in teaching in this province before he entered on his college course at Hamilton University, New York. He entered on his work last Sunday.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martin's, June 16—On Thursday evening in the vestry of the Baptist church the members of the Women's Baptist Missionary Aid Society celebrated their fourteenth anniversary by a bountiful tea which was partaken of by the members and a number of invited guests, followed by a public missionary meeting, in which was carried out the following programme:

The president, Mrs. A. W. Fowles, presided and opened the meeting by reading the 2nd Psalm, followed by Deacon Jacob Titus, who offered prayer; the choir sang 'To the Work'; Rev. G. W. Townsend gave an excellent missionary address; Mrs. Jacob Titus read an original paper on the advantages gained in attending regularly the missionary meetings of the society; a solo entitled 'Knocking at the Door of Your Heart,' by E. A. Titus; Mrs. James Osborn read a poem, 'The Lord's Music'; Mrs. A. W. Fowles read a sermon by S. Phillips; a song sung by Miss Louise Kane and Miss Jessie Bradshaw; address by Rev. Mr. Webster.

A vote of thanks to the society for their excellent entertainment was moved by Michael Kelly, seconded by A. W. Fowles, and carried unanimously. A very successful meeting was closed by Rev. C. Townsend pronouncing the benediction.

The schooner James Barbour, 81 tons, Capt. David Tutis, left this port Thursday. The schooner, Rev. 67 tons, Capt. Robert Webb, loaded with lumber, left here for St. John last night. The schooner Emma T. Story, 40 tons, Capt. Fred

Gough, is in here for harbor, bound from Goose Creek to St. John.

Mrs. Lindo, of St. Stephen, president of the provincial W. C. T. U., held a meeting with the union at Barrowsville last night and will meet with the union in Hammond on Friday.

W. E. Skillen and his sister, Mrs. David Brown, returned from St. John by train yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, who spent a few days in the city, have returned home, and Mrs. Kelly is now in St. John.

Thomson Baird, government bridge inspector, spent several days here.

Leonard Brown, of West St. Martin's, who has been spending a few weeks in the city, has returned home much improved in health here.

Mrs. Joseph Kennedy goes this morning to Robbsey to spend the season at the Kennedy Hotel.

Mrs. Gladis Brown has gone to Boston for a visit.

Sherwood Skinner, barrister, of St. John, is here on professional business.

St. Martin's, June 17—S. Y. Shakin has been doing the rounds of the village with the government revenue collector.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Vaughan are receiving congratulations from the friends of St. John. This party places Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, Mrs. J. S. Titus and Mrs. C. W. Townsend.

Miss Cora Wilson, of McAdams Junction, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. H. Deane, at St. John.

Mr. Frank Patterson, of this place, who formerly practiced at Robbsey, and received his law degree from St. John, is now in St. John, and is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Walter Scott.

Miss Linda Pallen, of Newcastle, is the guest of Mrs. Hattie Cheung.

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has been the guest of Miss Ella Gray, has returned home.

Mrs. John Miller, of Newcastle, visited Chatham friends last week.

Miss Frances P. P. is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Deane, of St. John.

Mr. Ben Murdoch is home from St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown (P.E.I.), on his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wing, of Tracadie, spent part of last week in town.

Mrs. Sherrill, of Boston, accompanied by her son, Rev. Father Sheehan, are visiting friends on the Miramichi.

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ment based on an expenditure of \$25,000 and \$30,000, and Rev. Scott's office strongly opposed any policy which would prevent his sex having as good a building as there is in the city.

A resolution to spend \$25,000 was then passed unanimously.

CAMPBELLTON.

Campbellton, June 14—Mrs. A. Berry is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ramsay, in Bathurst.

Mr. J. T. Windsor, of New Mills, was here on Thursday.

Miss Edna Bell, who has been spending her vacation at home, returned to Montreal today to resume his duties in the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Perley Danery left yesterday for Montreal.

Mrs. George Tenney, of Boston, arrived Saturday and the guest her father, Mr. George Tenney, of Boston.

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Allison Hospital, is home spending the summer with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Howie.

Excelsior McClean was in town a few hours on his way home to Riverside.

Watson Parkin is taking a well-earned holiday and is spending a few weeks with friends in the city.

A. L. Wright moved up to his summer residence Thursday, two miles up river.

Mrs. W. D. Havel, who has been spending several weeks in the city, is returning to her home on the Miramichi.

The fishermen of Salisbury are reporting a very good run of shad this spring.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

JUNE 21, 1905

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday  
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E. W. McGRADY, Editor.  
S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

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per inch.  
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,  
one cent a word for each insertion.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths  
50 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
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Correspondence must be addressed to the  
Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.  
All subscriptions must, without exception,  
be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

AUTHORIZED AGENT.  
The following agent is authorized to canvass  
and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-  
graph, viz: Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 21, 1905.

MORE WAR TALK

Symptoms of Europe's nervousness be-  
come acute. Paris discusses rumors of a  
German ultimatum, and talk of the stiff-  
ening of garribe on the Franco-German  
frontier becomes more definite. A curious  
phase of the question is the position of  
M. Delcasse. But the other day he was  
compared with Richelieu. Today he is  
held up as the short-sighted man who bar-  
gained with Britain for that which  
Britain could not give—a free hand for  
France in Morocco. The entente with  
Great Britain was spoken of as a triumph  
for both M. Delcasse and Lord Lansdowne.  
Now only Lord Lansdowne's  
laurels remain. For it becomes plain that  
while Britain comes out of the affair with  
added prestige, France erred in reckoning  
without Germany, an error which aroused  
the Kaiser to such activity and menace  
that France must go forward toward suc-  
cess in Morocco at the risk of war with  
the Germans, or backward, toward a do-  
nothing policy in Morocco, and peace. M.  
Delcasse believed Germany was bluffing,  
and would have persisted in and acted  
upon the belief that, England consenting,  
Morocco might readily become a  
French protectorate. But M. Rouvier  
and the other members of the French  
cabinet held that France  
must recede or invite war. And recedance  
was the word.

The Kaiser's deliberate activity in  
Morocco in the face of the Anglo-French  
agreement, and the present indications  
that he intends to maintain his influence  
there, makes an awkward situation for  
France. It may be believed, under these  
circumstances, that France insistently  
urged Russia to terminate a war which  
had become hopeless, and which rendered  
Russia allies to France as an ally in case  
the German menace developed the worst  
features of which it is capable. German  
sentiment is peaceful or warlike as the  
Kaiser wills. France has much reason to  
avoid a conflict, though the nation would  
be quickly fired by the war spirit should  
Germany's aggressiveness become marked  
or should some unfortunate frontier in-  
cident inflame the public mind.

There are many views of the Kaiser just  
now. One presents him in the most  
sinister light, holding that he urged Rus-  
sia on with the object of seeing her re-  
duced to her present helpless condition  
in order to deprive France of a powerful  
ally, and then, seeing France alone, seized  
the opportunity to threaten her with war  
unless she abandoned her Moroccan  
schemes. The evidence is conflicting, but  
that the Kaiser has played and is still  
playing Mykissophobos to the extent im-  
possible, to say the least, improbable.  
Great Britain's support and sympathy are  
with France; but France would not expect  
more than moral support from Great  
Britain in case of war with Germany; and  
moral support would not greatly assist in  
keeping the Germans from marching upon  
Paris.

THE WITNESS AND THE I. C. R.

The dismal facts concerning the I. C. R.  
made public by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, and  
his pessimistic remarks in presenting  
them, lead the Montreal Witness (Ind.  
Lib.) to suggest drastic changes in the  
policy of the government road. Snow  
storms and increasing wages count for  
much, the Witness admits, but it points  
out that deficits have become chronic  
"and will persist until the railway is taken  
out of politics and administered by a  
small commission composed of honorable,  
practical men, who shall be made as in-  
dependent as judges." There are two ob-  
vious difficulties about the Witness pro-  
posal, one being to discover the political  
party which when in power will free the  
road from all political influence and ap-  
point such a commission as the Witness  
describes; and the other being to find the  
commissioners who will come up to the  
standard described.

The railway is not like the canals, the  
Witness asserts. The expenditure on the  
canals was "a national necessity." "The  
river (St. Lawrence) is a natural asset  
with imperative demands; the railway is  
one of many and the rest were built to  
pay." But, while the I. C. R. is one of  
many, it is not one of many government  
roads; and it was not built under the  
same circumstances that governed the con-  
struction of the company roads. We do  
not by any means argue that because the  
Intercolonial was built for political and  
military purposes it should forever be mis-  
managed and run as a political investment  
with constantly increasing deficits. The

Intercolonial should be run on business  
principles; but the rates should not be  
raised to prevent a deficit due to ex-  
travagance or mismanagement. Sound busi-  
ness management should ensure reasonable  
rates. The Witness is too much  
inclined to rule out the history  
of the line as having no bearing  
upon the rates now obtaining, but doubt-  
less it would be content, if the country  
at large would, if the line paid its way.  
The Witness denounces the present sys-  
tem as "rotten" and demands a change.  
I. says:

"Mr. Emmerson says that the rates on  
the Intercolonial are fifty per cent less  
than on other railways. Mr. Haggart, a  
former Minister of Railways and Canals,  
who ought to know, says that the trouble  
is too many employees. Mr. Barker, an  
experienced railway man, declares that if  
the business of any other railway were  
managed after the same fashion, the di-  
rectors would be subject to criminal in-  
dignity. However that may be, it is  
certain that the present system is rotten,  
and the country cannot too soon insist  
upon it that it must be mended or ended.  
Capable commercial management, with a  
fair schedule of rates, and drastic reforms  
in the system of appointments would seem  
to be the changes most urgently called  
for. Let the government appoint a com-  
mission with equal powers to the Rail-  
way Commission. The mismanagement of  
the Intercolonial not only is an eye-  
sore in itself, but it is used to discredit  
all ownership of public utilities by the  
people."

The Intercolonial has been a national  
necessity and a national asset, and it re-  
mains to be seen whether mismanagement  
and the proposed new line from Quebec  
through this province will kill its useful-  
ness. Certainly the future status of the  
road is uncertain, and the deficit just an-  
nounced will sharpen public interest in  
the government's course under the cir-  
cumstances. Some new light will be thrown  
upon the subject when definite announce-  
ment is made concerning the route and  
date of construction of the Grand Trunk  
Pacific through this province.

ROSEBERY AND THE PREFER-  
ENCE

Lord Rosebery is outspoken in respect  
to the fiscal aspect of Imperial unity.  
There are Imperialists and Imperialists.  
Lord Rosebery is one. Mr. Chamberlain is  
another. But they see Imperialism and  
the needs of the Empire through differ-  
ent glasses and from different standpoints.  
Writing to the Yorkshire Evening News,  
a Liberal journal, the ex-Liberal Premier  
says:  
"I believe you will advocate common-  
sense Liberalism, which is based on the  
requirements of today, not of the day before  
yesterday, or the day after tomorrow. I  
am convinced, too, that you will main-  
tain the true and Liberal conception of the  
Empire—the free union of free peoples  
under the Crown, determined to fulfill the  
sublime mission of our race—and that you  
will oppose the attempt to form a mecha-  
nical bond of jarring commercial inter-  
ests, chained and irritated by the friction of an  
unnatural tariff. The first necessity for  
this purpose is to oust the present govern-  
ment, which is both an anomaly and a  
danger, and which is irrevocably discred-  
ited by sinister and subterranean un-  
derstandings with the party of protection."

When the Canadian manufacturers reach  
England will they be able to give, or to  
secure, satisfactory assurance that there  
is nothing to fear from "jarring com-  
mercial interests" and that Lord Rosebery  
speaks without warrant and reason when  
he refers to the "friction of an unnatural  
tariff"?

THE WOMAN AND THE HANGMAN

Several subscribers have asked a Maine  
contemporary, the Bangor News, whether  
the Governor of Vermont should inter-  
vene to prevent the execution of Mrs.  
Mary Rogers who is to be hanged on June  
23 for the murder of her husband. The  
News approaches the question with vis-  
ible trepidation. It would not spare Mrs.  
Rogers because she is a woman or because  
it believes she is innocent, but it says:  
"It is our impression that if we had the  
power, which the law gives to the Gov-  
ernor, we should be inclined to postpone  
the sentence—indeed, perhaps, to  
Somehow it is impressed upon every can-  
didate that no court or no judge or no  
juror should possess the ability to pre-  
vent the execution of any human being.  
That which came into the world without  
asking, and which continues to abide  
among us for a longer or a shorter period,  
seems to be Divinely-sent, and however  
much this existence may go astray, and  
whatever of wrong it may do, it appears  
to us that all other beings similarly con-  
stituted can do, is to restrain the evil  
tendencies. No man ever yet gazed upon  
the face of the dead and felt in his heart  
of hearts that he could sentence any  
human being to such a lot. In questions  
of life and death, something higher and  
less fallible than man should have the final  
decision. Capital punishment reaches be-  
yond the boundaries of human law and  
should be vested in courts that are not  
swayed by human passions and mortal im-  
pulses."

Thus the News decides against capital  
punishment, and only incidentally in favor  
of Mrs. Rogers—which means only that in  
a state which fixes death as the price to  
be paid by a murderer the News should  
be excused from jury duty. But the News  
proceeds to present somewhat convincing  
evidence in favor of capital punishment.  
Here it is:  
"And this Rogers murder was a most  
atrocious affair, without one redeeming  
feature of kindness about it. Luring her  
doting husband to her arms under the  
plea that she was going to teach him a  
"new game," this female demon tied his  
hands, whereupon she and her waiting  
paramour administered chloroform to him  
until he was unconscious, and then they  
the unconscious body into a stream. And  
all for a petty sum of a few hundred dol-  
lars to be derived from his life insurance."  
The News is a very merciful journal. If

it were not it would favor capital pun-  
ishment in some cases. For all that most  
people will join the Bangor paper in the  
belief that few would willingly undertake  
the responsibility now resting upon the  
governor who must bid this wretched  
woman live or die.

THE TRAGEDY ACROSS THE  
BAY

Evidently the Nova Scotia authorities  
have a murder mystery to solve. Enough  
is known to show that someone wished  
to be rid of two children, and that they  
were carried to the woods, bound and  
gagged, and left there to perish. One died;  
the other was rescued. A confused and  
suspicious story is told by the person who  
was responsible for the welfare of those  
unfortunate young ones. It is of impor-  
tance that this story be subjected to every  
possible test, for someone has been guilty  
of a crime of peculiar repulsiveness and  
atrocious.  
The information at hand suggests many  
awkward questions. One, which perhaps  
interests the authorities most is: Who  
could have had any object in disposing of  
the children? The answer may not be hard  
to find. There are circumstances in con-  
nection with the matter which tend to re-  
call the Gee case in our own province. The  
tender age of the children in itself makes  
the occurrence an unusually shocking one.

IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES

Admiral Togo's official report of the  
Battle of the Sea of Japan discloses the  
amazing fact that the Russian fleet was  
beaten within forty-five minutes of the  
time the Japanese fired their first gun.  
The action lasted much longer, but be-  
tween eight minutes past two, when the  
Russians opened fire, and a quarter to  
three, three of the most formidable Rus-  
sian battleships were in flames and help-  
less and such ships of the remainder of  
the fleet as were not too badly injured  
to make speed, were in confused flight.  
The Russians began the battle, the Jap-  
anese reversing their fire until the range  
was about four miles, at which distance  
the main batteries were highly effective.  
This range was soon decreased by the  
Japanese, who were superior in speed.  
Though they could bring fewer 12-inch  
guns to bear than the Russians, they had  
more 8-inch and 6-inch guns than the  
enemy and, unlike the battle of August 10  
of Port Arthur, the greater action ap-  
pears to have been fought at a range over  
which the 6-inch and 8-inch guns could  
be used with deadly effect.  
Superior gun-fire won the battle. The  
Japanese fleet was at all times under the  
direction of the flagship. The Russian flag-  
ship was soon useless, and there appar-  
ently was no well understood plan on the  
Russian side. As in accounts of the  
land operations of the Japanese, the  
words "as previously planned" figure  
in Togo's account of the action. The  
Russians were soon at sixes  
and sevens, and the accuracy and  
weight of the Japanese fire pre-  
vented any of the Russian ships from  
making the resistance to be expected  
from vessels of the most formidable class.  
The story of Togo, supplementing what  
was already known of the battle, shows  
not only that Russia's naval power has  
been eliminated but also that though she  
can build another great fleet in time it  
will never be formidable in action until  
reforms at home have raised the standard  
of efficiency in her navy. The Russians  
are not natural sea-fighters, which is in itself  
a great handicap, and conditions in the  
fleet were evidently much worse than was  
suspected even after the first few months  
of the Port Arthur campaign. Admiral  
Togo "approved of the surrender" of Ad-  
miral Nebogoff and permitted him and  
his officers to retain their swords. This  
is taken to mean that further resistance  
appeared useless. But Russia would have  
preferred more desperate fighting and  
fewer survivors.

THE FATE OF THE INTER-  
COLONIAL

The change in the attitude of Liberal news-  
papers toward the Intercolonial becomes  
more marked. In the Liberal press, as  
among the Liberal members at Ottawa,  
the present administration of the road  
finds many critics and few out and out  
defenders. Reference already has been  
made here to editorial utterances of the  
Montreal Witness and Toronto Globe, fol-  
lowing Mr. Emmerson's announcement of  
a two-million dollar deficit. The St. John  
Globe is among the journals which give  
the I. C. R. up as hopeless. It said yester-  
day in part:

"There were exceptional circumstances  
which contributed to make the deficit  
larger than the normal condition  
is a condition of deficits, and there  
is a steady fixed opinion in parliament that  
so long as the government operates the  
road there will be deficits. The opinion  
therefore grows that if responsible per-  
sons can be found who will take the road  
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up the deficiency."  
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the deliberate intention of the ministers,  
and as though it was designed to ruin  
the property in order that the carcass could  
be fed to one of the great private rail-  
ways."

DRUNKEN GOTHENBURG

Occasional mention of the Gothenburg  
system is made in the Canadian Senate  
and in the House of Commons. It is some-  
times discussed in rather sinistral fashion  
between frequent vacations. Senators, and  
even more practical persons who are ready  
to promote the Gothenburg system in  
Canada, should be interested in those sta-  
tistics, furnished by the secretary of the  
British Temperance League:  
The convictions for drunkenness in Goth-  
enburg during the last three years are as  
follows:

Year	No. of convictions	Proportion per 1,000 of Pop.
1892	5,881	47
1893	6,216	50
1894	6,964	58

Annual average, 6,053 ..... 48  
These figures demonstrate that Gothenburg  
is a very drunken place. Relatively to pop-  
ulation it is six times more drunken than  
Liverpool and London, where the convic-  
tions for drunkenness are, in Liverpool, \$2  
per 1,000, and about eight in London. The  
Gothenburg Municipal Liquor Shops are very  
drunken places. There are in Gothenburg,  
in round figures, 300 drink shops of all kinds.  
Of these twenty-two are the model pub-  
lic-houses belonging to the company; over 20  
others sell beer and wine for consumption  
on the premises, whilst some 100 shops sell-  
ing drink for consumption off the premises.

The contention that the Gothenburg  
system, which has been in force for forty  
years, has neither prevented nor dim-  
inished drunkenness, is strongly supported  
by facts and figures. The trust or munic-  
ipal houses in Gothenburg, though they  
number but twenty-two as against 878  
other beer and wine stores, are responsible  
for eighteen per cent of the convictions for  
drunkenness. It is asserted that the Goth-  
enburg plan breaks down in a most im-  
portant respect, in that it fails to abolish  
the element of private profit and materi-  
ally improve the conditions under which

liquor is sold and consumed. It is, of  
course, a plan which temperance advocates  
oppose as recognizing the liquor trade as  
necessary and accepting it as permanent.  
While the keeper of a trust or municipal  
public house derives no personal profit  
from the liquor sold, the British Temper-  
ance League charges that the system has  
produced "additional evils." "The addi-  
tional evils produced by a State drink  
shop system are of moral considerations  
subverted by those mercenary. In Nor-  
way, Sweden, Russia, South Carolina, this  
has resulted, producing scandal in civil  
life! Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell  
guardedly refer to some of these scandals  
as abuses and 'irregularities,' and say of  
them: 'It may be asked what were these  
abuses and irregularities? The answer is  
exceedingly suggestive. They consisted in  
carrying on the local drink trade for profit,  
instead of with a view to restriction  
and control. That is to say, the 'abuse'  
of the Company's system in Sweden was  
identical with the ordinary traffic methods  
in non-company countries. That is, the  
money element has not been eliminated.  
Public cupidity and greed have been sub-  
stituted or added to private, whilst drunk-  
enness is most appalling.'"  
Gothenburg, apparently, would have  
been better off if it had had no "system"  
but had enjoyed forty years of effective  
temperance education. Temperance people,  
as a rule, pay too much attention to the  
present and too little to the future. The  
Gothenburg system does not appear to  
promise much benefit to the present gen-  
eration or to the generations to come.  
Education is better than these experi-  
ments.

THE FATE OF THE INTER-  
COLONIAL

The change in the attitude of Liberal news-  
papers toward the Intercolonial becomes  
more marked. In the Liberal press, as  
among the Liberal members at Ottawa,  
the present administration of the road  
finds many critics and few out and out  
defenders. Reference already has been  
made here to editorial utterances of the  
Montreal Witness and Toronto Globe, fol-  
lowing Mr. Emmerson's announcement of  
a two-million dollar deficit. The St. John  
Globe is among the journals which give  
the I. C. R. up as hopeless. It said yester-  
day in part:

"There were exceptional circumstances  
which contributed to make the deficit  
larger than the normal condition  
is a condition of deficits, and there  
is a steady fixed opinion in parliament that  
so long as the government operates the  
road there will be deficits. The opinion  
therefore grows that if responsible per-  
sons can be found who will take the road  
and run it satisfactorily easy terms should  
be allowed them, inasmuch as their doing  
so would save to the people what they now  
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the property in order that the carcass could  
be fed to one of the great private rail-  
ways."

TWO PRISONERS—ONE MAY  
TALK

Although the coroner's jury which in-  
vestigated the tragedy near Digby  
directly accused only the woman  
in the case, the man with whom  
she lived has been arrested also  
and will be put upon his defence.  
The verdict accusing the woman is in line  
with public opinion and was inevitable in  
view of the conflicting stories she told  
and of the medical evidence. The jury-  
men evidently believe her statement about  
the food eaten by the children and the  
hour of their disappearance, as disproved  
by the autopsy. The authorities may  
have more evidence than has yet been dis-  
closed, or more may be available. If not,  
the man is apparently held on the sup-  
position "that he must know more about  
it than he has told"—a supposition for  
which there may or may not be good  
grounds. Such suppositions are of little  
value unless evidence to sustain them are  
forthcoming.

If the verdict is just, the motives leading  
to the crime are not yet clear. Strong  
motives are usually sought for in such  
cases. Here, dancing as the circum-  
stances appear, there is no suggestion of  
any motive such as we are accustomed  
to regard as essential in a case of col-  
der-blooded, wanton murder. In cases like  
this one the average citizen is sometimes  
inclined almost to regret the absence of  
the more rigorous police methods of ex-  
amining suspected persons in private and,  
in a sense, extorting from them such in-  
formation as they may possess. Our own  
methods are more humane, and we would  
not exchange them for the questionable  
practices referred to as the "third de-  
gree"; but when the victim of a crime is  
a mere baby and the associations suggest  
unendurable depravity, the thought of an  
indignant public may be inclined toward  
impatience with the common processes of  
criminal investigation.

In this instance the prompt double ac-

Boys' Clothing  
Clearance of Odd Lots



Prices on boys' clothing are reduced, so that there'll be nothing to carry over—we have  
no wish to start a stock room; better a loss instead. We never  
had such selling of spring and summer clothing for boys, and a  
natural result is that there are

Odd Lots, Ends of Lines  
and Small Groups--  
All to Go

and these bargains are in clothing that can be worn right into  
autumn—excepting perhaps the washable blouses. All new.  
Will you get your share?

Not all the stock, you understand. These—

- Boys' Two-Piece Suits  
The materials are navy serges, fancy Tweeds, and  
cheviots, in good serviceable colorings, Norfolk  
and Double-Breasted styles for boys, ages 6 to 12  
years. Former prices \$2.50 to \$4.50.  
To clear at \$1.85
- Boys' Washable Blouses  
Russian style in fast color Gingham. Plain white,  
blue and white and red and white stripes for boys 2 1/2  
to 6 years only. Regular prices, 75c. to \$1.00.  
To clear 3 for \$1.00
- Boys' Three-Piece Suits  
The materials are serges, tweeds, chevots and  
worsteds in all the newest patterns and colorings.  
Sizes for boys aged 9, 10, 11 and 12 years only.  
We have quite a number and have put them in  
groups priced as follows:  
All \$3.75 to \$5.00 Suits now \$2.85  
All 5.50 to 6.75 Suits now 3.85
- Headwear  
A small lot of boys' and girls' hats in sailor and  
outing styles, also tams. Materials are straw, duck  
and linen. Former prices 75c. to \$1.00.  
Clearing at 22c.

GREATER OAK HALL  
KING STREET COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN  
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.  
BRANCH STORE 703 MAIN STREET, NORTH END

Frederickton, June 19.—(Special)—A reso-  
lution has been passed at Mecklam Junction  
to memorialize the government to have  
compulsory education brought into force  
in certain districts in this province.  
David J. Donaghy's house at Stanley was  
destroyed by fire last Friday. There was  
no insurance. The loss is \$800.  
The identity of the woman found in the  
water at Kingstons has not yet been estab-  
lished. Governor McNally has not yet re-  
ceived an answer to his inquiry made to  
the authorities at Aehlard (Me.)  
It is thought that the lower set of false  
teeth belonging to the woman was turned  
out by Dr. W. D. Chambers of Wood-  
stock. He has been communicated with  
but an answer has not yet been received.  
In the police court today the examina-  
tion of George Riggs on the charge of  
writing letters to Bessie P. Clark, threat-  
ening to kill her, was commenced. Miss  
Clark testified to Riggs having followed  
her about town. Two letters were exhib-  
ited in court. In one Riggs said he was  
madly in love with her and wanted to  
marry her. In the other he wrote of his  
great love for Miss Clark and pressed  
the idea of marriage. If Miss Clark did  
not marry him he would kill her and then  
kill himself.

THROUGH OUR WEST TO  
EUROPE.  
(Boston Journal.)  
A smile of incredulity is quite likely to  
appear on the face of many a newspaper  
reader who sees the announcement from  
Omaha that a number of capitalists there  
have under consideration a scheme to tun-  
nel Behring Strait, with the intention  
of building a railroad through Alaska to meet  
one on the Asiatic side, thus joining New  
York and Paris by rail. But fanciful and  
difficult as the thing looks, it is bound to  
become a reality. There must and will be  
a uniting of the great continents by other  
means than sea voyages, and air-ships are  
not yet giving promise of such stability.  
On the other hand, the making of a rail-  
way under the Behring channel is entirely  
practical.

We do not know the railway plans of  
the syndicate, but a little study will dem-  
onstrate that by far the easiest and least  
expensive route would be from Edmonton,  
in Alberta, northwest to the Mackenzie  
river, down that stream to Fort McFher-  
son, over or through the Rockies there,  
down the Yukon part way, and then on to  
Cape Prince of Wales. That route is only  
about 2,500 miles long, and almost wholly  
escapes mountain work. On the Asiatic  
side the distance from East Cape to the  
trans-Siberian railway is about the same,  
so that 5,000 miles of new road-making  
would connect the whole world with steel  
rails.  
It is to be feared that the new line will  
not be completed soon enough to suit the  
wishes of those to whom our ocean trip is  
a horror, but others will receive the sweet  
boon, if we do not. For the American-Asiatic  
Consolidated is inevitable.

Lumber Land Sale.  
A. H. Sawyer, of Calais, has sold his  
mill at Hartland (N. B.) to F. E. Sayre,  
of St. John, and has retired from busi-  
ness. With the mill were sold 16,000 acres  
of timber lands, which Mr. Sawyer owned,  
and 100 miles of valuable land leased from  
the government. Mr. Sayre is now oper-  
ating the mill, and the lumber is being  
shipped from St. John.

Forester's Field Day at St. An-  
drews.  
St. Andrews, N. B., June 19.—(Special)  
At a convention of delegates from the In-  
dependent Forester Courts of Charlotte  
this afternoon it was decided to hold a  
grand Forester's field day at St. An-  
drews on the 30th of August.

Mrs. Metcalf Leaves Home Again  
Mrs. Amelia Metcalf, who, with her  
child was held here a week ago on in-  
formation from Oxford (N.S.), saying she  
was abducting her child, and that her  
husband wanted her detained, passed  
through the city yesterday with the child.  
It will be recalled that Mrs. Metcalf re-  
turned to her home with her husband,  
but evidently there has not been harmony  
since. It is thought that Mrs. Metcalf  
was on her way to her father in Attle-  
boro (Mass.).

The marriage of Robert Stewart, of  
Stellarton (N. S.), and Miss Anna Laura  
Fawcett, of Campbellton (N. B.), took  
place last evening at the residence of the  
bride's uncle, Rev. A. A. Graham officiat-  
ing. Rev. A. A. Graham officiated.  
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will reside in Stell-  
arton.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—stands the standard world over. In future Page Fences will  
be painted WHITE, which is an added protection against rust. The galvanizing. Order through our local agent or direct from us.  
THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Waukegan, Ill., Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg, 25  
For sale by H. D. Campbell, St. John, N. B.; Howarth & Co., Mount Pleasant, N. B.; W. W. Ross, Hartland, N. B.; Boban  
Brook, Bath, N. B.; H. H. Berry, Connell, N. B.; E. B. Hutchinson, Upper Wicklow, N. B.; Cyrus W. Kinney, Floban-  
ceville, N. B.; Milton McBride, Lindsay, N. B.; James T. Atkinson, McKenzie's Corner, N. B.; Geo. B. Martin, Debec,  
N. B.; Balmain Bros., Woodstock, N. B.  
The Free Press says there is natural

Prize Essay on the History of New Brunswick

Here is D. Bruce Flewelling's Article, Which Captured Premier Tweedie's \$25 Prize at Kingston Consolidated School.

The following essay on the History of New Brunswick, by D. Bruce Flewelling, won Premier Tweedie's Prize of \$25 at the Kingston Consolidated School.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the sovereigns of the different nations of Europe thought that by sending out explorers they would be able to get rich as well as to extend their dominions.

In 1498 Francis I. king of France, had two small vessels made ready and equipped them with provisions for a voyage to the New World.

Nearly a month passed before they sighted Newfoundland. After sailing through the Strait of Belle Isle, Cartier sailed south as far as Point Escamotou.

This is the first known discovery of what is now New Brunswick. From there, Cartier sailed north and entered a large bay which he named Baie de Chaleur (meaning heat). It is the only place name given by Cartier remaining.

Along the shore of the bay there dwelt a large number of Indians, with whom Cartier began to trade.

They knew very little of agriculture. Small quantities of corn were raised, but their chief foods were game and fish.

There have been sections of land given by the government for the purpose of supporting the Indians since the white men have settled in their country and destroyed a large portion of their hunting grounds.

In 1604 DeMonts, who had been given the monopoly of the fur trade in Acadia by Henry IV of France, came out to the New World. He was to be assisted by Indians and Algonquians.

The king had requested Champlain to write an account of the country. After they reached the Bay of Fundy they spent a month in exploring it.

Thence they sailed to Passamaquoddy Bay and up the St. Croix. On the morning of the 19th, since named Docters Island, they built a fort and passed the winter.

They left in August and established themselves at Port Royal. Here they prospered until 1713, when Samuel Argal destroyed their dwellings.

In 1621 Sir William Alexander received from James I of England a grant of all Acadia. He was to bring out settlers and build up the country.

In the same year (1622) Isaac de Razilly received a commission from the king of France to drive the Scotch out of Port Royal. This ended Sir William Alexander's settlements.

In 1634 La Tour received a grant of the fort at St. John with the adjacent lands, extending five leagues along the river and ten leagues back into the country.

La Tour, although schooled to savage life, was a polished courtier and politician. He would have been a great man in his nation's history if there had been an opportunity.

La Tour and D'Aulnay were bitter rivals and a struggle for supremacy was carried on between them for several years.

D'Aulnay made a few attempts to capture La Tour's fort and persuaded the king of France to proclaim him an outlaw.

La Tour was appointed governor the following year. In 1633 he married D'Aulnay's widow and thus settled all disputes between the two families.

In 1654 English vessels under the command of Major Sedgewick, captured Acadia. La Tour, for the sake of retaining his rights as governor, became a British

subject. He shortly afterwards sold his rights to Thomas Temple. He lived in Acadia until his death at the age of seventy-four years.

A trading post was established on what is called the North Shore, at St-August, by Nicholas Denys, who had come out to Acadia with DeRazilly.

In 1667, by the Treaty of Breda, Acadia was restored to France. It was made a royal province, and its governors were appointed by the king of France.

In 1680, an English force under Sir William Phips, captured Port Royal. The governor, moved to Jonagu, finding this unsuitable to his purposes, he built a fort at the mouth of the Nashwaak.

In 1686 the people of Boston sent Colonel Church with 500 men to destroy Port Nashwaak. Instead of going directly to the fort, Church destroyed the homes and crops of the French around Chignecto.

When he returned to the mouth of the St. John, he met reinforcements. They sailed up a river to the Nashwaak, but were unable to take it, because Villebon had heard of their approach, and had strengthened the post.

In 1697, by the Treaty of Ryswick, Port Royal was given back to the French. In 1710, Colonel Nicholson captured Port Royal, and three years later by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), Acadia was given up to the English.

Port Royal was named Annapolis Royal in honor of Queen Anne. After the treaty, large numbers of French people settled on the Isthmus of Chignecto, where they built Fort Beauséjour, in 1731. The soil was very fertile, and they built dykes to keep out the sea, and drained the land.

The British founded Halifax in 1749, and built Fort Lawrence, about two miles from Beauséjour, in 1750. Constant fighting was kept up, between these two forts for five years, when the English captured Fort Beauséjour and renamed it Fort Cumberland.

Governor Lawrence had tried several times to get the French in Acadia to take an oath of allegiance to the king of England, but they always refused. He asked them again, and on their refusal, sent soldiers among them, who hurried them on board transports and conveyed them to the head of St. John's Bay.

In 1764, a settlement was started in the Miramichi by two Scotchmen and the following year one on the Petitcodiac river, by some Germans. Commodore Walker founded trading posts at the mouths of the Nesquisit and Restigouche rivers in 1760 and in 1770 William Owen started a colony of settlers at Campobello. Numerous other settlements sprang up, some of which, became large towns.

In 1775, war broke out between the American colonies and Great Britain. New Brunswick that was joined to the United States, though it built forts and had soldiers ready to repulse any attacks made on the province.

The colonies gained their independence and became the United States of America. The persons who remained loyal to the crown of England throughout the war were called "Loyalists". They were cruelly treated by the patriots after the war and many removed to Canada.

On May 18th, 1783, about 3,000 Loyalists landed at St. John. Others followed soon after. Some settled at the mouth of the St. John and named the place Parr Town; others went to different parts of the province and made homes for themselves in various localities. The first number that landed in 1783 was 12,000.

In 1784, that portion of Nova Scotia north of the Missisquoi river, was formed into a separate province, and named New Brunswick, in honor of the house of British sovereign. Sir Thomas Carleton was appointed first governor.

An assembly was elected by the people in 1785, which met the following year at St. John. In 1785 Parr Town and Carleton were united and called St. John. Its charter of that date makes it the oldest incorporated city in British North America.

In the same year, charters were granted to eight counties, into which the province was divided, viz. St. John, Westmorland, York, Charlotte, Northumberland, Kings, Queens and Sunbury.

The king of government was removed to Fredericton in 1785, where it has remained ever since. The first session met in 1788.

Most of the settlers lived close to the river, the water being their only highway. Roads through the woods were marked by blazed trees. Such articles as tea, sugar and coffee, which we now consider necessities, were great luxuries for the early settlers.

Their only amusements were a "chopping frolic" or "barra raising" for the men, and "quilting parties" and "husking bees" for the women and girls. After a frolic, usually the evening was spent in dancing.

The first means of travel on the St. John river was a towboat, which plied between St. John and Fredericton in 1784. Later, it was replaced by a small schooner. In the winter a sleigh was run on the ice.

The Jesuit priests had established missions among the Indians as early as 1611. Now the settlers began to look to the welfare of their children. Old soldiers and a few books reading, writing and arithmetic, for a small salary or reward. Soon rude school houses were built and these were also used as places of worship.

In 1800, what is now the University of New Brunswick, was established at Fredericton. In 1805 a public grammar school was founded at St. John. Many other schools were established in the different counties. In these schools the leading men of the province commenced their education.

In 1812 a war broke out between Great Britain and United States, and although New Brunswick was at all times prepared to do battle for its defence, there was no need of it. In 1813 in answer to a call for soldiers, the 104th regiment marched overland to Quebec, on snowshoes. That memorable act showed their willingness to help England in time of trouble.

In 1816, the first steam-homes-against-hunger was sent out to New Brunswick from the British Isles. England was now at peace with France and United States; so New Brunswick made rapid advances in civilization.

Thomas Carleton died in 1817, and was succeeded as governor by Sir George Stracey Smyth. The year before the (1816) first assembly (the General Assembly) met at St. John.

The summer of 1825 is memorable for the great Miramichi fire. That summer 1800, the woods were unusually dry, and in the early part of October, the whole country north and west of Newcastle seemed to be on fire. About eight o'clock a loud roaring was heard, and the flames, burning from the forest enveloped the houses. The horrified people fled, some to the river, others to sea marsh south of Newcastle. Those who escaped to the water, waded in the water to their necks, or got on rafts or boats, and pushed off from the shore. One hundred and sixty people lost their lives, and nearly three times as many were badly burned. Two thousand were left destitute and homeless.

Chatham, which escaped the flames afforded shelter until they could be removed. Money was sent to them by neighboring provinces, the United States and Great Britain. The loss of timber, not including the crown lands, was estimated at \$1,200,000. Three ships only, out of one hundred and twenty, were saved.

In the following years, lumbering was the principal industry. So many went into the business that the price fell and many lost by it.

The growth of the province at this time was steady and rapid. Between 1824 and 1840 the population doubled. The population in 1824 was 74,716 persons.

In 1837 St. John was visited by a fire which destroyed the business portion of the city. The loss was estimated at \$5,250,000.

Two years later another fire occurred. The sending of letters was very costly until 1850, when better routes were built, enabling mails to travel greater distances.

In 1810, the Madras schools were introduced into New Brunswick. Free schools were established in 1871. In 1828, the Baptist founded Acadia College at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, and in 1841 Mount Allison College, was established at Sackville, New Brunswick. In 1904 the Macdonald Collegiate school was opened at King's-on.

In 1839 a dispute arose between Great Britain and the United States as to where the boundary line lay. In 1828, the British New Brunswick, troops were sent to the border to preserve peace. By the Ashburton Treaty in 1842, the boundary line was settled, United States getting seven thousand acres, and the remainder a mile of disputed territory.

Between 1840 and 1850, about thirty thousand Irish immigrants arrived in New Brunswick. The cause of this immigration was the failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

In 1851 Asiatic cholera visited St. John. The death of about 1,000 persons. The shippers and business places were almost deserted, and hundreds fled from the city to avoid the plague.

Up until 1848, the government of the province consisted of a governor appointed by the British parliament, an executive council, which was called the "Family Compact," because the governor chose as his councillors his friends, and when an official died, his son was appointed to the office which his father had held, and all the offices were handed down from father to son, or to relatives.

About 1833 party government commenced, that is, there were two sides in the government, one called the "Liberals," favored a change, and the other, Conservatives, who opposed a change.

In 1837, through the influence of Samuel Allan Wilton, the assembly secured control of the territorial revenue, which before that time had been in the hands of the governor and his council.

In 1841, Sir William Colebrooke became governor. He was forced to resign. Two years later, advice came from the British parliament, for the governor to choose his advisers from the assembly, and that they could remain in office, as long as they held the confidence of the people. This form of responsible government was established in New Brunswick in 1848.

In 1849, a meeting was held at Portland, Maine, to consider the advisability of building a railway from Portland to Halifax. Delegates from New Brunswick, Bruce Nova Scotia, who favored the scheme, were present.

In 1860, a railroad was opened from St. John to Shelburne. In the same year, Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), visited Canada. He was received with enthusiasm, wherever he went. His son, Duke of York, visited Canada forty-one years later (1901).

The Intercolonial Railway was opened

in 1867. These railways increased the trade of New Brunswick very much. In 1864 a reciprocity treaty was signed between Canada and the United States which lasted ten years. This was a great benefit to New Brunswick. The treaty provided for an interchange of natural products free of duty.

The first telegraph line was in use in 1848, between St. John and Galis. In September, 1864, a meeting of delegates from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward, was held at Charlottetown to consider the advantages of a legislative union. During the meeting delegates arrived from Canada and obtained admission. They proposed a union between all the provinces of the continent. This union was talked about by everyone in New Brunswick. In 1865 an election was held, but the people did not favor the union. In 1869 a new government came into power with Samuel Leonard Tilley as leader. A resolution in favor of union was passed and the people were again asked to vote for or against the union. This time they sent up a large majority in favor of the union.

By the British North America Act, which went into effect in 1871, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward were joined in a federal union and called the "Dominion of Canada." Later on the other provinces were joined to the Dominion government, to which members from each province were sent, the number being in proportion to their population, so that every vote is to the population of Quebec.

The government of New Brunswick consists of a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Dominion government, an executive council, chosen by the lieutenant-governor from the assembly and responsible to the assembly and through it to the people. The members of the assembly are forty-six in number and are elected every five years. The governor is appointed for a term of five years.

The lieutenant-governor since Confederation were, respectively, Hon. L. A. Wilton, S. L. Tilley, E. B. Chandler, G. D. Roberts, who is a poet as well as a lawyer, Hon. J. G. Bannister, a noted poet; James Hannay, a noted historian, and George R. Parkin, who by his eloquence and spirit has aroused a feeling of pride in the province.

There was also Moses H. Perley, who was the best known authority on fisheries fifty years ago. The soldiers who gained lasting reputation for bravery in the South African war.

In 1871, by the efforts of Hon. George E. King, the schools were established in each district. The act also provided for the support of the schools; the teachers receiving a government grant. Hon. G. E. King was succeeded by Hon. J. F. Fraser, and he in turn by Hon.

G. Herbert Thomas, a high school teacher at Point Lepreau for nearly twenty years, has resigned, and intends going to the Northwest. He will probably vacate his position the last of August.

Owing to the development of a case of German measles at Nettleton, the Red Cross School closed Saturday. Reports from the trustees, secretary and auditor were read, and T. H. Wilson was re-elected a trustee. The sum of \$3,300 for expenses for the ensuing year was voted. Rev. W. F. Hill occupied the chair and Dr. J. H. Grey acted as secretary.

Rev. W. O. Raymond, Jr., conducted services in the Episcopal church at Upperham and Barnewick on Sunday last. Next Sunday he will preach at Hammond at 11 a. m., at Upham at 3 p. m., and at Salt Springs at 7:30 p. m.

A seven year old lad, Peter Fawcett, of Brunswick street, had a narrow escape from serious injury in Brunswick street Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock. He was playing near Brunswick street and in the course of his amusement ran out near the car track. Car No. 35 was coming down the street and before anything could be done to prevent it, the fender struck the boy, throwing him away from the car. He was taken to Mowatt's drug store. His injuries are not serious, consisting of a sprain of the hip and a bruise on the back of his head.

Personal Intelligence. J. N. Harvey has returned from Upper Canada. While away he attended the High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters at Boston (Oct.). Dr. Daniel M. P., came in from Ottawa Saturday. F. B. Carvell, M. P., went to Woodstock on Monday, and Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., passed through to Kings county.

Mrs. J. A. Lately and her daughter returned from Montreal, Niagara and Toronto Saturday. Dr. D. Lately, who has taken a position in the New York city hospital, has gone there. The engagement of Miss Margaret M. Hayes, of Moncton, to William R. Trifts, of this city, is announced. The wedding will take place June 28.

Among the Canadians registered at the High Commissioner's office, London, June 6, were Messrs. E. Alban Sturdee, St. John; J. A. Winslow and E. Dow Simmonds, Fredericton; Mrs. and Misses K. and G. Canning, Charlotte town; Capt. F. F. Duffus, Mrs. John Duffus, Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roberts of Montreal, and Mr. Robert Reid and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith will leave tomorrow for Toronto to attend the International Sunday school convention.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bay, of 62 Waterloo street, returned yesterday after six weeks spent in visiting relatives in Boston and vicinity. They returned via Yorkville.

Mrs. William Gaskin will receive her friends on Tuesday and Wednesday after noon at 21 St. John's residence, 20 Kentville street, North End.

Frank A. Barbour, engineer of the street extension, left last evening on his return to Boston (Oct.). Mayor White, Robert Thomson, George Robertson, M. P., and Joseph Allison left last evening for Ottawa.

E. J. Clarke, who has been in the city since last week, left last evening for his home in Westwood (N.B.). Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Fitzpatrick returned Saturday after their wedding trip.

Local members of the Reformed Baptist denomination have been to Brown's flats within the past few days arranging matters there for the yearly alliance and the camp meeting. Some improvements to the buildings are being made but nothing of extensive character. Rev. W. Hoopie, of New York, will be the special attraction in charge of the camp meetings this year and he will be assisted by a number of other workers. Mr. Hoopie will be in the city on Tuesday evening, June 27, and the first camp meeting will be on the following Tuesday evening and the services will be continued until July 19, two Sundays being included. The camp meeting at Riverside (Me.) will be in August.

There is no building going on at Brown's flats this summer. This day twenty eight years ago St. John's "big fire" raged.

HARD ON SOFT It Makes No Difference. A foolish man or woman is one who suffers day by day with his or her will not try to get rid of his or her troubles by mail or by the use of two or three boxes of Foot ELM.

Stott & Jury, Dept. 6, Bownmanville, Ont.

FOOT ELM Many imitations but no equals. Send stamp for particulars of our \$1.00 in price.

A. G. Blair, Hon. James Mitchell, Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Hon. L. J. Tweedie, who still holds the office.

The superintendents of education were: Theodore R. Rand, L. L. Williams, William Crockett, L. L. D., and James R. Inch, LL. D., who held the office at present.

In earlier times lumbering was the principal industry, but supply around the county of Kings. A well known angler, Great care is taken by the government to preserve the forests by appointing wardens to look after careless sportsmen and lumbermen and thus prevent fires. Attention is being given to the requirement that trees shall be a certain size before they are cut down.

Two great industries which have sprung up in New Brunswick are the manufacturing of wood pulp and cotton goods. The town of Marysville, in York county, is a great textile manufacturing town. It is owned by Alexander Gibson.

Agriculture is receiving more attention lately. The farmers have received a better education and are able to see the value of raising good stock for dairy purposes, and also what kind of soil is needed for each plant. They are thus enabled to crop their farms to the best advantage. Large quantities of cheese, butter and chickens are yearly shipped to England from Canada.

St. John was the scene of a very destructive fire in 1877. Thousands of houses, business places and factories were destroyed. The fire started on the 20th of June in a building on York Point. It spread by a northwest wind it swept the business portion of the city out of existence. It burned over about 200 acres in that portion west of the water's edge. Eighteen persons perished in the flames and others died afterwards from wounds or exposure. The loss was estimated at \$20,000,000. Relief in money, clothing and provisions poured in from all quarters. Insurances also helped to repair the loss.

New Brunswick has not been behind the times in producing famous men. Some of them are, viz: Professor James D. Millie, one of the world's novelists; Charles G. D. Roberts, who is a poet as well as a lawyer; Hon. J. G. Bannister, a noted poet; James Hannay, a noted historian, and George R. Parkin, who by his eloquence and spirit has aroused a feeling of pride in the province.

There was also Moses H. Perley, who was the best known authority on fisheries fifty years ago. The soldiers who gained lasting reputation for bravery in the South African war.

The lake took its name from the people who lived about it—those sturdy pioneers who sought homes and fortunes in the new land in the new world and to do so left their friends and beloved England.

There are many well known artists in the old country for when they settled in Kingston one of the first things one of the brothers, Munson Pickett, did was to take advantage of the swift outlet to the lake that is now called "Pickett's" and build a mill there. Water furnished the power and the machinery put in the building was calculated in one part to grind the grain of the settlers, in another to card the wool and fill cloth and still later to spin and make such material as would suit the wants of the people.

There were two brothers, beside Munson, Sr., David and Munson Ghoul. The two latter took up grants of land in the county not far removed and all prospered. They ranked higher than the other settlers in the neighborhood because of their ability. No other man was so young when he came to the new life and so in a short time they took the lead in the settlement.

Munson married and had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, and in the course of time was gathered to his fathers. His eldest son Stephen had provided for and his will made it clear that when his youngest brother, Munson, became of age, he was to share and share alike with the second son, Seymour, in the mill, farm and house property about the lake.

Both the boys were spirited and the girls, four of them, the life of the county around. A magnificent house had been built by their father and it commanded a view of the lake and the fields and forest for miles. Munson was about eleven years of age, so as the summer and winter passed, the widow with the aid of Seymour managed the property to the advantage of all. Seymour was of an inventive turn and he was so well satisfied with one of his mill improvements that he went to the old country to see what could be done in the wider field of manufacture.

History does not tell what his success was but soon after his return he brought a bride to the old homestead to live with his brother and mother and sisters. Just about that time Munson became of age and he was a young man of fine physique and a fine family harmony. The bride and the mother and the sisters-in-law could not see eye to eye. So domestic relations became strained. In the meantime Munson rounded Seymour that he was of age and the time had arrived for him to divide the property. But Seymour had regained his mind and he was not willing to give up the terms of his father's will and refused to give Munson what was his by right.

Leaving his mother and sisters in one part of the house Munson left the old house and hired his services to a rival in the same business. So the breach widened and the once happy, cheerful household, the centre for harmless revelry for miles around, became the abode of anger and hatred. Petty slights and insults were urged on anger to action and so when the season of good will and peace arrived, some three years after Seymour was married, and he and his wife and child were absent for a few days upon a holiday visit to friends, Munson joined his mother and sisters and their husbands—for one or two of them had married by this time—and prepared to enjoy the festive season as they use to in the olden days.

They only used that part of the house the widow lived in. She, who used to be first with both of her sons, could only see the youngest one now when his brother was away. So they had a pleasant time in those days between Christmas and New Years and whether they were short of furniture or lacking in any other way what he claimed was his, one or two of the mattresses were removed from Seymour's quarters to the widow's part of the house.

Year's eye and they found one part of the house bright and cozy appearing from the outside and the other dark and gloomy. Not long finding out that the younger son was home and that there was other company and the sharp eye of Mrs. Seymour had discovered the absence of the furniture that had been moved.

The Fatal Shot. The door to his mother's apartments was locked and there was no admission for Seymour. He asked for admittance, inside the women folk were anxious to keep the brothers apart and when Seymour thought he would not carry out his threat of smashing the door in his wife would not agree to giving up the furniture so in spite of Munson's warning that he would shoot if the door was forced Seymour raised his axe and drove it into the panels which flew in all directions and as they did there was a report of fire arms. Munson had carried out his threat and his brother, Seymour, fell wel-

THE GRIM TRAGEDY OF PICKETT'S LAKE, AN EARLY CHAPTER IN KINGSTON'S HISTORY

The Mill by the Water--The Feud of the Brothers--A Door Between--A Fatal Shot--The Fratricide.

Kingston, June 16.—There are not many good fishing lakes or streams in this part of the province where the stranger can cast his line without risk of interference. Most of them with any reputation, so sought for by the angler, have been bought up or else the exclusive right reserved for certain parties. But the exceptions furnish good sport and no doubt most of these will be patronized the dawn of the first of July.

One of these, called Pickett's Lake, is located about a mile above Kingston and if the day is right and the proper fly is at hand no better fishing can be had in the county of Kings. A well known angler, the late W. F. Bunting, who was chairman of assessors for the city of St. John, and Dungee Scribner, an adept with the rod and fly as well as a manufacturer of them, never used to miss a holiday at Pickett's lake and many the speckled beauty they took in with pride to the city to show their friends.

Pickett's lake, aside from being a favorite resort of the angler and a spot of picturesque beauty, has a weird interest for the visitor who hears for the first time the stories of romance and tragedy that surround it.

The lake took its name from the people who lived about it—those sturdy pioneers who sought homes and fortunes in the new land in the new world and to do so left their friends and beloved England.

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tering in his blood shot through the stomach. Then, all too late, the result of anger and jealousy, jibes and jeers, domestic brawling and disputes was regretted. Grief took the place of anger and brotherly and maternal affection displaced hatred and strife. Brother, sisters, wife and mother gathered about the wounded man trying to do all they could to save his life. But the shot had done its work too well and as soon as a physician arrived they knew that nothing could save the life of Seymour Pickett. But before he died had a clear vision of the events of the past, the part he had played toward his brother appeared in his true light to him and he died at peace with all three years after his return home. So that New Year fifty-nine years ago found the young wife a widow and the youngest son of the widow a young English emigrant and brotherly and maternal affection displaced hatred and strife. The mill never saw so tragical a New Year before or since. The brothers were together before most men in the community. Their business brought them in contact with many people, all of the settlers did business with them. So the death of the murder was a shock to everyone who heard it and hundreds flocked to the scene on the day of the funeral.

The widow followed the remains to her husband to the grave as well as his mother and sisters and when she returned home she found her only child, a two year old boy, sealed to death. The male in their endeavor to destroy all evidence of the crime had tubs of scalding water to wash up the floor and the young lad fell in one of them. Husband and son were found mourned by the widow who six months afterward gave birth to a little daughter who happily could only know from hearsay of the strife and tragic events that had saddened her mother's life.

A Pardon. Munson Pickett was tried for murder in Kingston court house, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The jury knew all the circumstances of the case, the part of the young man in the provocation, the will and the property, the actions of both toward their surviving parent and everything that had to do with the shooting. Lemuel Allan Wilton defended the prisoner but all his eloquence could not persuade those grizzled settlers that it was anything but murder in the first degree to kill another so matter what his provocation.

Munson was sentenced to be hanged and the substantial portion of his estate was to be possessed of passed into the hands of the crown. His friends

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES IMPORTANT MATTERS

Rev. W. W. Lodge Elected President--Statistical Reports Show a Prosperous Year--Recommendations of Different District Circuits--Anniversary Missionary Service Last Evening.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 15.—The Methodist conference opened this morning at 9 o'clock with a sacramental service led by the president, C. W. Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Wm. Dobson.

At 10 o'clock the business of conference opened. Rev. W. W. Lodge was elected president and Rev. G. M. Young re-elected secretary. H. E. Thomas was appointed journal secretary; Harry Harrison, B. A., statistical secretary; J. S. Greig, B. A., and H. C. Rice, B. A., assistant secretaries.

A letter from G. W. Fisher, transferred to the Montreal conference, was read and referred to a special committee. A communication was read from Dr. Johnson, secretary of the temperance movement, and the temperance committee of the general conference, setting forth the work throughout Canada last year. He asked the conference to keep the principle of prohibition before them as a complete ideal, that the organization be perfected and the central office be furnished with adequate means for carrying on the work. The matter was referred to the temperance committee.

George F. Dawson was appointed secretary-treasurer of the superannuation fund. Rev. G. W. Fisher resigned. Chas. Kemington was appointed Wesleyan reporter. The secretary-treasurer reported the receipts of missionary society as follows: St. John, \$2,100.23; Fredericton, \$850.58; Woodstock, \$277.48; Chatham, \$450.14; Sackville, \$1,020.58; St. Stephen, \$460.88; Charlottetown, \$1,432.05; Summerside, \$766.17; total, \$7,096.49.

The educational committee reported receipts for the year as follows: St. John, \$330.48; Fredericton, \$138.45; Woodstock, \$80.76; Chatham, \$61.85; Sackville, \$250.15; St. Stephen, \$70.22; Charlottetown, \$263.99; Summerside, \$119.13; total, \$1,183.21, an increase of \$60.13 over 1904.

The Epworth League committee reported Rev. W. J. Kirby chairman. Rev. C. W. Hamilton was appointed secretary-treasurer of the sustentation fund committee. This year it is proposed to give the secretary-treasurer a percentage of the amount collected.

District Recommendations. St. John district recommends a grant from the contingent fund to Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, Ph. D., and the favorable consideration of the case of Rev. D. B. Bayley.

Woodstock recommends the payment of the district chairman's expenses. Chatham recommends the favorable consideration of the case of Rev. H. E. Thomas and payment of the expenses of the district.

Sackville and St. Stephen districts recommend the payment of district expenses. Charlottetown recommends the favorable consideration of the case of Rev. J. S. Greig and payment of district expenses.

Summerside recommends the payment of district expenses, all out of the contingent fund. Woodstock recommends the favorable consideration of the case of Rev. John K. King and B. O. Hartman out of the sustentation fund.

Charlottetown forwards a resolution to amend the constitution of the sustentation fund. Woodstock district recommends a grant to Rev. John A. Lives and a grant to Lindsey circuit for supply and chairman's expenses.

St. Stephen recommends a grant for the afflicted family of Rev. S. Allen. Charlottetown recommends the case of Revs. S. H. Rice and Frank Prizell for favorable consideration. Summerside recommends the payment of the chairman's expenses, all from the missionary funds.

St. John recommends a rebate to Welford. Chatham recommends the favorable consideration of the case of Rev. A. Lucas. Sackville recommends a rebate to Alma from the children's fund.

All the districts except Fredericton recommend the consideration of the temperance summer school for missions. Chatham, Sackville and St. Stephen have resolutions touching the work of the temperance committee.

Chatham recommends the consideration of the appointment of a temperance field secretary. Summerside district recommends that the trustees of the parsonage property at Margate be given permission to sell.

Almost all committees met this afternoon but none reported. The memorial committee agreed to grant the request of the Methodist Historical Society for complete record of the minutes before the present conference was established for the use of the Methodist students.

Missionary Anniversary Service. The missionary anniversary service was held this evening. After devotional services the report of the missionary society was presented by Rev. Thomas Marshall. The receipts fall short of the conference grant by \$500. This is owing to the movement to the west.

Mrs. G. F. Dawson, representing W. F. M. S., in her address reported growth and enlargement in every department of the work. In nine conferences there are 427 auxiliaries, an increase of 45, with a membership of 22,427, an increase of 1,758; mission circles and bands, 429; membership, 12,219. Total income of auxiliaries, circles and bands, including rest fund, is \$38,844. Of this the auxiliary contributed \$16,000, the circle band and Epworth League, \$9,800.

The growth in Japan and China checked the reports of all. There are six centres in

by the conference was \$118,821, an increase of \$80. The Sunday school committee reported that a summer school will not be held this year at Mount Allison. The adoption of a home department and more attention to teachers' meetings and normal class were urged.

The decline in mission receipts, increase in cradle roll and additions to church were specially referred to. The annual statistics show the following: Preaching appointments, 286; Sunday schools, 210; officers and teachers, 1,083; average attendance of same, 1,222; scholars in Methodist schools, 13,068, a decrease of 205; average attendance of same, 8,245, a decrease of 158; cradle roll, 889, an increase of 255; Methodist pupils, union schools, 797; total Sunday school force, 10,567, a decrease of 76; united with the church during the year, 378, an increase of 146; members of church, 3,722, an increase of 6; learning catechism, 1,333, a decrease of 209; pledged Christians, 5,537; contributions to missions, \$1,105.81; educational fund, \$745; superannuation, \$43,277; Sunday school and extension, \$147,231; sustentation, \$94,236; sundry, \$140.89; total, \$7,547.01, a decrease of \$88.39.

Following the example of the board, the W. F. M. S. are launching a special extension fund hoping to raise \$30,000 above the ordinary income. The board intends to put up a new building costing \$90,000 in Koda and kindergarten in Nagasaki, Japan; also a new school in China.

The address by Rev. James Henderson, D. D., of Toronto, assistant secretary of missions of the general conference, was one of the most eloquent and powerful appeals on behalf of the cause ever heard in Charlottetown. The discourse was marked by exceedingly striking epigrams, apt figures and chaste language. Money and missionaries, he said, are more intimately connected than even practical Methodists will admit.

Unless a spirit of more abundant charity and generous liberality develops the world will not be evangelized this generation, owing to the rapid increase of the heathen population. The missionary force upon the field is too inadequate to cope with the enemy.

He did not denounce money-making, so long as it was devoted to certain objects and ends. Money is bottled power, reserved energy, human electricity, and the ultimate elementary force of society. Christian countries give more to missions because the economic value of a Christian workman is 1,000 times more than a heathen. Great Britain, Germany, United States and Canada, which supply nine-tenths of the mission funds, have assets enough to evangelize the entire heathen world and buy up every foot of land outside Christendom.

During the Beer and Philippine was Great Britain and the United States spent enough money to keep an army of 20,000 missionaries for a whole generation. The Christian world last year spent only 1,350 for its wealth for missions. If the United States gave one-tenth of its income they could evangelize three worlds like this in the present generation.

He was told by a New York capitalist that the greatest fortunes in the next 100 years will be made in Canada. He said next to God the mission idea was the greatest idea of the universe. The personality, purpose and passion of work is essentially missionary.

Make money all you can, he said, as long as you extend the influence of Christ in the world. Churches that send the most money to the heathen prosper the most. Every dollar that is hoarded in a safe to save the heathen at home. The world can not be saved unless you do it. God's power looks through the eye politics in the heart, throbs in the brain, Christ on high can no more save the world without the church than the church can save the world.

The general conference, up to date, collected \$148,000 in missions, an increase of \$13,000 over last year, and by the end of the year expect to raise \$400,000, including \$60,000 by W. F. M. S. At the close of the service the president said greetings from the Nova Scotia conference.

The statistical report showed a membership of 13,800, an increase of 114; baptisms, 916; marriages, 380; burials, 747; total amount raised for all purposes, \$130,261; for circuit purposes, \$60,613, a decrease of \$80.

The parsonage aid fund committee this afternoon recommended to give a grant of \$250, asked for by the Stanley circuit. The temperance committee will take action on a communication from the executive committee of the Toronto branch of the Anti-Opium Society, asking the conference to request the governor general to lay before the king the matter of preventing opium from coming into the country.

The auditors for board of trust are Rev. Geo. Steele and A. C. Powers. Conference Treasurers. Conference treasurers for connectional funds were appointed as follows: Rev. C. W. Hamilton, general conference fund; Rev. J. C. Berrie, contingent fund; Rev. H. P. Bailey, Union church relief; Rev. Thomas Marshall, missionary; Rev. A. Lucas, Sunday school aid and extension; Rev. H. E. Thomas, temperance; Rev. D. H. Chown, Epworth League; Rev. Samuel Howard, parsonage aid; Rev. George Steele, children's fund. Rev. J. W. McConnell was appointed a member of the board of trustees in place of Rev. G. W. Fisher, transferred.

The report of the superannuation fund was presented by Rev. Dr. Evans. A large part of the morning was devoted to the consideration of this report. The total of the capital account, consisting of real estate statistics, notes, debentures, etc., was \$117,031.02. The income for the year was \$9,960 from the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conference. The total income was \$15,566 from the three eastern conferences.

Rev. Dr. Paisley presented the report of the educational fund. The total raised

tions for ordination be examined by the conference before ordination. He maintained the principle of exemption from examination was wrong and the same system should be adopted as prevailed in corresponding organizations of other denominations. He was followed by Rev. William Dobson who said that the discipline of the church did not require such an examination.

Rev. James Strothard in moving an amendment that such examination do not make place, said the fact that they were probationers two years was a sufficient test of their qualifications.

Dr. Sprague said the general conference did not require this unnecessary test. Dr. Paisley in supporting Mr. Ross' motion said that the conference has the power of voting in or voting out and should determine whether these young men are to be probationers two years or not.

Dr. Allison differed from the dean. It was not fair he said to subject a young man to oral quizzing on a few questions, put at a public examination. Oral examinations anyway are being relegated to the limbo of the obsolete.

Mr. Ross said that it is with the principle of the exam that the form of examination that he wished an expression of opinion from the conference. The probationers might probably be asked to write down the same point of doctrine.

Rev. W. B. Thomas spoke in favor of the amendment. Rev. Thomas Marshall, in supporting the motion, said that the conference is making of itself simply a registration board by accepting recommendations of the districts. The Methodist church is moving into a position from which other great churches are drifting, in requiring a purely educational qualification. He objected to placing in the hands of the college and district a power properly belonging to the conference.

Mr. Ross' motion was defeated by a vote of 40 to 18. Memorial Service to Rev. W. O. Matthews. The W. O. Matthews memorial service was impressively carried out. After singing hymns 423 and prayer by Rev. J. G. Berrie and Rev. G. A. Ross, a worthy minute referring in beautiful terms to the career and Christ-like character of the deceased Mr. Matthews. A fitting tribute was paid to his memory by Rev. J. C. Berrie who spoke of his power as a preacher and revivalist.

Patrick Flanagan and Carl Anderson thought they had caught a whale Thursday morning about 1 o'clock when a 300 pound sturgeon ran his nose into the salmon net off the wharf and refused to get out. The monster was towed up river to the railroad wharf where he was secured and brought ashore. He was purchased by Charles S. Jones, the fish man, in Pickering square, and was shipped to Boston Thursday night.

Sturgeon men are not so lucky. A fitting tribute was paid to his memory by Rev. J. C. Berrie who spoke of his power as a preacher and revivalist. The conference adjourned at moon till evening when a devotional service was held.

CAUGHT 300 POUND STURGEON. Bangor Men After Salmon Got a Monster Fish in the Net—Shipped to Boston. (Bangor Commercial.) Patrick Flanagan and Carl Anderson thought they had caught a whale Thursday morning about 1 o'clock when a 300 pound sturgeon ran his nose into the salmon net off the wharf and refused to get out. The monster was towed up river to the railroad wharf where he was secured and brought ashore. He was purchased by Charles S. Jones, the fish man, in Pickering square, and was shipped to Boston Thursday night.

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Halifax Lads Fire Can of Powder With Terrible Results. Halifax, N. S., June 16.—(Special)—A terrible accident occurred on the shores of the North West Arm this evening, resulting in the death of one little boy and the injury of three others, one of them quite seriously.

The dead boy is Andrew Gordon Mitchell, son of Wm. S. Mitchell of the Royal Bank of Canada. The injured are Eric, aged sixteen years, and Gerald, aged fourteen years, sons of Mrs. G. Grant, and Ernest Twining, aged fourteen years, son of Ld. J. Irwin Twining. The latter is the most seriously injured of the three.

The boys received their injuries by the explosion of a can of powder. All the boys reside in that neighborhood and they had been playing there, as was their usual custom, in the evening. About 7 o'clock the boys were together and they had a can containing about a pound of gun powder. They had exploded some of the powder, and then placed the can containing the balance under the side of the bank. A match was applied and a terrific explosion followed, hurting them some distance.

Terrible Work of Explosion. The Mitchell boy received the full force of the explosion. He was rendered unconscious, and when picked up was bleeding badly. His face was filled with powder, and terribly burned. The muscle of one arm was torn away, and large pieces of flesh were hanging loose from both his arms. The injured lad was carried to Mr. Grant's residence, and medical aid at once summoned. Everything possible was done for him, but he died about three hours later without having regained consciousness.

Ernest Twining was removed in an ambulance to Victoria General Hospital. His hands and arms are frightfully burned and a portion of his chin torn away. While his condition was quite serious tonight the doctors do not anticipate any fatal result. Gerald Grant's injuries are most painful, but not serious. His face and both arms are burned very badly but he will recover. Eric Grant escaped with the slightest injuries. He received some lacerations but nothing of a serious nature.

The Herford grade steer, 27 months old, weighing 1,510 pounds, and of almost perfect form was an object of great interest and is a remarkable example of the modern early maturing beef animal and reflects much credit upon his owner Mr. W. W. Black, of Anloster, as he stands today he is worth \$80 for a bee carcass. His wealth of flesh on ribs, loin and rump is unusual. His hide is of a fine texture and his legs are of fine bone, short neck, fine hair and light bristles give evidence of little waste in cheap meat and offal.

If New Brunswick farmers would breed and feed steers of this type there would be much money saved to the province. This stock will be shown at Woodstock on Friday and will then go to Fredericton and by steamer to Jemseg on the 19th, thence to St. John and by I. C. R. to Petrolia and Chatham.

VICTIM IN SUSPECTED MURDER CASE WAS ALBERT COUNTY MAN. Alex Woods, Killed Near New Mills, Restigouche, Belonged to Harvey—Bullet Discovered at Autopsy.

Campbellton, N. B., June 18.—(Special)—An autopsy on the body of Alex Woods who was found fatally injured Friday near the railway track near New Mills, Restigouche county, revealed a bullet in the right shoulder, a broken rib and several injuries to the head. The skull was not fractured.

Woods belonged to Harvey, Albert county, and had been working in a mill on the Est River. He was paid off with \$23 Thursday and when found next morning had \$21 in his pocket, a liquor bottle, it is said, by his side.

On the way to Campbellton, where he was taken by train, he died. Crowder Dolery is looking after the case and will begin an inquest Tuesday. He will have some 20 witnesses from New Mills, which is 25 miles from here. The coroner has reported the case to the attorney general and asks that he or a representative be present at the inquest.

Sargson (examining in the practical method of reviving the apparently drowned) said: "Now, how long would you persevere in these motions of the arms?" "Yes, my wife has one of those blouses that button at the back."

Common Sight. "Let us wait and see the lady contentedly," said the bachelor in the side show. "Wouldn't interest me," replied the bachelor. "I see you at home every day." "At home?" "Yes, my wife has one of those blouses that button at the back."

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ONE BOY KILLED, THREE INJURED

LIVE STOCK MEETING AT ANDOVER A SUCCESS

The first meeting of the series of live stock conventions held under the auspices of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association was held at Andover on the 14th inst., and was attended by between 60 and 70 representative farmers of Victoria county.

A Clydesdale mare, a carriage gelding, two beef steers and two milch cows were procured at Anloster (N. S.), and taken to the meeting, where they were judged by the score card system. After all were present was personally interested in the animals, made discussion and marked their estimate of each point upon their score card. Mr. Anderson with the horses and beef cattle, and Mr. Stephen with the milch cows, went carefully over each point, and asking the opinion of the various farmers upon their score and their reasons for it. By this means everyone present was personally interested in the judging of the animals and a brisk discussion brought out the opinions of the experts in charge. The only trouble was that one afternoon and evening proved too short a time for full discussion.

In the evening addresses were given in Beveridge's hall upon the Feeding of Dairy Cattle by Mr. E. Stephen, a leading dairyman of Huntington (Que.), and upon the Value of Good Seeds by F. W. Broderick, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Donald Innes presided and there was quite a spirited discussion upon the merits of Buckwheat vs. Imported Wheat, Bran and Shorts as Food for Milk Production. The general feeling was that there was no better grain food than buckwheat.

Objection to this was taken by Mr. Stephen and others on the ground that the feeding of buckwheat is not of high quality. J. B. Adam, of Kintore, claimed that the feeding of buckwheat injured the flavor and texture of butter, pork and eggs. But though New Brunswick farmers should aim to make products of the highest quality.

Ductual evidence of the value of buckwheat as a food was given in rebuttal of Mr. Adam's opinion amid much interest. The tenor of the whole discussion was that more interest should be taken by Victoria county farmers in stock raising and dairying and their hay and grain marketed at home rather than shipped in the raw state as at present.

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Sydney Factory BURNED; LOSS \$30,000

Sydney, N. S., June 18.—(Special)—At an early hour this morning the Wood-working factory of Campbell Bros. & Co., Ltd., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with only \$5,000 insurance, \$25,000 each in the Queen and Low Brunswick Liverpool companies.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be the work of an incendiary. There was no fire in the building when the explosion occurred, when all the floors were blown out.

With the factory was destroyed the furnishings for the residence that is being erected at 1000 St. George's Street, St. John. The new International railway station. The machinery alone was valued at about \$8,000. As a result of the fire about thirty hands are thrown out of employment.

Slight Accident on the I. O. B. Sackville, N. B., June 18.—A coal car in the centre of a special freight train broke in two early this morning, causing that car and the one following to jump the track.

The special freight train in charge of Captain H. Manning left Sackville this morning going west, the accident occurred three miles west of here. No one was injured. Auxiliary train No. 3 arrived from Moncton shortly after and the track was soon cleared.

Common Sight. "Let us wait and see the lady contentedly," said the bachelor in the side show. "Wouldn't interest me," replied the bachelor. "I see you at home every day." "At home?" "Yes, my wife has one of those blouses that button at the back."



