

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVII

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908

NO. 63

GOVERNMENT TO ENDORSE THE "ALL RED" PROJECT

Resolution to That Effect To Be Moved After Easter Recess

Lively Debate in House on P. E. Island's Grievances--Graham Promises Report on Tunnel Scheme Soon and Borden Says It Should Have Been Ready Long Ago--Emmerson Favors Commission to Operate I. C. R.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 6.—It is understood that after the Easter holidays the government will present a resolution to parliament endorsing the "All Red" proposition. The resolution will be along the lines of the speech of Mr. Sifton, although it is not likely to contain very many details. What is desired is to obtain the opinion of parliament on the whole question and there is no way of doing this better than by presenting the meat and canned goods act, the details to be settled afterwards. The position of the premier and the government is already known to be highly favorable to the scheme. Hon. Sydney Fisher in the house today introduced three departmental bills, one respecting the meat and canned goods act, involving some slight changes with the purpose of making this law of last session more workable; another to repeal the canned goods act, an obsolete statute upon which no action had been taken for many years and which conflicts in some particulars with the meat and canned goods law of last year; the third, an amendment to the fruit inspection and sale act. Mr. Fisher's bill in amendment of this inspection and sale act contains provisions calculated to insure a better observance of the fruit marks act. Cases have occurred in which the same offender against this law has been fined and punished three times within a single year. Hereafter the penalties will be \$10 to \$50 for first offences against the fruit marks act; \$50 to \$100 for second offences, and \$300 for third offences. There is provision in Mr. Fisher's bill also for stricter measures to uphold the quality of Canadian cheese. Third reading was given to the bill for Quebec and New Brunswick railway, which is authorized to build from Chatham Junction to Comons in the province of New Brunswick. Coastwise Trade. In reply to a question by Mr. Stanfield (Colchester) the minister of customs explained that there was nothing to prevent Norwegian ships which are British built from changing their flags and then engaging in the coastwise trade of the dominion, either under the existing regulations regarding our coastwise trade or those which come into effect on January 1 of next year. If a vessel is British owned, must pay a customs duty of 25 per cent. before they can engage in the coastwise trade of Canada. Mr. Hughes moved that in the opinion of this house the names "Intercolonial Railway" and "Prince Edward Island Railway" should be dropped, and the name "Interprovincial Railway" substituted therefor. That the government system of railway should be considered as one entity in the keeping of accounts and in all other respects. That the ferry service across the Straits of Northumberland should be owned and managed by the railway department, winter and summer, as the ferry service across the Straits of Canso is now, and as the ferry service across the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver and Victoria is owned and managed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Hughes contended that Canada being a federation of provinces the name Intercolonial was not the correct one to use. The P. E. I. road should be treated as a portion of the government line. He also said that there was discrimination against the Island in passenger and freight rates. Messrs. Martin and MacLean, Island members, supported the resolution, laying strong stress on the question of discrimination in rates. Mr. MacDonnell (Pictou), favored the service across the straits being under the railway department entirely, thus divided as at present between railways and marine. Mr. Lefurgy said it was high time the responsibility for the service be placed upon one department. At present this responsibility is pitch-forked among one department to another. He had little hope the government would do anything, judging from the past. Mr. Emmerson regretted that the resolution could not be discussed without introducing politics into it. The same conditions now existed as under other governments. So long, he said, as the island had a narrow gauge road it could not be made part of the I. C. R. system. There could be no change until the I. C. R. was taken

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

London, April 5.—It was officially announced tonight that the King has accepted the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British prime minister. Sir Henry's condition remains unchanged, according to the physicians' bulletin posted today. The King, in telegraphing his acceptance of the premier's resignation, conveyed an expression of his regret and esteem, with best wishes for Sir Henry's recovery. No further official announcement with regard to cabinet changes has been made, but the King has summoned Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, and the latter will start for Biarritz, where the King is sojourning, probably tomorrow afternoon. The chancellor who has been acting premier in place of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, called a meeting of the cabinet this morning to discuss the premier's resignation and to discuss the course of business. The resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the first Liberal prime minister of England since Lord Rosebery gave up office in 1895, has its dramatic phase, for as he passes from the stage the mixed forces which he held together as a party appear also to be approaching the end of political power. The resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the first Liberal prime minister of England since Lord Rosebery gave up office in 1895, has its dramatic phase, for as he passes from the stage the mixed forces which he held together as a party appear also to be approaching the end of political power. The resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the first Liberal prime minister of England since Lord Rosebery gave up office in 1895, has its dramatic phase, for as he passes from the stage the mixed forces which he held together as a party appear also to be approaching the end of political power.

CRAZED MAN WOUNDS AND KILLS MONTREAL OFFICERS

Barricaded in House He Shot One Dead and Seriously Injures Two

Held His Ground for Hours Against Large Force--Fire Brigade Finally Drowned Him Out and Three Bullets Put him Out of Business--Taken to the Hospital and He May Recover--Chief Carpenter One of the Victims

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, April 6.—One policeman was instantly killed and two others severely wounded as the result of the drunken frenzy of a book agent named James Smith, this afternoon in one of the most extraordinary battles that has ever been witnessed in Montreal. It took the combined forces of the police, the detective and the fire brigade to finally land the man, who was shot in three places, but apparently not fatally wounded, and who was taken to the hospital. The dead man is Constable George Shea. The wounded: Chief Detective Silas Carpenter, shot in the arm and leg; Constable Joseph Foucault, shot in the head, not dangerously hurt; James Smith, the cause of the trouble, shot with revolver bullets in the chin, breast and arm. The scene of the tragedy was No. 34 Manco street where Smith has been rooming for the past four years with Mrs. Fritchard. Smith, who was a well known character in the city, had always been a quiet man, but during the past few days he had been drinking. This morning he threatened Mrs. Fritchard with a shotgun and so frightened her that she left the house and went to the police headquarters and swore out a warrant against Smith. Constables Foucault and O'Shaughnessy were sent to serve the warrant, and proceeded to the house, where they found the door locked. On ringing the bell, Smith came to the door, and asked what they wanted, and then said they could not see him. "You had better not come in here," the man said in a quiet tone, and went into his room off the passage. The next moment he came out with a shot gun and poking it through the glass window fired straight at Foucault's head. His aim was not true and he struck a glancing blow on the constable's forehead, knocking him backward into O'Shaughnessy's arms. Smith did not then fire again, and

ROSEBERY SPEAKS OF TARIFF REFORM NOW

Says He Would Readily Prefer It to Socialism Which is Threatening

Strong Drift of Public Sentiment Toward the Unionists--Some Significant Events--News of Various London Circles Told by the Telegraph's London Representative.

(Special Correspondence of The Telegraph.) London, March 25.—This is an important date in England—Lady Day is a moving, if not a movable festival for the people of this country, being the recognized season for what the Scotch call "hittings." There are farmers' markets every street, and the houses of those who are not changing their dwellings, are permeated with the dusty soap-suds and paint-and-varnish atmosphere which accompanies a "spring cleaning." A walk through one of the quiet residential parts of the great city reminds one vividly of May 1 in St. John. A memorable contest. The latest description of the scenes makes one realize that we live in stirring and troublous times. And yet the radicals included in the subject of the present movement, was to result from their return to power. That which makes the issue interesting to Canadians, however, is not only the prospect of a change of government, but the influence of strong excitement, but the fact that tariff reform is one of the burning questions—one that has been given the attention of a high class of the public, and which is being discussed in the columns of the press. It is difficult to understand why this disease should be so lightly regarded by the general public. It creates no such horror as smallpox or diphtheria, and yet it brings some new and distressing symptoms each time it appears, leaving lasting scars, and is, in fact, a most insidious disease. It ravages have been appalling in London this year, and not only has it been a source of trouble to the numerous but frequent cases of suicide have been traced to the mental aberration which sometimes follows the "flu." Yet it is spoken by the majority of people as if it were only a bad cold. Nobody desires a panic; but indifference is dangerous. Influenza was the original cause of the prime minister's present severe illness, which is so widely regretted by everybody. His case seems all the more sad since it is known that family troubles—the death of his wife and quite recently the dangerous illness of his daughter, Mr. J. A. Campbell—have intensified his physical sufferings. It is not expected that he will retain the premiership after his recovery, nor is it certain he will accept the peerage which will be offered to him as a matter of course. The king who is now at Biarritz is kept informed by cable of the distinguished patient's condition, and among those who frequently drive to the door to make enquiries is Queen Alexandra, who is always accompanied by her sister, Marie Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia. The visit is a very quiet one. Occasionally the two royal ladies are seen at the opera or one of the theatres, or they surprise some institution such as the Union Jack Club, or the School of Art Needlework, at South Kensington, by paying them a visit, and several notable people have entertained them for a short time. It must all seem very peaceful and pleasant to the king and queen after the lurid excitements of Russia. Not that we are without our own excitements here, and some of them of a warlike nature at that. There has been a by-election in Peckham this week, in which liberals, radicals and socialists have been engaged in struggling for the seat which they captured at the last general election, against liberal unionists, tariff reformers, Roman Catholics, suffragists, brewers, licensed victuallers, and consumers and the Church of England faction. This is because the Licensing Bill, and the Minsers Eight Hour Bill which are to be presented before parliament very soon by the government, conflict in various ways with the interests or ideals of the various factions in the latter group.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, BOSTON, TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS

Boston, Mass., April 6.—An important change in the banking circles of this city became known tonight when it was announced that the National Bank of the Republic, for many years one of the leading national banks of this city, has transferred its business and assets for liquidation to the National Shawmut Bank, the largest national bank in New England. It was announced that the Shawmut National Bank does not buy the assets of the National Bank of the Republic, but will liquidate them for the benefit of the latter. The change goes into effect tomorrow morning when the business of the National Bank of the Republic will be transacted through the Shawmut. The Shawmut, it is announced, purchases only the good will and business of the bank. The National Bank of the Republic was incorporated in 1864, and has a capital of \$2,000,000 and deposits of between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK WITH AMERICANS

Niagara Power the Bone of Contention Now and Proposed Treaty is Held Up--Newfoundland in No Rush About Fishery Dispute Arbitration.

London, April 6.—The Foreign Office recently received drafts of treaties offering their object the settlement of questions pending between the United States and Canada. These treaties were considered satisfactory, with the exception of minor points which were referred to Ottawa and it was fully expected that a complete agreement was about to be reached. The news came from the United States, however, of which the British Office has, of course, advised, that a deadlock exists over the disposition of power from Niagara Falls, came as a surprise to the officials. Negotiations for the submission of the Atlantic fisheries dispute to arbitration, have not advanced to any great extent. Newfoundland has been slow in replying to the points which have been referred to that government, and, in addition, Great Britain does not seem to be easy to reconcile the views of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada in preparing the case. Already there is talk of the necessity of renewing the modus vivendi.

C. P. R. WOULD CUT STOCK DIVIDENDS BEFORE WAGES

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, April 6.—The report that the Canadian Pacific Railway was considering a ten per cent. reduction in salaries all round was authoritatively denied today at headquarters. In fact the statement was made that no such reduction was necessary, nor had it even been thought of. Even should so drastic a measure be thought of, said a leading official of the Canadian Pacific, a reduction in the dividend would be first considered, and neither the one nor the other had been thought of.

QUERY ABOUT P. J. VENOIT'S ACTIVITY IN LAST ELECTION

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, April 6.—O. S. Crockett has given notice of a question to the minister of customs, asking if he has any complaint against the active participation of P. J. Venoit, collector of customs at Bathurst, in the recent provincial elections in Gloucester county. The St. John members of the legislature present, gave addresses. Letters of regret from Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., and Dr. J. P. McInnes, M. P., were received. During the evening refreshments were served.

ENORMOUS PROFITS IN FLOUR BUSINESS

Ogilvie Company Has Made Nearly \$3,000,000 in Six Years--Earned About 34 Per Cent. on Common Stock Last Year--To Increase Capitalization.

Montreal, April 6.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company today the shareholders approved of a plan for the re-arrangement of the company's capitalization. C. R. Hooper, president of the company, explaining the position, stated that since the present company was formed in 1902 the aggregate net profits for six years amounted to \$2,838,514, which after payment of interest on bonds and dividends on preferred common stock, left a balance of \$1,860,754.98, which has gone into the company. The Fort William flour mill and elevator practically created a new business, and it was proposed to issue \$750,000 of 6 per cent. bonds to furnish the necessary working capital for the new plant. The plan was to run concurrently with the present business. The common stock was increased to \$2,500,000, the owners of the common stock agreeing to give the preferred shareholders an opportunity of subscribing for one share of the common stock, based on the increased capital, at par, for every two shares of preferred stock held by them, of which due notice shall be given, and in view of the fact that the company's common stock had earned during the six years under review an average of 25 per cent. under the old basis, or 12 1/2 per cent. under the new, while last year the net was equal to 17 per cent., the \$2,500,000 it was felt that the preferred shareholders were securing a privilege which will not only be valuable for the moment, but would go on increasing in value from year to year.

C. P. R. TO HAVE SECOND TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD?

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special)—It is reported here that the Canadian Pacific Railway has under contemplation what would be practically a second transcontinental line with a terminus at Hardy Bay, B. C., one of the best ports on the Pacific coast. The proposed line would be shorter than the present road and better able to compete with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

BORDEN CLUB HAVE ENJOYABLE SMOKER Large Gathering in Spencer's Academy -- Speeches and Music and Good Time.

Large Gathering in Spencer's Academy -- Speeches and Music and Good Time. A very successful and pleasant smoker was held last night under the auspices of the Borden Club in Spencer's Academy, Garsden street.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsday, April 1.—Mr. Thornhill of the Bank of B. W. A. and Mr. Emperson, Bank of Montreal, have taken rooms at Mr. Isaac Dobbie's for the summer.

ROTHESAY

Mrs. J. Simeon Armstrong returned from Fredericton on Saturday, after about three months' absence from home.

ROTHESAY

The engagement of Mr. F. W. Daniel and Miss Fenwick was heard here with great interest. Mr. Daniel is one of Rothsday's "summer residents."

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HARTLAND.

Hartland, N. B., April 2.—On Tuesday Harold Bowers of Victoria, returned home from St. John, where he has been employed with Scott Bros.

HARTLAND.

Miss Lona Belyas who travels for The E. Brown Paper Bag and Box Co., of St. John is spending a few days with her parents at Windsor. Miss Belyas is meeting with success as a commercial traveller.

HARTLAND.

Rev. S. A. Baker, having received an unanimous call to the pastorate of the Reformed Baptist church at Woodstock, has decided to accept.

HARTLAND.

Barley Hannah of Jacksonville has returned from a pleasant visit to New York, Boston and Providence.

HARTLAND.

Miss Minnie Lefurgey spent Sunday at her home in Rockley. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith and Miss Rose Smith, who have been visiting in New York, returned home on Saturday.

HARTLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Curry left on Monday for their home in Hampton, N. S., after spending the winter in Amherst.

HARTLAND.

H. P. McNutt, of Springfield, spent Sunday in Amherst with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McNutt, Victoria street.

HARTLAND.

Mr. S. H. Porter of River Hebert and Mrs. S. H. Barnhill of Two Rivers spent Sunday in town.

HARTLAND.

Rufus Patterson, of Woburn, Mass., who was called to Amherst to attend the funeral of his mother, the late Mrs. Ira Patterson, returned home on Saturday.

HARTLAND.

Mr. Charles E. Jordan, of the Everett & Barron Co., returned to town on Monday evening and will remain here for the summer. Rev. George A. Lawson, of Halifax, is the guest of his brother, B. James Lawson, Church street.

HARTLAND.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Titus Law took place Tuesday afternoon from her residence on Victoria street. The services were conducted by Revs. Mr. Gaetz and Dr. Chapman.

HARTLAND.

Mr. Loring C. Christie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Christie, at present attending the Harvard law school, has been elected editor-in-chief of the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review.

HARTLAND.

Miss Parker, superintendent of Highwood Hospital, has returned from a visit to her home in Granville, N. S. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Moffatt and family have returned from the west, and are guests of Mr. Moffatt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moffatt, Church street.

HARTLAND.

Mr. M. D. Prigg is reported to be somewhat better the past two days. Judge Patterson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rogers on Wednesday and Thursday.

HARTLAND.

James Strong and family are moving into the village of Millstream. Mr. Strong recently purchased the farm on the Millstream. The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, who has been very ill, is improving.

HARTLAND.

A number of auction sales have taken place in the last few days and have been well attended. Cows are in great demand, average stock bringing from \$30 to \$45; oats are high, but hay is plentiful and selling at 85 per ton. Wm. T. Coburn is moving his family to Campbellton.

HARTLAND.

Harvey Station, April 3.—Andrew Robison has begun work on a large barn, which he will erect on his farm near the station. The completion of the barn will be the completion of others in the neighborhood, who are preparing to build or repair buildings.

HARTLAND.

The Swan Lumber Co. of Tweedside, have begun the season's cutting of lumber at their mill. They have a considerable quantity of lumber on hand, which will be used in this vicinity.

HARTLAND.

James Ross of St. John occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church here last Sunday. A meeting of the congregation will be held in the upper church on Thursday, 9th inst., for the purpose of moderating a call to a minister. It is expected that Rev. D. Lang of St. John will be interim moderator for the congregation will be present.

HARTLAND.

Wm. T. Coburn who has not been in good health this winter is improving rapidly.

HARTLAND.

Andover, April 2.—Miss Peat returned home Monday from St. John. Miss Fanny Lawson has gone to Three Rivers to teach school. Mrs. McDonald of Halifax is visiting her sister Mrs. Wootton. Mrs. Willey returned home Monday from New York where she has been taking a course in nursing. On their way home she visited Mrs. John King at Haverhill, Mass.

HARTLAND.

Mrs. Gertrude Tibbitts entertained a few friends at her home Friday evening. Oglivie's orchestra rendered music. Seventy Italian laborers are domiciled in box cars in the gravel pit and in a few days will be loading gravel for bridge work at Woodstock and other places.

HARTLAND.

An interesting game of basketball was played on Monday evening at Beveridge Hall between the boys from the Fredericton business college and the Andover boys. The game was well contested and resulted in a tie. In the play of Fredericton won and a large number of visitors witnessed the game. After which dancing and refreshments were indulged in. Mrs. McPhail and Mrs. D. R. Bell were chaperones for the dance.

HARTLAND.

Bristol, April 3.—Mrs. A. J. Maclean and her daughter Miss Hattie McLean, have returned from Cape Breton, where they spent time with Allan McLean, who accompanied them to the St. John business college. Rev. John Copeland is conducting special services in the Goodwinville United Baptist church. Seven candidates have so far been baptized and received into church membership.

HARTLAND.

The Reformed Baptists of the same place have purchased a lot of land with a view to erecting a church building. The woodworking factory is again running on full time.

HARTLAND.

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough, try it on a guaranty—back if it doesn't act. CURE ANY COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND COLDS QUICKLY. Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough, try it on a guaranty—back if it doesn't act. CURE ANY COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND COLDS QUICKLY.

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., April 2.—Mrs. Stuart Salter, of Parrboro, visited her father, Charles Smith, Havelock street, last week.

AMHERST.

John Ferguson has accepted a position in Sussex, N. B. Miss Minnie Lefurgey spent Sunday at her home in Rockley.

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Mr. Charles E. Jordan, of the Everett & Barron Co., returned to town on Monday evening and will remain here for the summer. Rev. George A. Lawson, of Halifax, is the guest of his brother, B. James Lawson, Church street.

AMHERST.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Titus Law took place Tuesday afternoon from her residence on Victoria street. The services were conducted by Revs. Mr. Gaetz and Dr. Chapman.

AMHERST.

Mr. Loring C. Christie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Christie, at present attending the Harvard law school, has been elected editor-in-chief of the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review.

AMHERST.

Miss Parker, superintendent of Highwood Hospital, has returned from a visit to her home in Granville, N. S. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Moffatt and family have returned from the west, and are guests of Mr. Moffatt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moffatt, Church street.

AMHERST.

Mr. M. D. Prigg is reported to be somewhat better the past two days. Judge Patterson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rogers on Wednesday and Thursday.

AMHERST.

James Strong and family are moving into the village of Millstream. Mr. Strong recently purchased the farm on the Millstream. The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, who has been very ill, is improving.

AMHERST.

A number of auction sales have taken place in the last few days and have been well attended. Cows are in great demand, average stock bringing from \$30 to \$45; oats are high, but hay is plentiful and selling at 85 per ton. Wm. T. Coburn is moving his family to Campbellton.

AMHERST.

Harvey Station, April 3.—Andrew Robison has begun work on a large barn, which he will erect on his farm near the station. The completion of the barn will be the completion of others in the neighborhood, who are preparing to build or repair buildings.

AMHERST.

The Swan Lumber Co. of Tweedside, have begun the season's cutting of lumber at their mill. They have a considerable quantity of lumber on hand, which will be used in this vicinity.

AMHERST.

James Ross of St. John occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church here last Sunday. A meeting of the congregation will be held in the upper church on Thursday, 9th inst., for the purpose of moderating a call to a minister. It is expected that Rev. D. Lang of St. John will be interim moderator for the congregation will be present.

AMHERST.

Wm. T. Coburn who has not been in good health this winter is improving rapidly.

AMHERST.

Andover, April 2.—Miss Peat returned home Monday from St. John. Miss Fanny Lawson has gone to Three Rivers to teach school. Mrs. McDonald of Halifax is visiting her sister Mrs. Wootton. Mrs. Willey returned home Monday from New York where she has been taking a course in nursing. On their way home she visited Mrs. John King at Haverhill, Mass.

AMHERST.

Mrs. Gertrude Tibbitts entertained a few friends at her home Friday evening. Oglivie's orchestra rendered music. Seventy Italian laborers are domiciled in box cars in the gravel pit and in a few days will be loading gravel for bridge work at Woodstock and other places.

AMHERST.

An interesting game of basketball was played on Monday evening at Beveridge Hall between the boys from the Fredericton business college and the Andover boys. The game was well contested and resulted in a tie. In the play of Fredericton won and a large number of visitors witnessed the game. After which dancing and refreshments were indulged in. Mrs. McPhail and Mrs. D. R. Bell were chaperones for the dance.

AMHERST.

Bristol, April 3.—Mrs. A.

RULES OF OLD HARVARD

Queer Regulations in the Seventeenth Century

Religious Observances and the Latin Language Most Rigidly Insisted Upon--The Poor Chap Got His Degree When He Ould Read the Old and New Testaments from the Original into Latin--The President Required Publicly to Whip the Blasphemer--An Amusing List of Fines

(Boston Transcript.)

The thirty "Resolutions for Students in Harvard College" in force during the present academic year of 1902-03 might all be summed up in this: "Behave at all times as a gentleman should;" and "show that you are attending carefully to getting an education by doing regular and satisfactory work in college courses." If a young man bears in mind these two fundamental and obvious rules he may never come in contact with any officer of government; he certainly will never be "summoned to the office" for a breach of discipline. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of men go through college without even learning of the existence of the little pamphlet of nine pages which is sent to a boy's parents with his certificate of admission. Students who are "diligent in their business" and who conduct themselves as should any young men of their age in this community never run afoul of any Harvard rule. It should be said to the credit of Harvard students that in the days of Rev. Henry Dunster, who was president of Harvard between 1630 and 1654, and for at least a century thereafter, conditions were very different. Without a careful study of the numerous rules and laws and customs, no student could have any notion of what was expected of him. It is indeed hard to see how any young man but recently come from the bridge could go through the day without at least one offence.

In the college records are preserved several documents which throw interesting side lights on the life at Cambridge in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although some of these were printed in President Josiah Quincy's "History of Harvard University," which was written to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the "school or college," the book is now rare and few Harvard men know of the way in which the lives of their predecessors were regulated.

The following is a translation of "Dunster's Rules" in Latin which were confirmed by the "President and Overseers" and all of which continued in force at least until the revision of 1734, when a few were made less harsh:

"The Laws, Liberties and Orders of Harvard College in the years 1632, 1643, 1648, 1654, and 1660, and Published to the care for the Perpetual Preservation of its Welfare and Government."

1. When any scholar is able to read Latin, or such like classical Latin author, extempore, and make and speak true Latin in verse and prose suo (to himself) Martre, and decline properly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, he may be admitted into the college, nor shall any claim admission before such qualifications.

2. Everyone shall consider the main end of his life and studies, to know God and Jesus Christ, which is eternal life; John xvii., etc.

3. Seeing the Lord giveth wisdom, everyone shall seriously, by prayer in secret, seek wisdom of Him; Proverbs ii., 2, 3, etc.

4. Everyone shall so exercise himself in reading the Scriptures twice a day, that they be ready to give an account of their proficiency therein, both in theoretical observations of language and logic, and in practical and spiritual truths, as their tutor shall require, according to their several abilities respectively, seeing the entrance of the word giveth light, etc.; Psalm cxix., 130.

5. In the public church assembly they shall carefully shun all gestures that show any contempt or neglect of God's ordinances, and be ready to answer to their tutors of their profiting, and to use the helps of storing themselves with knowledge, as their tutors shall direct them. And all sophisters and bachelors (until themselves make common place) shall publicly repeat sermons in the hall, whenever they are called forth.

6. They shall achieve all pronunciation of God's holy name, attributes, word, orders, and times of worship; and study, with reverence and love, carefully to retain God and His truth in their minds.

7. They shall honor as their parents, magistrates, elders, tutors and aged persons, by being silent in their presence (except they be called to answer, not gadding; showing all those laudable expressions of honor and reverence in their presence that are in use, as bowing before them, standing up, etc., as the like.

8. They shall be slow to speak, and eschew not only oaths, lies and uncertain rumors, but likewise all idle, foolish, bitter, scolding, frothy, wanton words and offensive gestures.

9. None shall pragmatically intrude or intermeddle in other men's affairs.

10. During their residence they shall studiously redeem their time, observe the general hours appointed for all the scholars, and the special hour for their own lecture, and then diligently attend the lectures, without any disturbance by word or gesture; and, if of anything they doubt, they shall inquire of their fellows, or in case of non-resolution, modestly of their tutors.

11. None shall under any pretence whatever, frequent the company and society of such men as lead ungent and dissolute life. Neither shall any without the license of the overseers of the college, be of the artillery or trainband. Nor shall any, without the license of the overseers of the college, his tutor leave, or, in his absence, the call of parents or guardians, go out to another town.

12. No scholar shall buy, sell or exchange anything, to the value of sixpence, without the allowance of his parents, guardians or tutors; and whosoever is found to have sold or bought any such things without acquainting their tutors or parents, shall forfeit the value of the commodity, or be restoring of it, according to the discretion of the president.

Not Use English. The scholars shall never use their tongue, except that in public exercise of oratory, or such like, they be to make them in English.

If any scholar, being in good health, shall be absent from prayers or lectures, except in case of urgent necessity,

Latest Picture of Grover Cleveland



The above copyrighted picture of Grover Cleveland, former president of the U. S. States, was done in crayon, by E. V. Naderhny, from probably the best photograph ever taken of the statesman.

This picture was secured by William Henry, the dean of the New York Herald's staff of photographers, and the Tele-

graph publishes herewith in connection with the Herald Dispatch. Mr. Henry has probably taken more photographs of prominent people for newspapers than any other photographer in America.

This remarkable photograph of the former president has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country.

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DRAWN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY W. HENRY

or by the leave of his tutor, he shall be liable to admonition (or such punishment as the president shall think meet) if he offend above once a week.

13. Every scholar shall be called by his surname only, till he be invested with his first degree, except he be a fellow commoner or knight's eldest son, or of superior nobility.

14. No scholar shall, under any pretence of recreation or other cause whatever (unless forewarned and allowed by the president or his tutor,) be absent from his studies or appointed exercises, above an hour at morning never half an hour at afternoon never, an hour and a half at dinner, and so long at supper.

15. If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the House out of reverence, or apparent negligence, after twice admonition, he shall be liable, if not adultus, to correction; if adultus, his name shall be given up to the overseers of the college, that he may be publicly dealt with after the desert of his fault; but in greater offences such gradual proceeding shall not be exercised.

16. Every scholar that on proof is found able to read the original of the Old and New Testament into the Latin tongue and to resolve them logically, withal being of honest life and conversation, and at any public act hath the approbation of the overseers and master of the college, may be invested with the first degree.

17. Every scholar that giveth up in writing a synopsis or summary of logic, natural and moral philosophy, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and is ready to defend the theses or positions, withal skilled in the originals as aforesaid, at any public act after trial, he shall be capable of the second degree, of Master of Arts.

Cannot Attend Law Studies. By order of the overseers in 1630, it was provided among other things that "no scholar whatever, without the fore-quantance and leave of the president and his tutor, shall be present at any of the public civil meetings, or concourses of people, as courts of justice, elections, fairs, or at military exercises, in the time or hours of the college exercise, public or private. Neither shall any scholar exercise himself in any military band, unless of known gravity, and of approved sober and virtuous conversation, and that with the leave of the president and his tutor."

No scholar shall take tobacco, unless then in a sober and private manner; and at military exercises, in the time or hours of the college exercise, public or private. Neither shall any scholar exercise himself in any military band, unless of known gravity, and of approved sober and virtuous conversation, and that with the leave of the president and his tutor."

At a meeting of the corporation in 1630, it was voted that "whenever there are great complaints of the exorbitant practices of some students of this college, by their abusive words and actions to the watch of this town," the Cambridge town

watch were authorized to exercise their powers within the precincts of the college. It was provided, however, that none of the said watchmen should lay violent hands on any of the students being found within the precinct of the college yards, otherwise than so that they may secure them until they may inform the president or some of the fellows." It was also voted that "in case any student of this college shall be found absent from his lodgings after 9 o'clock at night, he shall be responsible for and to all complaints of disorder in this kind, that, by testimony of the watch or others shall appear to be done by any student of the college, and shall be adjudged guilty of the said crime, unless he can purge himself by sufficient witnesses." In 1632, the civil authority "was formally recognized as the last resort for enforcing, in extreme cases," college discipline.

In October, 1636, the president and fellows were empowered by statute "to punish all misdemeanors of the youths in their society, either by fines, or whipping in the hall openly, as the nature of the offence shall require, not exceeding ten shillings, or ten stripes for one offence."

The tutors "charged, at discretion, and on very solemn occasions the overseers were called together, either to authorize or to witness, the execution of the severer punishments." An old diary tells of the punishment in 1674, of one who had been guilty of "speaking blasphemous words."

Although this public flogging by the president gradually fell into disuse, it was not formally abolished until 1734 when the right of punishing undergraduates by "boxing" was expressly reserved to the president, professors and tutors. In 1735, the doing away with this form of punishment was considered; but, no decisive action was taken, although the practice was gradually given up.

Schedule of Fines. The system of imposing fines for infractions of the rules continued. Here is the schedule:

"Absence from prayers, 2s; tardiness at lectures, 1s; absence from professor's public lecture, 4s; tardiness at professor's public lecture, 2s; profanation of Lord's Day, not exceeding 3s; absence from public worship, 3s; ill behaviour at public worship, not exceeding 1s 6d; going to meeting before bell-ringing, 6d; neglecting to repeat the sermon, 3s; irreverent behaviour at prayers, or public divinity lectures, 1s 6d; absence from chambers, etc., not exceeding 6d; not declaiming, not exceeding 1s 6d; absence from recitation, not

exceeding 2s; bachelors neglecting disputation, not exceeding 1s 6d; respondents neglecting disputations, from 1s 6d to 3s; undergraduates out of town without leave, not exceeding 2s 6d; undergraduates tarrying out of town without leave, not exceeding per diem, 1s 3d; undergraduates tarrying out of town one week without leave, not exceeding 10s; undergraduates tarrying out of town one month without leave, not exceeding 22 10s; lodging strangers without leave, not exceeding 1s 6d; entertaining persons of ill character, not exceeding 1s 6d; going out of college without proper garb, not exceeding 6d; frequenting taverns, not exceeding 1s 6d; profane cursing, not exceeding 2s 6d; graduates playing cards, not exceeding 5s; undergraduates playing any game for money, not exceeding 1s 6d; selling and exchanging without leave, not exceeding 1s 6d; lying, not exceeding 1s 6d; opening doors by picklocks, not exceeding 5s; drinking, not exceeding 1s 6d; liquor prohibited under penalty, not exceeding 1s 6d; second offence, not exceeding 3s; keeping by the immediate government of the college, shall be obliged to go on an errand (except such as shall be judged improper by some one in the government of the college) for any of his seniors, graduate or undergraduates, at any time, except in studying hours, or after nine o'clock in the evening.

A senior sophister has authority to take a freshman from a sophomore, a middle bachelor from a junior sophister, a master from a senior sophister, and any governor of the college from a master.

Every freshman before he goes for the person who takes him away (unless it be one in the government of the college,) shall return and inform the person from whom he is taken.

No freshman when sent on an errand, shall make any unnecessary delay, neglect to make due return, or go away till dismissed by the person who sent him.

No freshman shall be detained by a senior when not actually employed on some suitable errand.

No freshman shall be obliged to observe any order of a senior to come to him, or to go on any errand for him, unless he be wanted immediately.

When any person knocks at a freshman's door, except in studying time, he shall immediately open the door, without inquiring who is there.

No scholar shall call up or down, to or from, any chamber in the college.

No scholar shall play football or any other game in the college yard, or throw anything across the yard.

The Luckless "Freshies." "No freshman shall wear his hat in the college yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on-foot, and have not both hands full.

No undergraduate shall wear his hat in the college yard, when any of the governors of the college are there; nor a bachelor shall wear his hat when the president is there.

Freshmen are to consider all the other classes as their seniors.

No freshman shall speak to a senior with his hat on, when any of the seniors' chamber, or in his own if a senior be there.

All the undergraduates shall treat those in the government of the college with respect and deference; particularly they shall not be seated without leave in their presence; they shall be uncovered when they speak to them or are spoken to by them.

All freshmen (except those employed by the immediate government of the college) shall be obliged to go on an errand (except such as shall be judged improper by some one in the government of the college) for any of his seniors, graduate or undergraduates, at any time, except in studying hours, or after nine o'clock in the evening.

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WINTRY WEATHER AT FREDERICTON

Cold Sleighting and River Solid Yet--Cold Stops Bridge Work--Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, N. B., April 3.--The river here is still holding solid and the indications are that it will not break up before the middle of the month. The weather is intensely cold for the time of year and there is still good sleighting about the city.

Night work on the new spans of the highway bridge has been suspended for the present on account of the cold weather which makes it almost impossible for men to work. There is no doubt that the bridge will be completed in ample time before navigation opens.

There will be no lack of men this season for stream driving operations, and wages will range from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. The lumber cut is much less than last year and logs have gone down in price. The Scott Lumber Co. cut five million feet of lumber up Magaguadavic lake last winter and will break up the mill soon as the ice melts up. The company have sufficient bank logs coming down river here to keep the Victoria mill busy during the season.

John Scott, late secretary-treasurer of the Scott Lumber Company, expects to leave for Prince Rupert in the latter part of this month to take up his abode.

Ald. W. E. Everett has been in poor health for some time past and expects to retire from civic politics.

The Liberals of York will not oppose the re-election of Solicitor-General MeLoed, which seat has been vacated by his acceptance of office.

Miss Ella Clarke fell on York street yesterday and suffered a fractured arm and a sprained wrist.

In the Probate court letters of administration in the estate of the late Henry R. Turnbull, of Stanley, have been granted to Mrs. Martha E. Turnbull, widow, and Charles T. Munro, of Newcastle, and U. Z. King, of Pettaquamscutt, sons-in-law of deceased. The estate is valued at \$30,000, and consisted of \$18,500 personal property and \$11,500 of real property. The real estate included his hotel at Stanley, a mill and lands, near Chatham, and timber limits.

It is likely that at the next meeting of the provincial government an interesting report on the methods of bookkeeping employed by the late government of the province will be under discussion. When George W. Dunbar, of Jenkins & Co., of Toronto, was here to issue a financial statement on the province's financial standing he also enquired into the methods of bookkeeping employed by the late government. A copy of the financial statement was published, but Hon. Mr. Robinson and his associates "kept mum" on the report on bookkeeping, which has since turned up. Mr. Dunbar's report, it is said, severely criticizes the methods employed in bookkeeping in some of the departments, and suggests changes which are said to be along lines advocated from time to time by Provincial Secretary Flemming when he was the financial critic of the then opposition.

BOY MURDERED HIS PLAYMATE

Camden, N. J., April 2.--Joseph Wood, sixteen years old, was put on trial for his life today, charged with the murder of his nine-year-old playmate, Ethel Marx. The boy seemed oblivious to his serious position, and, according to alienists who have studied him, he lacks moral sense.

It is expected that his defence will be insanity, although it is declared that several physicians who examined him at the behest of his counsel have refused to testify that he is insane, while admitting that undoubtedly he is a weakling mentally.

A jury was chosen in less than two hours. The most important witness of the day was Mrs. Minnie Marx, mother of the dead girl. Punctuated into tears and it was some time before she could proceed.

Mrs. Marx, who has been married since the murder, committed the incident, told of the incidents preceding the tragedy. Her testimony, in effect, was as follows:

Shortly after Harry Marx left for work that morning she sent Ethel to a neighbor's with another little girl. When her daughter returned she dressed the child in the blue dress, black shoes and stockings and pink hair ribbon which were in court as an exhibit. When those garments were shown the mother again burst into tears and it was some time before she could proceed.

Joe Wood's stoicism did not relax. He showed no emotion when he saw the clothing. Mrs. Marx, resuming her narrative, said that when the child did not return, after a long absence, she went for her, and learned of the girl's disappearance.

Harry Marx, the foster father of Ethel, told of the search for the girl's body. He said he did not make a close search of the cemetery, where the body was found.

Young Wood, greatly improved in appearance since his arrest, was dressed in a neat, long trowsers suit of brown, with negligee shirt and small checked bow tie. His hair was parted in the middle and from his face, which has the prison pallor, stared large blue eyes fringed with black lashes. A tiny button, bearing an American flag, was fastened in his coat lapel. He talked much with his counsel, and at times his eyes twinkled and he smiled as a salesman's answer struck his apparently well developed sense of humor. His parents were not in the courtroom.

Assistant Prosecutor Charles A. Wolvorton, in outlining the case for the Commonwealth, said:

"The State will also show that Ethel Marx's body was found covered over with tin and in a horrible condition, showing that her death had been caused by lying struck on the head with a blunt instrument."

"The State will show that Wood and Ethel went to a place in the rear of the cemetery to a spot that was surrounded by small trees and bushes and very secluded."

"He then, in his own words," continued the Prosecutor, "knocked her down. She told him she was going to tell her mother. We shall show that he then struck her on the head with the blunt part of a hatchet. He had with him, presumably to break a nail, and that after he had done this she never spoke again, but just rolled over on her side."

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GIRL THE STAKE IN POKER GAME

Columbia, Miss., April 2.--With the affections of a beautiful brunette as the stake in a poker game, two men played five hands before daylight, this morning and one of them was shot and killed by the girl after he had won.

Miss Eunice Spencer, twenty years old, a girl of rare attainments and great charm, but for months has been extremely friendly with Charles Wesley and P. F. Coombs, both well-to-do planters.

After a spirited game of seven-up, lasting until past midnight, in which the two men and the girl participated, Coombs declared that there was no interest in cards unless a stake was up. He suggested five hands of poker, the winner to be Miss Spencer's favored suitor.

Wesley won the first two hands and the third and fourth went to Coombs. In the fifth Coombs needed only one point to go out, suddenly reaching across the table Wesley grabbed Coombs by the throat, remarking: "You played crooked and you will have to fight."

Coombs jumped from his chair and the men were soon in a death struggle, with the winner of the game getting the worst of it. Miss Spencer, seizing a Winchester rifle from its place on the wall, sent a bullet into the breast of Coombs. The man expired in five minutes.

Miss Spencer asserts the tragedy was accidental. She declares now that Coombs had always been her choice.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

A WELCOME PROJECT
To Canadians every project is welcome which has for its object the practical and intelligent promotion of mutual understanding and unity of feeling and purpose throughout the Empire.

ements of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, cordial official approval of the Standard of Empire, and each of these provinces will pay for a liberal amount of space in its advertising columns in order to present the advantages of their respective territories to the capitalists and intending emigrants whom the paper will reach.

THE MARINE SCANDAL
Evidence heard before the public accounts committee at Ottawa is the more interesting in the Maritime Provinces from the fact that the St. John and Halifax agencies have been mentioned in the story of waste and disorder.

Quebec—Expenditure \$800,000 per annum, no suitable record of stores. Petty cash account and ledger neglected; memo books only being kept. Method of disbursing and receiving material very crude.

Mr. Richardson admitted that most of the things found out would be apparent to the average business man, and also that the system of auditing established in the department could have been put in by any competent bookkeepers. The value of his work, he claimed, was in taking hold of an organized business, and reducing it to "system." The cost, as the public knows, was very heavy.

AT OTTAWA
The debate on the civil service report yesterday found the government on the defensive, and clearly its case is weak. There is no decent excuse for singling out from the commissioner's report the paragraphs referring to the Department of Marine and appointing a royal commission to investigate that department alone.

THE PINCH IS FELT
Labor as well as capital must bear its share of hard times. The manufacturer who cannot produce goods at a profit because of low prices and dull markets has no resource but to reduce wages or cease production.

THE COST OF OUR ARMY
It takes twenty-six men to run the Canadian army, not counting the Minister of Militia, the deputy minister, and a force of clerks. In the old days—ten years ago—nine men did what is now done by the following, or what the following are paid to do, whether they do it or not:

Table listing military positions and their salaries, including Chief of general staff, Inspector-general, Master-general of ordnance, etc.

EXIT "C. B."
The official announcement that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has resigned and that Mr. Asquith is to succeed him will be read with grave interest throughout the Empire.

Evening Up the Calendar
After February 28—or 29—days, and March, 31 days, comes April, 30 days, to confound all those who cannot remember the old school day rhyme of—

they know the size of the government's following, but they say that in a case of the sort, size is not strength. The government's following is unwieldy and a common purpose is lacking.

A GREAT WORK
While the war on tuberculosis is a melancholy topic, Canada owes much to the public men and the newspapers who keep the salient facts concerning the enlightening treatment of the disease constantly before the public.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Mr. Armstrong resumed the budget debate in the house of commons today. He reviewed the course of the prime minister at the imperial conference and the course of Canadian commercial dealings with foreign countries.

Hopewell Cape News
Hopewell Cape, April 3.—The snowfall of yesterday put sleighs in commission again.

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THE MCCORMICK
THE BINDER THAT MAKES PROSPEROUS FARMERS
If you have a McCormick binder you know you have a right working machine.

Small Animals
are as effectively imprisoned as the larger ones, for we make "Maritime" Wire Fence with spaces so small for the little, we piggy-back squares through of the weaving.

\$800,000 PAID OUT TO LIBERAL PAPERS AS PARTY SUBSIDIES
Ottawa, April 4.—Mr. Armstrong resumed the budget debate in the house of commons today.

THE COST OF BAD BOOKKEEPING
(New York American)
If the Chicago water department has been defrauded of \$2,500,000, the investigation will show that the bookkeeping system of the department is not a system, but a hodge-podge.

APPOHQUI ITEMS
Apohqui N. B., April 3.—Miss Flora Ellison left tonight for Rothesay where she will spend some time visiting her sister Mrs. W. T. Paterson.

MISS REBECCA AND SARAH SKINKINS
Worcester can boast of receiving their education on four continents. Born in London, they attended kindergarten at home in Cape Town, Africa, they moved to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, the girls attended school, and recently Misses Skinkins graduated from a Worcester school.

REMARKABLE MAN IS HEAD OF
OLYMPIC GAMES COMMITTEE

Lord Desborough, in Whom Some See a Possible Future
Governor-General of Canada, Has Achieved Much in His
Half-Century of Life—A Picturesque Character—Talks of
the Big Athletic Meet in England.

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LORD DESBOROUGH,
Chairman of the British Olympic Council and England's Champion All-Around Sportsman, who
Wrote a Famous Memoir of the Representative of the United States in the
Olympic Games.

take part in the Olympic games. They are picked to win a lion's share of the twenty-three track events, and also are expected to make a fine showing in the score of other competitions in which the



LADY DESBOROUGH,
Who is One of the Wealthiest and Most Brilliant Women in England. Her Family Are the Owners
of West Park, Now Leased and Occupied by Whiteley Reid, the United States Ambassador.

champion amateurs of twenty-two countries of the world will show their skill and prowess. For these statements I have the authority of Lord Desborough, who, as chairman of the British Olympic Council, is



TAPLOW COURT,
Lord Desborough's Stately Residence, Near Maidenhead.

organizing the international games, which will open in London on July 13. This remarkable nobleman is the champion all-around sportsman of Britain and is known as the "Prince of Athletes."

of their records. The United States will be very strong in all the track athletics. I expect them to win in the short distance races, in the jumps, throwing the hammer and so on, but I believe Britain will make a good showing, and perhaps the best, in

Then is also a very rich man. His historic and beautiful country seat, Taplow Court, is better known as Honeycomb Hall, from the frequency with which it is lent to notable and finely proportioned figures. Although 53 years of age his hair is still luxuriant and without a suspicion of grays. It is light in color and curly. His eyes are grey-blue, laughing and genial, but can turn like steel when men. He wears a mustache, has regular features and the handsomest men in the House of Lords.

He has been through many adventures, but his most thrilling race for life was in the Sudan while he was war correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. Lord Desborough had ridden off with dispatches to a telegraph office after one of the big battles. He was within a mile of the British camp on his return that famous Sunday morning that the Dervishes surprised the camp and stampeded the animals on to the British lines. A horde of Dervishes suddenly burst on Desborough from behind a bluff. In an instant his horse was galloping for the British lines. Bullets hailed around and down the horse went, shot dead. Desborough tore off his coat and accoutrements. It was neck or nothing and he raced alone on foot as he had never raced before. For half a mile he ran, and but for one Dervish on a fleet Arab, seemed to have won. The pursuer came quite close to him. Apparently it was all up with Desborough. But he didn't lose his nerve. Suddenly he stopped and dropped on his hands and knees, uttering a prayer. The Dervish, prepared for this move, galloped past. As he did so Desborough had whipped out his revolver and "potted" him. The British had seen the race for life and troops coming up, the war correspondent was safe.

These sort of things Lord Desborough gave up when he married other things, founder and president of the Bath Club which is the fashion-able swimming club, and of the newly formed "Athletic Club."

CHARLES BYNG-HALL,
Recognizing Tourist Traffic.
(Toronto World.)
It is very seldom that the old provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will adopt any movement having its inception in the newer provinces to the west, and it is therefore interesting to note that in the case of fish and game protection, they have learned a lesson from the Province of Ontario. A little over a year ago these old provinces adopted almost in its entirety the constitution and bylaws and general policy of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, and great success is attending the movement.

New Brunswick lies so close to the State of Maine that it has become a trifle jealous of the immense prosperity enjoyed by that state through the large sums of money left there each year by visiting sportsmen.

The New Brunswick Association has invited Mr. Kelly Evans to speak at a series of meetings arranged for the last week in April at St. John, Fredericton, Newcastle and Moncton. To the St. John meeting will be brought in by the railroads every registered guide in the province, and much interest is expected to be taken by the public in the proceedings.

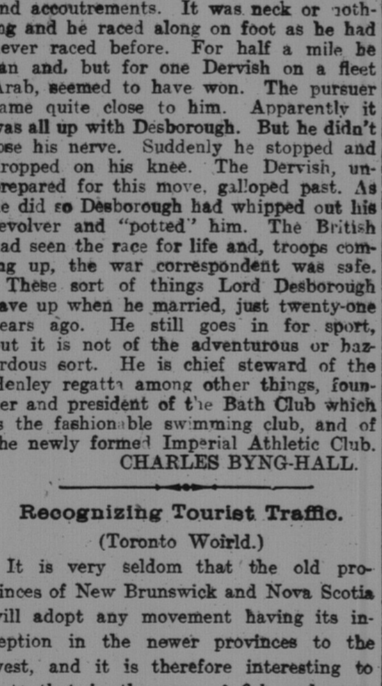
Gradually the people generally throughout Canada seem to be awakening to the importance involved in maintaining anything which may prove an attraction to the tourist.

DEGRADATION OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA
REACHES CULMINATION IN THE "JOHANNITES"

Revolted Practices and Degrading Doctrines of a Sect Which,
Working on the Ignorance and Superstition of the Popu-
lace, Has Gained the Adherence of Numbers--Police Com-
pelled to Close Many of Their Places of "Worship" Be-
cause They Have Degenerated Into Dens of Infamy--They
Proclaim the Approaching End of the World and Denounce
Children Born in These Days as Offsprings of the Devil--
Infantile Murders Committed to the Accompaniment of
Fiendish Rites.

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St. Petersburg, March 12.—By a decree of the government the performance of a melodrama called "The Black Ravens" has been forbidden in the provincial towns of Russia. On the face of it there would seem to be little interest in the announcement. But behind it there lies a story which sheds an illuminating light on the deplorable condition of the teeming millions of the Colossus of the North. It is a story of the evil which a naturally good and pious man may do when the piety is allied with fanaticism; of the degradation which superstition may produce when it assumes the mask of religion among an illiterate populace.

The play exposes the revolting practices "pop" or priests without giving up the right to marry and live like other people. But Father John did not take into himself a wife. He lived in a very humble way in the fortress of Cronstadt, which is more or less a fortified suburb of St. Petersburg, and gave himself up to good works.



FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT.

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out Father John said that the Russians would walk in blood to the possessions of their enemies and that there would be blood spilled at home as well as abroad. As events turned out this prophecy applied fairly well to the final result of the struggle, and when his declaration that the monsters whose nostrils stir steam should be silenced for a space was verified by the railway strike of 1905, his followers pronounced him to be the greatest prophet the world has ever seen. Several times he foretold the birth of an heir to the throne; when at last the Czarévitch was born many people forgot how many times he had been mistaken and were enchanted with the result of his prophecy.

In 1906 he also declared that the end of the world would come before the end of May, because God could no longer look upon the anarchy and bloodshed in Russia. But by this time a good deal of his popularity had gone. The enthusiasm of many rich patrons has now cooled into indifference and even changed into hostility. The reason of it is that of late years Father John has become a politician, and to be a politician in Russia means to have more enemies than friends, no matter what party he chooses. As a matter of fact, he sided with the most exaggerated reactionaries, known as "The Union of the Russian People," who find no means of oppression too drastic for all who dare strive toward the attainment of liberty. This "Union," together with the police and the rough, have organized more than one Jewish persecution, and would have carried out several others had not the government, afraid of the world's opinion, frustrated their plans. Father John has several times publicly expressed his sympathy with and approval of their methods.

When young Russia was struggling for constitutional freedom, Father John published manifestos condemning their actions in the strongest possible terms. Now many wealthy and influential people hold aloof from the strikes and processions which marked this struggle for freedom, but they were secretly inclined to sympathize with it and many of them gave help in the form of money. Many more who could not afford to say so, resented the government's action. They ceased to send Father John money for his poor and missionaries, who had been used to hatter on a good deal of the wealth that passed through their hands, saw to their dismay that the good old days were gone. They determined to widen their propaganda among the ignorant. They preached the approach of the end of the world, and event Father John, old now and easily

shame a Cossack. He charges high prices for pardons, holy candies and absolutions. But John of Cronstadt was a "pop" of a different type. He used to go about begging for money which he gave to the sick and needy. He spent his spare time alone and in contemplation. Alexander III. was a superstitious man; like all Russians, he believed firmly in signs, presentiments and prognostics. Father John was wont to consult the Scriptures and prophecy or advise therefrom. From time to time, summoned to the imperial palace at times of difficulty, he would tell the results of his meditation and give advice in grave affairs of state. The Czar, anxious to have such a seer always at hand, made offers which would have tempted ninety-nine men out of a hundred to leave Cronstadt for the Winter Palace. But Father John refused, saying he had other work to do and could serve his imperial master far better with

yet the most abandoned ruffians in the empire would not dream of touching this man because they knew that it was destined for the poor and suffering. Not content with relieving the misery of European Russia, he sent monks and nuns to the furthest settlements in Siberia with money and books and exhortations to repent, because the end of the world was at hand.

As his fame grew so did his power. From a "pop" who did good works, he soon grew to be a prophet who saw into the future, and a worker of miracles. He could heal when doctors had failed. Governors of provinces, princes, millionaires and grand ladies sent for him on their deathbeds and when by his prayers and incantations they recovered, he took back still more money for his poor folk. Little wonder that the ignorant man magnified the power in the educated and cultured was firmly believed. Little wonder that the peasant and the artisan who received help at his hands time after time by experience that no appeal to the Prophet of Cronstadt was in vain should believe him to be endowed with superhuman qualities.

Long before Alexander III. died Father John looked upon as the seer and prophet whom God had sent to save Russia from every evil. His house soon became a resort of pilgrims. Sick people went there to touch the hem of his long, wide-sleeved robe and be healed. Thousands who were in difficulties about business, who did not know how to act, went to him for advice. By and by he began to publish prophecies on his own account. When some great event, such as the making of war or peace, the birth of a prince or the change of a ministry was at hand, he wrote a letter to the Czar, foretelling details, which sometimes came true and sometimes turned out to be wrong, but which were so worded that they might generally be applied to whatever really did happen.

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influenced, firmly believed in. His friends say that he is ignorant of the "Johannites" abuses. He is naturally anxious to refill his sadly diminished treasury, for there is more poverty than ever in Russia. He is too old to be able to look after the distribution of the money his delegates collect, and the result is that the "Johannites" have sunk into a fraudulent, immoral sect, who trade upon the ignorance and vices of the lower classes to gain their own ends.

They publish a paper in Cronstadt and send thousands of pamphlets all over

Russia, exhorting the people to prepare for the end of the world. In these productions, written in gutterpress language, interpreted with Scriptural texts, Father John's name is freely used. He is the only person who can save sinners from hell fire. The Orthodox clergy, who disliked John, even in his best days, are desecrating his name as a fraud, thief and heretic, who will surely perish. Father John is to leave the earth in a cloud of glory. He will take only 144,000 of the blessed with him, because St. Peter says there is no room in heaven for more. All who wish to belong to this number must therefore be quick, sell all they have, give their money to the "Johannites" so that they may be enrolled.

Though their leader's prophecy that the end of the world would come in May, 1905, turned out to be false, this new declaration, which fixed the date as January 12, 1908 (new style), for the terrible calamity, suited a golden harvest for the "Johannites." Thousands of poor people have sold all they had and given them the proceeds. Doubtless, though the awful date has passed without mishap, the number of dupes will only increase. The "Johannites" always have an explanation ready. Father John of Cronstadt, seeing the sinners were not ready, interceded for them and obtained a prolongation of the world that more might repent.

There is no easier dupe than the Russian peasant or artisan. Unless the Socialists have enlightened him he will believe anything, and the Socialists have by no means penetrated throughout the vast Russian empire. The "Johannites," therefore, increase and grow richer every day. Their proceedings have grown so scandalous that the police have been obliged to interfere and shut their "refuges," as their places of worship are called, in many towns. They celebrate their rites by all kinds of orgies. They abduct young girls and boys for immoral purposes. Their "retreats," which are supposed to be confessions for men and women, are nothing but hordes of immorality where the "Johannites" tempt the young people of the neighborhood. Those who fall under the influence of the introduction of these places and for initiation in the "black magic" that is practiced there.

To understand the mixture of religious fanaticism and viciousness which is rampant among the "Johannites" one must bear in mind that Russians are a very mystically inclined as well as a very sensuous people. This is why, under the pretense of religion, the most terrible abuses are practiced, not only among the "Johannites" but among many other sects, who, having been formed with the purest possible intentions, rapidly fall into bands of visionary and vicious fanatics.

One terrible practice these "Johannites" have adopted is that of telling the peasants that all children who are born now are little devils, antichrists, who must be stamped out immediately after their birth. It is easy to see how such a theory encourages looseness of morals among the followers, and it was doubtless invented as an excuse for the several cases which place in the "refuges." Added to this, obscene literature of the worst kind is scattered wide and far. Several cases have lately occurred in which children, born delicate and developing slowly, have been taken out into the fields or forests at the instigation of the "Johannites" and stoned to death among the wild shrieks and dances of the murderers. Anti-Semitism, always an easy passion to inflame in Russian hearts, is encouraged by the author of "The Union of the Russian People" into his play, in which he plainly hints that they and the orthodox clergy tacitly encourage the "Johannites."

In the province of Perm the sect has become so strong and numerous and demoralized the people to such an extent that the Bishop of Perm telegraphed to Father John to renounce it with them. The ancient seer replied by vehemently repudiating any connection with the "Johannites" of the Perm province. There is no doubt that he knows little of these orgies, and even if he did it is powerless to stop them. The police, hand in glove with the "Union of the Russian People," whose object seems to be the utter demoralization of the masses, are loth to interfere. The orthodox clergy are too lazy to do so. Therefore the "Johannites" in spite of prophecies which do not come true, gather force and influence daily, while the Duma is too busy discussing the details of a mythical constitution to pay attention to the widespread demoralization which results from their pernicious activity.

SERGUIS VOLKHOVSKY.

FEWER LIQUOR
LICENSES IN ST. JOHN

Premier Hazen yesterday morning said that as attorney general he had informed Col. Blaine, chairman of the Liquor License Commission, that they were issuing more licenses than the law allowed. He stated that in his opinion all the laws bearing on this matter should be enforced and he intended that they should be. This was a principle he had always advocated. The same view had also been expressed by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley when he was in the local house. In consequence of this statement by the attorney general it is probable that the number of licenses to be issued the coming year will be materially reduced.

If the commissioners accept the views of the Attorney-General they will have to cut off six licenses in King's ward, three in Prince and three in Queen's, or twelve in all. Wellington, Lorne, Lansdowne and Victoria may each secure one additional license.

Salisbury Notes.

Salisbury, N. B., April 7.—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Trice are spending a few days with friends in Bangor, Maine. Rev. E. A. Allaby and family left on Thursday for their new home at Hatfield's Point, Kings county, where Rev. Mr. Allaby has accepted the pastorate of a group of Baptist churches. The Salisbury hockey team played the Dorchester team at Dorchester on Tuesday evening, the score standing 7 to 1 in favor of the Dorchester players.

There were eight deaths in the city last week from the following causes—Congestion of the lungs, 2; asthma, exposure, apoplexy, pleuro-pneumonia, oedema of lungs, capillary bronchitis, one each.

Black Watch
"Biggest and Best"
Plug
Chewing Tobacco
They publish a paper in Cronstadt and send thousands of pamphlets all over

