POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ENGLISH RACE REUNION PREDICTED BY LAURIER

Says Time is Coming When Britain, Canada and United States Will Be Knit Closer

Premier Alludes to Differences With Our Neighbors, But Also to the Kindly Feeling That Exists for Them---Other Happy Speeches at Forestry Banquet---Notable People at Thursday's Sessions Dwell on the Importance of Caring for the Forests.

Ottawa, Jan. 11—(Special)—The banquet in the Russell House this evening in connection with the Canadian forestry convention was attended by nearly 300. It was the largest that has taken place since the colonial conference in 1904. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was present and to his right sat Earl Grey and his left the United States consul-general. There were also present R. L. Borden, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. F. J. Sweeney, surveyor-general of New Brunswick, and all those who took an active part in the work of the convention.

After the toast of the King and the Governor-General, Lord Grey replying briefly to the latter, Sir Wilfrid proposed The Forest Interests of Canada. Senator Edwards and F. J. Sweeney replied. The latter spoke of the importance of the work which the convention had in hand and at the same time hoped its efforts would be crowned with success. The next toast was Allied Interests, and B. E. Walker, manager of the Bank of Commerce, was the first speaker. He said that governments could aid in subjects which are treated outside the universities. The time was past when people would sneer at the Guelph Agricultural College. The government had already done much for the farmer and dairying interests but there were still two departments in which still something further should be undertaken. He referred to the fisheries and the forests.

"If we had the courage to prevent the United States pillaging our fisheries we would be the dominant country for fishing and if we would conserve our forests we would be the dominant country for lumbering."

J. D. Allen, president of the board of trade, also spoke briefly to the toast. The toast of Our Guests followed.

Laurier Predicts English Race Reunion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in proposing Our Guests said: "We do not believe that patriotism is founded on hatred. We love our country, we love it best of all, but we love other countries also. The first place in our hearts is for Canada, the next for Great Britain, but in that same heart there was deep affection for the American republic. Our relations at this moment were happy and cordial. Sometimes there might be little bickerings but that happened in the best of families. That did not alter our friendship. When we have differences we take a leaf out of their book; we do the best we can for our country and whether we win or lose our friendship will not be affected.

"The relation will always improve not only between Canada and the United States but between the United States and Britain. The race has been separated but in the course of time a reunion will take place which will place these three nations at the head of human civilization. At the present moment they were contributing their little share to bring about such a happy result."

Mr. Pinchot, chief of the forest service in the United States, said that Sir Wilfrid had expressed a hope which was profoundest in his (Pinchot's) nature. The

(Continued on page 7, third column.)

P. E. ISLAND AFTER DOMINION GRANT FOR EXHIBITION

Hope to Induce Exhibitors at Halifax Show to Come Over—Small Deficit Last Year.

Charlottetown, Jan. 11—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Provincial Exhibition Association was held tonight. The receipts, including the government grants of $4,500, were $10,000, a deficit of $200, due to the unfavorable weather.

The directors reported the exhibition equal to any previously held, but the clashing of dates with Fredericton reduced the outside exhibits. Next year clashing will be avoided and an effort made to secure a small grant from the dominion government to assist bringing exhibits from the dominion exhibition at Halifax over to Charlottetown exhibition, which takes place immediately after. It will be open to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

Mr. Fielding was interviewed by the directors last night respecting a grant for this purpose. He advised them to present the case to the minister of agriculture.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY CITED IN CONGRESS

Democratic Leader Quotes It to Show That High Tariff Did Not Cause It.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Philippine tariff debate in the house today consisted more of party manoeuvring for advantageous campaign material than that of discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who began the debate and of an extended reply Mr. Williams, the minority leader. The speech of Mr. Grosvenor was spiced by witticisms and enlivened with interruptions from Champ Clark, to whom Mr. Grosvenor aimed most of his argument.

Mr. Williams outlined again the specific tariff doctrine of the Democratic party and held that the Republican tariff was not, as so often claimed, responsible for the prosperity of the country. To prove this he cited the prosperity of Canada, Mexico and other countries at the present time, and the business depression of these countries during the hard times of 1893.

The debate on the bill undoubtedly will close with the session of Saturday and the measure be put on its passage Monday.

To Discourage Wrecking Vessels

Washington, Jan. 11—The repeal of the law which enables wrecked vessels repaired in American yards to obtain American registry, was determined upon today by the senate committee on commerce in ordering a favorable report on a bill introduced by Chairman Frye. The treasury department believes that many old vessels have been wrecked purposely and fictitious charges for repairs certified to the department and in that way a valuable privilege obtained without the benefits to American industry that the law intends.

ANOTHER HEARING ON NEW CAR SERVICE RULES AT MONTREAL

Railway Commission Listened to Various Interests, But They Couldn't Agree.

Montreal, Jan. 11—(Special)—The railway commission sat here today to consider the new car service rules, with representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Car Service Bureau, and various Canadian railway companies.

Some time ago several similar meetings were held and then after hearing opinions on the feasibility of the new rules proposed, the commission determined to revise them so as to reconcile, if possible, the railways and Manufacturers' Association.

The amended rules were submitted to the two parties concerned yesterday, but it seems that there are still some conflicting opinions, and as a result a few clauses will be further considered. It is evident that the commission is exercising a great deal of care in their efforts to produce rules satisfactory to all.

MORALES HARD PRESSED IN SAN DOMINGO

Fugitive President Said to Be Wounded and in Danger of Capture--Rebels' Warship Without Coal.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 11—Advices received here today from Monte Cristi, on the northern coast of the republic of Santo Domingo, says that the Dominican gunboat Independencia, which declared in favor of the fugitive president, General Morales, cannot take any further part in the hostile operations owing to the fact that being without coal she cannot leave Monte Cristi.

General Morales, the advices add, was wounded recently in an encounter with the troops of the temporary president, General Caceres.

A detachment of General Caceres' troops is on the track of General Morales and it is said that he probably will be captured.

Recruiting is being actively pushed in the northern provinces of Santo Domingo in order to obtain men to march against General Guillito, who has announced himself as a candidate for the presidency and who is now planning to attack San Domingo, the capital.

Jiminez Has Retired.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 11—General Juan I. Jiminez, former president of Santo Domingo, who, with his family, has been residing at Ponce for two years, said to the Associated Press today:

"I have absolutely no interest politically in Santo Domingo and have no intention whatever of returning there. If my name has been used by my friends as a presidential possibility, it is without my knowledge and is entirely unauthorized."

FRANCES ORR NOW MRS. GODDARD

Happy Ending to Sussex Girl's Trial and Serious Trouble

JURY ACQUITTED HER

Married Immediately After in Presence of Lawyers and Others--Miss Perkins Dead from Coasting Accident — Death of Miss Raymond, Aunt of U. N. B. Professor Raymond.

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 11—(Special)—The Frances Orr incident has ended with a bit of romance that has given to her "A happy issue out of all her troubles." Shortly after she had been cleared by the unanimous verdict of the jury, R. T. Ballantine, Isaac Campbell and others interested themselves in the girl's welfare, and finding that Norman Goddard, the young man who had been keeping her company for some time past, was anxious to marry her, the consent of Grandmother Orr was obtained, as well as that of the girl herself to an immediate marriage ceremony.

Mrs. Isaac Campbell very kindly placed her parlor at the disposal of the parties concerned and the license having been secured and the Rev. R. G. Fulton summoned, the couple were speedily joined in the holy bonds of wedlock in the presence of a distinguished company of legal gentlemen and prominent residents who extended their cordial good wishes to the young people. They left for their home by the Sussex express.

Girl Acquitted.

This morning Mr. Fowler opened for the defence, calling no witnesses, but directly addressing the jury on behalf of his client. He started by drawing a vivid picture of this young girl under age of consent confiding her secret to Mrs. Howley in August last, and as her time approached going to her old home and placing herself under the protection of the woman who knew her condition, but who utterly failed to afford to her the least sympathy or help her in the hour of her trial. He claimed that the prisoner had not been shown to be guilty of or intended to commit the crime charged against her, but all the evidence went to show that young, ignorant, and without assistance she might naturally expect, she had suffered and had been ruthlessly seized and made a public spectacle of wrong-doing, sufficient to move a heart of stone to sympathy and compassion. He declared that the evidence had all been rather to bring out the wrongs the prisoner experienced, rather than those she had committed, and he closed by asking for her that consideration which her youth and trials demanded.

Mr. McIntyre followed on behalf of the crown, saying that the offence had been fully proved. There was too much tendency to look leniently on offences of the nature charged. He did not attempt to palliate the inhumanity of those about her, but the actual crime of the prisoner was shown by the testimony.

His Honor reviewed the evidence and the jury retired at 12 o'clock, returning into court at 12.30 with a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner was at once discharged.

This afternoon the court has been occupied with a jury case, Buchanan vs. Armstrong, in which James Buchanan, of Sussex, sues his sister, Mrs. James Armstrong, for trespass. White & King for the plaintiff, and Fowler, Jonah & Parlee for the defendant. A narrow strip of land near Apohaqui is involved, but it is being fought over with considerable tenacity and expert witnesses, Gilbert Murdoch and Peter Campbell, surveyors, being among them.

The evidence of Mr. Buchanan was partially taken and he was stood aside to enable Gilbert Murdoch to go on the stand. His cross-examination was in progress when the court adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Word was received this morning of the death at the general public hospital at 2 o'clock this morning, of Miss Margaret Perkins, a girl who was injured in a coasting accident last Wednesday. Miss Perkins had been table girl at the Victoria Hotel, St. John, for a time, but went home just before Christmas to take charge of her father's residence and attend upon a sick boarder. She was a bright, strong, healthy girl, and had many friends in her church and social circles.

Miss Raymond, sister of the late principal, John Raymond, and an aunt of Professor Wm. Raymond, of the U. N. B., passed away at her home, Hampton Village, this morning, after a somewhat prolonged illness, deeply regretted by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

GREENE AND GAYNOR MAKING HARD FIGHT

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 11—Judge Speer, upon the conclusion of arguments today, took under consideration the demurrer in special plea to "indictment number 371" and which Greene and Gaynor were extradited from Canada. It was announced an hour or so later that the opinion of the court would not be rendered until tomorrow morning. Therefore, when the court convenes then, it will be to hear the result of the three days' argument which, if favorable to the defendants, would dismiss "indictment number 371" and have considerable bearing upon the three other indictments.

GREED OF MONEY AMERICANS' SIN

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White Scores Them for Corrupt Practices

HAS HOPES OF REFORM

Country's Safety Lies in Its Free Institutions, He Tells Cornell Students, and Says Fame and Promotion Awaits One Bettering Conditions —Believes Witte is the Man to Reclaim Russia.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 11—Speaking upon "The prospects for freedom in Russia" at the Founders' Day celebration at Cornell today, Dr. Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Russia, made an earnest appeal to all university students to fight for democracy and to make the American republic a model government for all the world.

"Our own country," said Dr. White, "is not without great and grievous faults. The corruption that has been engendered by widespread devotion to money is known to the whole world. Fortunately we have free institutions which allow you to undermine and attack it. It is not covered up and shielded, as corruption in Russia has been. Promotion and fame come here to those who expose and attack."

He appealed to the students to make America a model republic and continued:

"Count Witte, in my opinion, is the only man who could stand any chance of carrying through a reasonable plan for a new order of things in Russia; of staving off bankruptcy and of checking civil war. On him rests the main, indeed, the only chance for rational liberty.

"He will undoubtedly at times have to do some severe things to repress, not the aspirations for freedom, with which he is evidently in sympathy, but the mixture of wild fanaticism and scoundrelism.

"Before there is freedom, there will be action and reaction. The old autocracy can never return as a permanency, and it is not too much to hope that progress toward liberty will be made in Russia somewhat like that in France, which after a century or more of sterile revolutions seems to have emerged into a peaceful and respected republic. A permanent republic in Russia can hardly come for centuries. The idea of strong personal centralized government is rooted in the ordinary ideas of the people, even in their religious ideas.

"We were warranted, up to a recent period, in condemning Russia severely," he concluded, "and in siding with her enemies, but that feeling should no longer continue. The Russian people are a great people, they are in great trouble; they are capable of a noble future, and our most heartfelt sympathies should go out to them."

BANKER'S SUICIDE REVEALS FORGERY

L. W. Prior's Death Caused Failure of His Firm--Spurious Municipal Bonds Found by Committee.

Cleveland, Jan. 11—The bankers' committee, which is investigating the affairs of the banking and brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., which closed its doors following the suicide of L. W. Prior, on Tuesday, made the following authorized statement late this afternoon:

"The examination of the books of the firm has not yet proceeded far enough to make any complete statement possible. Enough has been learned, however, to warrant the committee in stating that it is forced to believe the firm of Denison, Prior & Co., is insolvent, but to what extent we cannot as yet say.

"We are also convinced that a number of municipal bonds have been forged, but to what amount we are unable to determine.

The bankers' committee gave no intimation, whatever, as to the amount or value of the forged municipal bonds, or where they were placed, or how used. It is understood, however, that they were largely used in connection with extensive deals on the New York stock exchange.

Frank Rockefeller referring to reports persistently circulated during the past two days to the effect that he is one of the heaviest creditors of Denison, Prior & Co., said today:

"For over a year I have not paid to, or received a dollar from the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. The various sensational stories indicating that I am heavily involved with the firm are absolutely without foundation."

AMHERST MAN STRUCK BY TRAIN AND GOT OFF EASY

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 11.—(Special)—William Cormier, an employe of Rhodes Curry Co.'s wheel shop, was struck by the Springhill accommodation about a quarter of a mile from the station today. He was considerably shaken up but no serious injury is anticipated. He was removed in the ambulance to the Highland View Hospital.

LIQUOR INQUIRY AT BATHURST

Witnesses Tell of Gambling for Geese and Money in Wholesale Places

INSPECTOR'S HABITS

Evidence That He Played for Money, Was Intoxicated at Times, and Only Feeling "Nice" at Other Periods—Complainants' Case Likely to Finish Last Night.

Bathurst, N. B., Jan. 11.—(Special)—The investigation into the charges brought against the liquor license commissioners and the inspector for the county of Gloucester before Hon. W. P. Jones, commissioner, was resumed this morning.

G. G. Gilbert appeared on behalf of the complainants and W. A. Mott and John J. Harrington for the commissioners and the inspector. About a dozen witnesses were examined, confirming to a great extent the testimony already given as to the violation of the law by holders of wholesale licenses selling at retail and gambling on licensed premises.

The gambling, however, according to most of the witnesses, consisted mainly of playing for geese, a game somewhat peculiar to Bathurst and vicinity whereby all chip in and buy one goose or more. Then the game commences and the winner carries off the goose. Evidently the witnesses distinguish this pastime from the ordinary vulgar vice of gambling.

One witness testified, this morning, that he had been in licensed premises and had seen the inspector play cards for money.

As to the charge that the inspector is a confirmed drunkard the witnesses generally deposed that they would not consider him a drunkard, some of them had seen him, on more than one occasion, under the influence of liquor; others when he was feeling "nice," and others when he would have been just as well if he hadn't taken so much.

Cross-examined the witnesses with one exception gave the commissioners and the inspector certificates of good character. The exception decided not to give any opinion.

John E. O'Brien, before whom all the liquor cases are tried, was a long while on the stand giving testimony and details as to every case dealt with during the year.

A night session of the court is being held which will probably wind up the evidence for the complainants.

PROF. GUNTON IN A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE

Woman Sues Him for Separation and Present Wife for Damages for Loss of Husband.

New York, Jan. 11—The fact that suits have been brought against Professor George Gunton, proprietor of Gunton's Magazine, and against his wife, Rebecca Lowe Gunton, was brought out in the Supreme Court today, when counsel for the defendants asserted that the method of making service of legal papers in the case was improper, but were overruled.

The suits were brought by Amelia R. Gunton, but the documents in the case were not given out for publication. One of the lawyers concerned in the case said that the suit against Professor Gunton was for a separation and that Amelia R. Gunton asserts that she is the wife of Professor Gunton. Counsel also said he understood the suit against Rebecca Lowe Gunton is an action for alleged alenation of the affections of Professor Gunton.

Counsel for the defendants informed the court today that service was made on them by throwing the subpoenas into an automobile in which they were riding. The court decided that this is effective.

Professor Gunton and Rebecca Lowe Gunton were married at Atlanta, in February, 1904. She was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for four years, and is said to be prominent socially in Georgia.

BARQT. ALTOONA WITH FOUR FEET OF WATER IN HOLD, BOUND HERE

Chatham, Mass., Jan. 11—The barkentine Altoona, after her hard experience, got under way tonight, and although the vessel had five feet of water in her hold, and her crew of ten men were badly exhausted from their earlier hardships, Captain Kelley declared his intention of attempting to get out over the shoals and proceed on his way to St. John.

At 10.30 tonight when the Altoona had been under way several hours, she signalled for help by burning red fire, and the crew of the Monomy life-saving station at once started to her assistance. It was believed that the vessel was filling with water and in danger of sinking as there was five feet of water in her hold when she attempted to resume her voyage. At the time the signals were observed, it was estimated that the Altoona had proceeded about four miles. It was expected that it would require some hours for the crew to reach the Altona.

CANADA WILL DOUBLE BRITAIN'S POPULATION

The End of the Century Will See This, Says Lord Strathcona

High Commissioner, at Montreal Reception on Eve of Departure for London, Paints Glowing Picture of This Country's Future---Declares Its Growth is Not a Boom, But Due to Natural Conditions---Wishes to Be Remembered by Friends as Donald Smith.

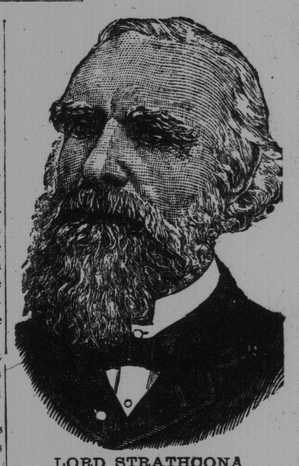
Montreal, Jan. 11.—(Special)—Lord Strathcona, prior to leaving for New York, whence he will sail by stmr. Carmania for England, delivered an address this afternoon at the opening of the St. Lawrence Hall Curling Rink Club's new rink.

He took occasion to speak with great optimism of the future of Canada, predicting that by the end of the present century there would be a population in in the dominion twice as large as the combined populations of Great Britain and Ireland. Every thing was favorable towards that end, and the natural conditions of the country could scarcely be improved upon.

It was also satisfactory to know that the prosperity here, past and present, was due, not to a boom but to those natural conditions.

He wished to be remembered by his friends not as Lord Strathcona, but as Donald Smith, his name of bye-gone days, when first he knew them.

A large number of prominent gentlemen gathered at the station this evening to see the high commissioner depart.



LORD STRATHCONA

LONG CHASE AFTER ENGLISH FUGITIVE

Lace Manufacturer Lands Former Employe After Searching Since 1904--Charged With Forgery.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11—After a chase which extended from Quebec, Canada, to the Dakotas, George Ernest Sisting, of Nottingham, England, was arrested here late last evening charged with forgery and embezzlement. The complainant is W. M. Bagley, a lace manufacturer in Nottingham. Sisting's alleged defalcations are said to amount to a large sum, but the specific charge is that of forging a check for $525, this being sufficient to secure his extradition.

Sisting is alleged to have fled from England in 1904 with his wife. He went to Quebec, but learning that his whereabouts were known, he left Canada. He lived in different eastern cities and four months ago came to Minneapolis. He was given a preliminary examination this afternoon.

MORAN NOW AFTER BANK COMMISSIONERS

Provident Banking Company Failure District Attorney Declares is Due to Their Carelessness and He Demands Their Removal.

Boston, Jan. 11—As the result of an investigation today by District-Attorney John B. Moran, of the recent suspension of the Provident Securities & Banking Company, the district-attorney tonight sent a letter to Governor Curtis Guild, jr., asking that the Massachusetts Savings Bank commissioners be removed. In his letter Mr. Moran charges that the commissioners, James O. Otis, of Malden; Frederic B. Washburn, of Wellesley Hills, and Warren E. Locke (chairman), of Norwood, were grossly careless and wilfully negligent in connection with the affairs of the Provident Company and many similar foreign banking institutions.

JAPANESE WAR COST RUSSIA OVER BILLION DOLLARS

St. Petersburg, Jan. 11—The budget statement for 1906, which was issued tonight, shows that it will be necessary to raise $240,500,000 by credit operations to balance the estimated receipts and expenditures. The latter include $202,500,000 for the liquidation of the expenses of the Russo-Japanese war, the repatriation of the troops in the Far East and the reduction of the army to a peace footing. For the first time the total cost of the war, $1,050,000,000, is revealed.

KILLED MAN IN DRUNKEN BRAWL AT OTTAWA AND GOT FIVE YEARS

Ottawa, Jan. 11—(Special)—Alfonse Larocque, for the murder of "Tricky" Burke, was given five years' imprisonment. The charge of murder was dropped and manslaughter substituted. Burke was killed in a drunken brawl, Larocque striking him with a shovel.

SCHOONER ASHORE NEAR BRIER ISLAND

The Shaffner Bros. Ran on Gull Rock Thursday Afternoon

Was on Voyage From Gloucester, Mass., to Sydney, C. B.--The Vessel is in a Dangerous Position---Boats Standing By Ready to Take Off Crew---Tug Sent from Yarmouth to Assist Her.

Digby, N. S., Jan. 11.—(Special)—Frank Morrell, signal agent at Westport, reports the schooner Shaffner Bros., Captain McDonald, ashore on Gulf Rock bar, three and a half miles southeast of Brier Island, having struck at 12.30 p. m., light, while on a voyage from Gloucester (Mass.) for Sydney (C. B.)

Capt. McDonald asked for assistance and one of Cann's tugboats left Yarmouth tonight for the scene of the disaster. The wind is now southeast and light. Gasoline boats are standing by to take off the crew as the vessel will be a total loss if the wind increases. She is lying in a dangerous position but is not seriously damaged tonight.

The Schaffner Bros. hails from Annapolis, was built at Clementsport in 1894, registers 148 tons and is at present owned by Thos. Townsend, of Louisburg (N. S.)

DOCTORS DIFFER IN EDWARDS CASE

Thase Who Performed Autopsy Can't Agree as to the Cause of Death.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11.—The report of the autopsy on the body of Chas. A. Edwards, who died in a tragic way during the night of Jan. 2, at the Hiller homestead on College street, was handed to Coroner Eli Mix by Medical Examiner Bartlett this afternoon. Its contents will be made a part of the coroner's report, upon which copyists are now at work.

It is understood that a difference of opinion existed among the surgeons who assisted Dr. Bartlett in the autopsy, as to the exact cause of death, that is, whether the bullet wound was sufficient to cause dissolution or whether the drug brought about that end. As far as known the difference of opinion still exists, although it is further believed that all or at least most of the surgeons held an opinion that Mr. Edwards died by acts of his own.

There has been no new light thrown upon the tragedy as the coroner declines to talk over the evidence at any length.

The members of the Hiller family have given denials of interviews purporting to have come from them commenting on the preliminary finding of the coroner, Chas. E. Hiller in particular saying that he has not discussed the case in any way.

After much uncertainty it has been established that there is a small safe in the Hiller homestead which has not been opened. Several attempts have been made to open the door by other than forcible means, owing to the absence of the key, but as the coroner has no desire to examine its contents the safe probably will not be opened until an administrator of the Hiller estate is named.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

MILLTOWN

Milltown, N. B., Jan. 10—At the union services held in the Methodist church vestry Monday evening the district secretary, Rev. G. M. Campbell, of St. John, for the Canadian Bible Society addressed the meeting and the following committee were appointed to see to organizing a society here: The pastors of the different churches, W. S. Robinson and Hugh McAdam.

Mrs. Jane McKenzie, who has been ill at the home of Samuel Haley for a number of weeks, was removed to her home at Scotch Ridge Tuesday. Mrs. McKenzie has a nervous trouble and little hope is entertained of her recovery. Sandy McKenzie, who was called home on account of his mother's illness, will return next week to finish his studies at the Baltimore Dental College.

Miss Helen Fox arrived home from Fredericton, where she spent the holidays and has resumed her position in Eaton & Sons office, Calais.

Miss Martha Osborne, Miss Mary Graham, Fred Graham and several other Milltown students left Monday for their different schools and colleges.

Miss Georgia Haley, who came from Normal school to spend the holidays, was taken ill with typhoid fever on her arrival and still continues very ill at her home.

Joseph Osborne, who sustained a broken rib while at work on the W. C. R. R. a few weeks ago, was able to resume his work Monday.

Principal DeLong, Miss Macdougal and Miss Sterling, of Milltown teaching staff, arrived Saturday evening. The several schools opening Monday after the holidays.

B. H. Kerr has had a crew of men cutting and hauling ice and expects to have his harvest of ice gathered in this week.

Rev. W. J. Buchanan, pastor of the Congregational church, preached to an interested audience Sunday evening. During the evening Mrs. John Wall rendered very beautifully the solo Abide With Me. George O'Brien, who had a paralytic stroke some months ago, is very low at his home and no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Charles Todd left Tuesday to resume his studies at Yale College.

CHATHAM

Chatham, Jan. 9—The monthly meeting of the town council was held last evening, Mayor Nicol in the chair. Ald. Morris and Snowball were not present.

The minutes of the public meeting held last week authorizing the issuing of debentures to the amount of $3,500 for the extension of the water and sewerage system to the Wellington and Ellis street schools were read by the town clerk; also letters from Lea & Coffin stating the specifications for the new electrical plant would be ready in a few days.

A letter from Ald. Snowball asking for two months leave of absence from the council as he is going to visit England was read by the mayor and request granted.

Robert Murray wrote in reference to the Freaker-Kane-Ellis land case, asking that amount paid for land by Mr. Freaker, also cost of defending the suit, be refunded to him. After discussion by Ald. Heckbert, Maher, Gallivan and Cunningham, the matter was referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Heckbert said he would be unable to attend the meeting of the municipal council and Ald. Maher was chosen in his place.

Ald. Heckbert, of the public works committee, reported that Mr. Hill's contract on the isolation hospital had been completed and recommended that the bills be paid. Adopted.

Ald. Maher, of the fire committee, reported one fire during the month and recommended the payment of the routine bills. Carried.

Ald. Maher also presented a recommendation from the fire committee that a new and improved hose wagon be procured, which was referred to the fire committee.

Ald. Heckbert read the light and water committee's report that the I. C. R. had offered $200 a year for water supply at Chatham station. A reply was ordered that the matter would be considered by the council.

Ald. Heckbert moved that the minister of railways be notified that the water system could not be extended to the station this winter, but that the council would consider the matter and advise later. Carried.

Ald. McDonald read the Scott act report for 1905 showing that the amount of fines and costs had amounted to $3,772.50 and that $321.65 had not yet been paid. The police bills were ordered paid.

Ald. Gallivan, of the by-law committee, reported that the council had no power to impose the license fee on Chinese laundry asked by Messrs. Sproul and Mather.

A letter from J. L. Stewart and J. F. Benson asking that aliens soliciting job printing be required to pay a license fee. Referred to by-law committee.

Ald. McDonald reported from the finance committee that $110 had been collected in dog taxes, that E. A. Strang's board of health bill had been held over, and that the routine bills be paid.

Adjourned.

Charles Wilson died at his home in Derby Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness. The funeral took place this afternoon.

The river ice is very weak and crossing with teams is unsafe. There are only about two inches of solid ice covered with a foot of slush. A team broke through near Newcastle a few days ago.

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of St. John's church Christian Endeavor Society showed that organization to be in a prosperous condition. The enrollment had increased during the year, and several of the members had joined the church. The following officers were appointed for 1906: Rev. J. Morris MacLean, hon. president; Miss Laura Morrison, president; Miss Margaret Mowatt, 1st vice-president; Charles Cameron, 2nd vice-president; Miss Ella Gray, secretary; Howard Luke, treasurer; Miss Sara Marshall, corresponding secretary; Miss Hessie Gunn, organist; Miss Barbara Matthews, assistant organist; committee's prayer meeting, Miss Gray, Mr. McLean, Mrs. Crosbie, Miss Mowatt; lookout, Miss Young, Miss Marshall, Charles Cameron, Miss Matthews.

A horse and sleigh without a driver crossed the ice at a very fast pace Monday afternoon. The horse ran up Henderson street, where the sleigh got caught in a snowbank and the horse was captured.

Capt. Marshall, of St. John, was in town this week and went north yesterday. Capt. Marshall is inspecting the armories of the 73rd regiment.

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 10—(Special)—W. R. Gould's jewelry store was burglarized last night and a diamond ring, locket and tray of rings taken from the safe which had been left unlocked. The entrance was effected by the glass in the back door being broken and the key which was on the inside of the door turned. The affair is in the hands of the police. Mr. Gould was from home and his son, Dennis, was in charge.

The government thermometer registered 10 below last night, but it has moderated very much.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Jan. 10—(Special)—This week's Royal Gazette contains the following appointments:

Queens—Thomas A. Barton, to be a justice of the peace.

Restigouche—John McAlister, K. C., to be a commissioner of the parish of Adington civil court. Francis J. Matheson to be a commissioner for taking bail in the Supreme Court in place of Charles Murray, deceased.

Northumberland—Robert McNaughton, to be almshouse commissioner for the parish of Glenelg in room of Donald McBeath, deceased.

Kings—Samuel H. Flewelling, of Hampton, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

Rev. Robert J. Colpitts, of Port Elgin, has been registered to solemnize marriages.

The provincial secretary has notice in this week's Royal Gazette calling upon clerks of the municipalities and towns to comply with the law by making returns of debenture and floating indebtedness in time to be made before the legislature.

The death occurred at Tay Creek yesterday afternoon of William J. Rogers. Deceased, who was aged seventy-seven years, had been taken ill about a week ago, with a cold, which developed into pneumonia.

MONCTON

Moncton, Jannuary 8.—About twelve thousand tons of steel rails, from the Dominion Iron and Steel Works at Sydney, have already been received by the I. C. R. This is about half of the order recently placed with the Sydney works for new rails. The new rails are eighty pounds, and are being forwarded to different points, where they are to be laid next summer. New rails are to be laid between St. John and Sussex next summer, and another lot of the eighty pounders will be put down east of Campbellton. It is expected that the whole order for the I. C. R. will be furnished within three weeks.

Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto, is in town today with his two daughters. Miss Marguerite O'Leary left tonight for Montreal to attend college.

A hitch occurred in the train arrangements on the arrival of No. 2 from St. John this morning. The Maritime express was reported two hours late and passengers on No. 2 were notified that the St. John express would go right through to Truro. Upon arrival of the train here, however, this order was changed, passengers and mails being detained here until the Maritime arrived an hour and three-quarters later.

J. D. McBeath and Ned McLean left today for Fredericton to resume their studies at the U. N. B. Other students from St. Joseph's, Sackville and Halifax colleges took their departure this afternoon, while others leave town tomorrow.

J. M. Lyons, G. P. A., I. C. R., left today for Montreal to attend the meeting of the Eastern Canadian passenger agents.

No new candidates are yet to the fore in the approaching civic elections. The retiring mayor and aldermen hold their closing session in a few days.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 9—(Special)—The Maritime express from Montreal this morning was delayed five hours by a special train being off the track at Trois Pistoles. No damage was reported by the run-off, but traffic was blocked for five or six hours.

Alex. Sharp, of the I. C. R., received word this morning of the death of his mother at Bradalbane, P. E. I.

Peter Clinch, secretary of the insurance underwriters, of St. John, is in the city today on insurance business.

A Kent county constable arrived in the city yesterday with a warrant for a restaurant keeper on a bastardly charge preferred by a Dundas young woman. So far the young man has not been located.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Carleton county, Jan. 2—Miss Maud Simpson, St. John, has been spending a few days at her former home here.

Timothy Lynch, the well known lumberman, was in the village yesterday.

Mrs. A. W. Phillips and her two daughters are visiting friends in Woodstock.

The young people of Bristol repeated their concert in Kearney's Hall, Florenceville, last night to a good audience. The proceeds amounted to $27.

Mrs. Wolsey McMullin, aged 83 years, died at her home, East Florenceville, on Tuesday. She leaves a family of three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Thomas Brooks died at Gordonville on Thursday, aged 70 years. The funeral was held at Bath on Saturday and was conducted by Rev. C. T. Phillips, of Hartland. She is survived by her husband who is in very poor health.

The Sunday school was reorganized on Sunday last and Dow Boyer was re-elected superintendent; William Simpson, assistant superintendent; Charles Tinker, secretary; Chas. Estabrooks, assistant and leader of the choir; Miss Carrie Rogers, organist.

Bristol, Carleton Co., Jan. 9—School reopened on Monday with a good enrollment in both departments. Mr. Kay remains in charge of the advanced department and Miss Hartley of the primary. Mr. Kay returned on Saturday from spending his vacation at his home near Sackville.

Frank Boyer has returned to his school on Grand Manan and Miss Alice Giberson to Windsor. Miss Viola Giberson returned on Monday to Normal school, and Miss Hope Crandall also enters for advance of class.

Miss Maude McIntosh, Glassville, has gone to Sackville.

Miss Jennie Somerville has returned from visiting her former home in Kings county.

Miss Agnes Simpson, youngest daughter of William Simpson, was married on Wednesday last to Gordon Laing, of Glassville. The ceremony was performed at the manse, Glassville, by Rev. L. B. Gibson.

Charles Tinker, of the C. P. R., goes to the Montreal hospital today for treatment. He will be accompanied by his brother, Frank Tinker, of Fredericton. Mr. Deakin, of Benton, has charge of the station here at present.

Rice Watson, Woodstock, is spending a few days in the village.

Councillors Lamont and Wiley, of Aberdeen, were in Bristol today on their way to Woodstock to attend the session of the county council.

HARCOURT.

Harcourt, Jan. 9—Miss Agnes Perry has completely recovered her health and took charge of Beersville school on the 8th inst.

Miss Minnie A. Buckley returned from Moncton on the 6th and resumed charge of the primary department here today.

Miss Annie Clark, of Rexton, returned to Sussex school on the 6th, visiting Miss Jessie P. Dunn here on her way.

Misses Hilda Robertson and Eugenie Legere, of Richibucto, returned to their schools on Saturday. Miss Leger teaches at Cocague.

Miss Sutherland, of St. John, who spent the New Year's vacation at Richibucto, has returned to her school at Chatham.

Misses Lou Robertson and Alma Carter, of Richibucto, returned to Mount Allison yesterday.

Miss Anna Lennox, of Rexton, spent Sunday here.

Rev. R. Hensley Stavert was suddenly called to Halifax yesterday.

Misses Clara Call and Maggie Curren, of West Branch, have re-enrolled in the Superior school here. Miss Victoria Boyd, of Grangeville, is also attending.

Last week the following officers were installed in Richibucto Division, S. of T.: W. P., A. K. Black; W. A., Mrs. Allen Haines; R. S., Robert W. Beers; A. R. S., Miss Gertrude Emro; T., Robert Phinney; F. S., Miss Constance Beers; chaplain, Mrs. John F. Estey; conductor, Jasper Haines; A. C., Wathen McBeath; I. S., Harry Irving; O. S., Edward Lawton; P. W. P., Alexander Haines; S. of Y. P. W., Mrs. H. H. James.

J. Rupert Jones is home from the west till about March, when he expects to return to Winnipeg. He is favorably impressed with Manitoba.

Grangeville Division, No. 440, S. of T., celebrated its first anniversary on the 6th inst. A good programme of music, recitations and speeches was carried out, after which refreshments were served.

Miss Fannie Murray, of Moncton, is again in charge of the school at McPherson's Siding. Grangeville, Smith's Corner and Harley Road have no teachers.

Kirby B. Wathen returned to Normal school yesterday.

Mrs. Benjamin Bailey went to Moncton to visit Otty Bailey, and Mrs. Orlo Mersereau returned to her home in Blissville, Sunbury countr.

Mrs. O. S. Jones has a lily plant that was supposed to have been killed when her house was burned last October. It was taken out of the ruins singed badly, but it now is growing as if nothing had ever happened it.

Harcourt, Jan. 10—Councillor Saulniere has gone to Richibucto to attend council meeting.

The Misses Georgina Cormier and Beatrice and Evangeline Saulnier have gone to St. Louis de Kent Convent school for the winter term.

Miss M. Elizabeth O'Connor, of Rexton, who graduated from Normal school last month, will attend school at St. Louis de Kent this term to prepare for a higher class of license.

Last week, at St. Andrew's manse, Rexton, William S. Morton and Miss Eva May MacLeod, both of West Branch, were united in marriage by Rev. A. D. Archibald.

Miss VanBuskirk, of Moncton, who was visiting her sister at the Eureka Hotel, and Miss Blanche Keith, have returned to the city.

Miss Sadie Forster returned from St. John on Monday and opened her school at Mill Creek, near Rexton, on the 9th.

Thomas Ingram took a driving party of nine young ladies and gentlemen to Messrs. Keswick's camp on Salmon River Road on Monday night.

R. G. Girvan, of Rexton, visited W. F. Buckley yesterday. On the Maritime express last night he went to Montreal to resume studies at McGill.

Last night a large number gathered at W. F. Buckley's for a whist party.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Cape, Jan. 9—The Albert county council met here today. This is the first session since the elections of last fall.

A pleasant gathering of young people from Albert and Riverside met at the Albert Hotel on Friday evening last and greatly enjoyed the outing.

Mrs. James Beaumont, who has been ill for some time, is now improving.

The usual obstructions to navigation, viz., high masses of floating ice, are not to be seen this winter and the summer and fall shipping could still be carried on. The Petitcodiac River and Shepody Bay are almost free from ice.

Rev. Father McAuley is confined to his home with a severe attack of bronchitis. Dr. Marven, of Hillsboro, is in attendance.

A petition is being circulated asking that the council this year appoint a Scott act inspector. The county has been without an inspector for the last year or two.

SACKVILLE.

Sackville, Jan. 9—The death of Miss Bessie Allen, of Bayfield, occurred on Saturday after a prolonged illness of tuberculosis of the lungs. She is survived by a father, Job Allen, three brothers, and two sisters. The funeral took place yesterday. Rev. Wm. Lawson conducted the service. Interment at Bayfield cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beal are mourning the loss of their eight-year-old son, whose death occurred yesterday after a short illness. The funeral will be held this afternoon. Rev. E. L. Steeves will conduct the service.

Sackville, January 10. — Alex. Ford has sold his candy kitchen on Bridge street to Clifford Amos, who will take charge at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford McCready, who have lately moved to Sackville, received a genuine surprise Monday evening by the arrival of thirteen friends from Point de Bute. The evening passed pleasantly with games and music. Refreshments were served before the happy gathering dispersed.

C. C. Avard, of the Tribune, left yesterday for St. John.

H. C. Read, of Sackville, is in St. John today.

T. A. Atwood and Mr. Baxter, of the Portland Packing Co., passed through Sackville yesterday on their way to Cape Tormentine.

The engagement is announced of Prof. C. Homer Lane of Washington College, Tennessee, and Miss Laura J. Inch, of Newport, R. I. Prof. Lane is well and favorably known in Sackville, having taught for some time in the male academy.

Mr. Tidmarsh, who has been teller in the Royal Bank here, has been transferred to St. John. R. G. Waite of Halifax has taken his place.

Middle Sackville Division of the Sons of Temperance held a public meeting in their hall lase evening. A good programme, consisting of readings, recitations and music was successfully rendered. Installation of officers took place at the close of the meeting.

Sackville, N. B., Jan. 10—(Special)—The branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will close business in Sackville next Saturday, and on Monday a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia will be opened in the same building. The change is the result of a shift whereby the Bank of Commerce withdraws from Sackville (N.B.), and Canning (N.S.), allowing the Bank of Nova Scotia to come in and the Bank of Nova Scotia withdraws from two western towns, allowing the Bank of Commerce to take charge.

George Glennie, a native of Pictou (N. S.), who arrived in town last night, will be the new manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia here. There will be a complete change in the staff. W. H. Harrison, present manager of the Sackville branch of the Bank of Commerce, will remain in Sackville until the end of the month, after which he will leave for Toronto.

The steamer Stanley arrived at Cape Tormentine Tuesday at 4 o'clock, and remained there all night. This morning she left for Georgetown and will now be on the Georgtown-Pictou route. The Stanley made fourteen round trips between Summerside and Cape Tormentine this winter.

HAMPTON.

Hampton, Jan. 8—One evening last week as a crowd of girls and boys were coasting down Bull's hill at the Station, something went wrong with one of the double runners, and the result was such a bad spill that one of the girls, Miss Margaret Perkins, eldest daughter of George Perkins, was seriously injured, internally, and had to be taken to the general hospital, St. John, where an operation was performed on Friday evening. Her condition is reported to be encouraging.

The school at Lakeside has lost its teacher, Miss Hattie MacMurray, who has accepted a school at Rothesay. Miss MacMurray was presented by her pupils with a handsome glove case, and the Lakeside Club, of which she has been an efficient member, presented her with a well appointed dressing case.

It is understod that the fine farm formerly owned by J. Wesley Fowler, at Centre Hampton, has passed into the hands of Nelson C. Geldart, of St. John, at something under $4,000.

Horace Black, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. S. McC. Black, of Hampton Station, arrived Saturday after many months' absence on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey in New Ontario.

Students who came home for the Christmas and New Year vacation are returning to their studies. Among them are Harry Scovil, to McGill; Wm. B. McDonough, to St. Joseph's; Miss F. Langstroth, to Mount Allison, and M. B. McCutcheon, to Acadia. The latter has filled the Baptist pulpits of Hampton Station, Smithtown and Titusville for the past month.

Yesterday morning the body of Mrs. J. Henry Dickson, of Hampton Village, was interred in the cemetery there after service at the house and grave, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cowie.

GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, Jan. 9—John E. Moore, the well known St. John millman, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Doris Henderson left on Friday to resume her studies at the Sackville Ladies' Academy.

Miss Helen Costigan left yesterday for Tobique Point, where she will again assume charge of the dominion government Indian school.

Miss Mary R. Flemming returned yesterday to Tilley, where she will again resume charge of the school.

Rev. Mr. Rideout, who had charge of the Baptist church here during the Christmas holidays, has returned to college, where he will continue his theological studies.

Samuel Rideout, who is operating on Salmon River for D. Fraser & Sons, was in town on Saturday. He reports the season a good one for lumbermen.

George Day returned on Friday to resume his studies at Sackville Academy after passing the Christmas vacation with his parents here.

Misses Beatrice and Mary Horseman have returned to their teaching duties. The former will assume charge of the Four Falls school and the latter will teach in Gillespie Settlement.

J. C. Butterfield, who has been superintending his last block operations in Danforth (Me.) for the past three months, is now visiting his family in town.

Mayor J. L. White and Mrs. White, Mrs. George Stroupe, Miss Mary J. Stroupe and Miss Maria Wilson drove to St. Leonard's on Sunday and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John Stroupe.

Miss Lizzie A. Flemming, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, here for the past week, departed today for St. Andrews, where she has obtained a position in the Beacon office.

Word has just reached here of the sudden death of Dr. Lapointe in St. Leonard's. After dinner on Thursday afternoon the doctor took a walk down the C. P. railway track and his body was discovered a few hours later lying beside the track. Heart disease was the cause of death. Dr. Lapointe had an extensive practice, was well to do, and was popular with all classes. His sudden demise has cast a gloom over the community.

On Friday at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. John Bradley, Anton Johansen, of New Denmark, was married to Miss Hannah Hansen, of the same place. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple departed for New Denmark, where they will make their future home.

About 200 persons of both sexes attended the at home and ball given by Benjamin Lodge, F. & A. M., in the new Masonic temple on Friday evening last. A vocal and musical entertainment preceded the dancing, and Thos. Lawson delivered an address of welcome. All present greatly enjoyed the affair.

McADAM JUNCTION.

McAdam, Jan. 10.—Burglars broke into the post office here last night and got away with $60 worth of stamps as well as a small sum in cash. They also entered the residence of the post master, J. W. Green, but took nothing. It is thought they were looking for the post office keys.

The burglars probably spent part of the night in the school house as the janitor reported that it had evidently been occupied during part of the night. The thieves fortunately overlooked a number of registered letters. They, however, opened a large number of other letters that they found in the office.

The school opened on Monday, J. W. Hill, B. A., continuing as principal, while Miss Cook, of Campbellton, and Miss Coughlan of Blackville, have charge of the intermediate and primary departments respectively.

A social in aid of the Episcopal church was held at the residence of Mr. Tapley on the evening of the ninth. It is understood that it was a financial success.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, Jan. 10—The Superior school, taught by W. L. Barker, opened on Tuesday with a large attendance of pupils. The Orange Hill school, taught by Miss Florence Vail, re-opened on Monday, as did the primary department, taught by Miss Ada Love, and the West school, taught by Miss Jessie Brown. Miss Sarah McLean is in charge of the school at East St. Martins.

Albert Goddard, of St. John, is spending a few days in the village.

Robert Gillmor is spending a few days at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Gillmor.

Fenwick Brown left here on Wednesday for Toronto, where he will resume his studies at the university.

On Monday evening Miss Alice O'Connel entertained a number of her young friends at her home.

GAGETOWN.

Gagetown, Jan. 8—H. B. Hall, a former resident, paid his friends a short visit last week and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Peters. Mr. Hall looks in excellent health and was warmly welcomed back by his many friends, who were glad to learn of his growing prosperity in his adopted home, Lloydminster (N. W. T.)

Miss Pearl Marshall has gone to Wetaskiwin (Alta.), where she will at once engage in teaching school. Miss Marshall's sister, Hilda, accompanied her.

Arlie Dickie went to St. John last week to attend business college.

Miss Nettie Erb has gone to St. John to visit her sister, Mrs. F. L. Robinson.

The store goods of C. S. Babbit are being sold at auction by the assignees.

Cured of Drunkenness

How a Montreal lady cured her husband of drunkenness with a secret home remedy.

"I want to tell you that tasteless Samaria Prescription has entirely cured my husband of drunkenness so quickly and simply that I am astonished. How glad I am that I confided in you and wrote for your free trial package. The pamphlet you sent from time to time I found it kept my husband's name before I had used the full treatment he was permanently cured. I gave him the remedy in his tea and as it had no taste or smell, he never knew he was taking it. I want others to know so you can use this letter, but please not my name yet. I may say that my husband's health is better in every way than for years."

Free Package and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 70 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

LIKELY SUCCESSOR TO LATE SENATOR BLACK

Frank Davison, of Bridgewater, Said to Be Slated for the Vacancy—Hope Young in Dartmouth Asylum.

Halifax, Jan. 9—(Special)—Sheriff Smith, of Digby, and Chief of Police Bowles arrived here this evening, having Hope Young in charge. Quite a number gathered at the station to get a look at the prisoner, but she was hurried into a hack and conveyed to the insane asylum at Dartmouth.

She gave the officers a lot of trouble on the way, as she is raving crazy.

It is reported that Frank Davidson, of Bridgewater, will likely be appointed to the vacancy in the senate caused by the death of Senator T. R. Black.

An exciting hockey game at the Empire rink tonight between the Wanderers and Crescents, was witnessed by 1,500, and resulted in victory for the Wanderers, 3 to 1.

DEATHS LAST YEAR NUMBERED 762

Detailed Statement in Board of Health Secretary's Report.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Health was not held Wednesday afternoon on account of the absence of Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., in Halifax. The secretary's report for 1905 shows that there were 762 deaths in the city last year. Of these 385 were males and 377 females. Five hundred and ninety were Canadians, 169 of foreign birth and the nationality of three could not be ascertained. Three hundred and seventy-three were married, 387 single, while in two cases the condition was not stated.

As far as ages went, 132 were under one year, forty-eight from one to five years, twenty from five to ten years, twenty-eight from ten to fifteen years, thirty from fifteen to twenty years, twenty-nine from twenty-five to thirty; fifty-six from thirty to forty; fifty-four from forty to fifty; seventy from fifty to sixty; eigthty-four from sixty to seventy; 108 from seventy to eighty; seventy-three eighty and over.

The deaths by months were as follows: January, sixty-five; February, seventy-four; March, ninety-one; April, sixty-five; May, seventy-three; June, fifty; July, fifty-four; August, fifty-four; September, fifty-three; October, sixty-eight; November, fifty; December, sixty-five. Tuberculosis of the lungs claimed 106 victims, typhoid fever eleven, organic disease of the heart, seventy; Bright's disease, eleven, and suicide five.

The following is a statement of the number of cases of infectious diseases and fatalities:

	No. of cases	Deaths.
Diphtheria	226	16
Scarlet fever	24	—
Typhoid fever	50	11
Measles	15	—
Smallpox	2	—
	317	27

CALAIS BOY BROKE HIS LEG COASTING

St. Stephen, Jan. 9.—Algie Golding, of Calais, a boy eleven years old, was brought to the hospital last night with a broken leg, a result of a coasting accident. The accident happened at Bog Brook, in the lower part of Calais, where he and others were sliding on one of those dangerous contrivances called a double runner. The limb was so badly crushed and lacerated that amputation was necessary.

End of the Smallpox Cases.

Dr. E. B. Fisher, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health was in the city Tuesday. He said that Dr. Caswell was to have raised the quarantine yesterday in the Queens county smallpox cases. He also said that in York county the smallpox had been pretty well stamped out and that in two weeks he expected to see the province once again clear of smallpox.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., have a painless constitutional remedy for cancer and tumors that has cured many very critical cases. Send 6 cents (stamps) for booklet if your are troubled with CANCER

NEW CARLETON COUNTY COUNCIL IN SESSION

Two Councillors Elected Through Irregularities, But Allowed to Retain Seats

A. G. Bailey Unanimously Chosen Warden--Scott Act Inspector's Report Showed a Deficit for the Year of $239.62.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 9.—(Special)—The first session of the new county council elected in October last was held in the court house at Upper Woodstock at 10.30 today. The board is constituted as follows:

Aberdeen—David Lemont, Edward Wiley.

Brighton—A. Bradley, C. J. Connolly.

Kent—John Keenan, John Kenney.

Northampton—Henry Phillips, Alexander Brown.

Peel—Edward Melville, Wm. Tompkins.

Richmond—John Hay, Alex. Bell.

Simonds—W. A. Raymond, W. L. Moores.

Wakefield—Frank Shaw, Albert Bell.

Wilmot—H. Carvell, J. Williams.

Woodstock, parish—John Flemming, Jas. Forrest.

Woodstock, town—Joseph Fewer, A. G. Bailey, William Balmain.

Wicklow—W. J. Owens, W. Jameson.

On motion A. G. Bailey was unanimously elected warden for the ensuing year; J. C. Hartley, secretary-treasurer, and D. McL. Vince, auditor. Several petitions were received and the meeting adjourned until afternoon.

Warden Bailey called the meeting to order at 1.30. The minutes were read and approved. The bills were read from the chair and ordered paid.

Scott Act Inspector Colpitts presented a lengthy report showing a deficit in the year's operation of $239.62.

A committee sustained the petition of Chas. Connell against Couns. Phillips and Brown of Northampton, claiming that they were elected by the irregularities of the returning officer in not taking the affidavit before opening the poll and in not using the proper list. Chas. Connell was heard before the board and Couns. Phillips and Brown replied. A motion by Coun. Carvell, seconded by Coun. Bell, that the councillors be retained in seats. This motion was carried as it was felt that irregularities exist in all elections and no evidence was brought forward that the councillors were guilty of any indiscretion.

Warden Bailey invited the councillors, officials and reporters to be his guests at a dinner at the Trecartin House tomorrow, after which the council adjourned.

ANGLICAN MINISTER DROPS DEAD AT OXFORD JUNCTION

Rev. Mr. Beers Expired While Walking to Railway Station — Predecessor Met Similar Death in October.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 9—(Special)—A telephone message from Oxford Junction this afternoon conveyed the intelligence that Rev. Mr. Beers, who came to Oxford Junction a few weeks ago to take charge of the Episcopal parish there, Collingwood and River Philip in succession to the late Mr. Desbrisay, dropped dead at the first named place last evening.

He had conducted services there on Sunday evening and spent the day at the house of a Mr. Smith. Last night he left the house in Mr. Smith's company to walk to the station. While on the way he fell down and expired instantly.

The late Mr. Beers was about sixty years of age and for the past few years had been in charge of the parish of Lockeport, Shelburne county. He left there a few months ago and has since been living in Halifax. His wife died in Lockeport some few years ago and he has no children. The body was taken charge of by the Masons of which order deceased was a member.

It is a strange coincidence that the late Mr. Desbrisay, whose successor Mr. Beers was, dropped dead in Spring Hill post office in October last under similar circumstances.

MINERALOGIST PREDICTS BIG DIAMOND FIELDS SOMEWHERE IN CANADA

New York, Jan. 9—The Tribune this morning says: That there may be a rich diamond field somewhere in Canada, probably in the province of Ontario, was the opinion expressed last night by Dr. George F. Kunz, the mineralogist of Tiffany & Company, before the New York Academy of Science at the American Museum of Natural History. Since 1830 about 200 small diamonds, ranging from one half the size of a pea to that of a small hazel-nut have been found in various parts of the United States, where they were presumably deposited by glaciers.

Dr. Kunz explained that in an early period in the history of the world two glaciers descended over the continent of North America. One came directly south from James Bay over Lake Superior upon what is now the State of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. A second glacier came down upon the same territory from the northeast. Dr. Kunz believes that the first of these glaciers carried into the United States diamonds from a northern source yet undiscovered.

Diamonds also are found in California and in the southern Appalachian region, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Dr. Kunz in his speech said in part:—"The new national transcontinental railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, and the great wheat region of Manitoba will traverse much of the country whence the diamonds have probably come. Dr. Ami declares that the government is sending out numerous surveying parties for exploration along the route. Some of these may make interesting and even important discoveries."

Four graduates of the U. N. B. are applicants for the Rhodes scholarship: Wm. Pugsley, Jr., R. St. J. Freeze, Robt. Colwell and E. C. Weyman. Two undergraduates, W. A. Woods and Ralph Sherman are also applicants.

MARRIED 60 YEARS

Remarkable Anniversary of Nauwigewauk Couple

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dodge Receive Many Congratulations and Gifts--Groomsman Living in St. John--Anniversary Sunday Last.

Nauwigewauk, Jan. 8—On Sunday last, Jan. 7, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Dodge, of Nauwigewauk, celebrated their 60th wedding aniversary. Owing to some of their children not being able to be present no family reunion was held. However, letters of congratulation, accompanied by suitable gifts, were received. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge were married on Jan. 7, 1846, by the late Rev. W. W. Walker, at the residence of the bride's father, the late Josiah Fowler of French Village, Kings county. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie DeForest, now deceased, and the groomsman, Joseph Fowler, at present residing in St. John.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will be pleased to learn that they are still enjoying good health with a fair prospect of being spared to reach their 70th wedding day. Mr. Dodge will be eighty-five his next birthday and is quite smart and able to walk to see his neighbors. His mother was ninety-eight when laid to rest and she had a sister, Mrs. Thomas Purvis, who was ninety-six when she died. Mrs. Dodge will be seventy-nine her next birthday and is yet smart and able to do a fair share of house work. Many more years of happiness are wished both.

MAY BE CONSOLIDATED

Chipman Man Talks on School Matters There—Grand Weather for Lumbering.

E. E. Crandall, of the King Lumber Company, Chipman, is at the Royal. Mr. Crandall said Wednesday that he considers the new school building at Chipman one of the finest in the province. In a short time he expects to see it become a consolidated school as the surrounding districts are beginning to see the benefit of such a plan.

Mr. Crandall said that not in years had there been such a good winter for carrying on the lumber operations as almost any quantity of logs can be hauled at present, the snow being just the right depth. He also said that on account of the good winter that the coal output at Minto will by far exceed that of last year.

AMERICANS ON THE ALERT FOR SMALLPOX

Marine Hospital Service on Duty on the New Brunswick Border --Strict Inspection of Travelers

Augusta, Me., Jan. 8—If smallpox is kept out of Maine within the next few weeks, it will be because of the vigilance of the authorities, who are on guard on the frontier in that section of the state which borders on the province of New Brunswick, where the disease is now very prevalent. At Fredericton Junction and Tracy there are many cases, and the disease seems to be working its way up toward Fredericton.

The fact that the United States public health and marine hospital service has assumed charge of the inspection service which was established by the state board of health will relieve the state of the expense, and the excellent work which has heretofore been conducted by the state board will no doubt continue.

A report received at the office of the secretary of the state board of health today from the inspector, Dr. M. L. Young, of Vanceboro, states that large crowds have been going east into the provinces, and that owing to the heavy travel trains had been running in two sections. He also writes that during the past week the number of people who have been inspected is over 300 daily.

As a rule, the Canadian health officers are very efficient and act in hearty co-operation with the American officers, but it is reported that in some of the towns on the Canadian side of the line the local boards have been lax in action, and that at least one instance is known where a person has remained over night in a house which was infected and then allowed to go to other places.

PREMIER'S SON IN DANGER PLACE

Premier Tweedie has received from his son, F. M. Tweedie, the manager of the Princess Royal gold mine, in British Columbia, an account of a narrow escape he and his party had in a recent volcanic disturbance which was followed by a landslide. A Vancouver newspaper says:

F. M. Tweedie, manager of the Princess Royal Gold Mine, who is at the Hotel Vancouver, had a very narrow escape a few days ago, when an immense landslide dropped into Surf Inlet Lake, while he and a party were gaing across in a boat. Great waves were thrown across the lake, and a wharf was carried away at some distance from where the slide took place.

Those living near the lake maintain that a volcanic shock was felt immediately before the side of the mountain started to slip. According to the report, the slide was preceded by some such action in the interior of the earth. The face of Mount Peno, several thousand feet in height, which rises almost perpendicularly from the lake, was carried down. Waves resembling those of the ocean were thrown up, and were felt all along the shore. Trees were brought down and buried, and since the happening some tops have begun to show above the surface of the water. The lake rose twelve feet in height immediately after, but since that has subsided so that now it is only five inches above its former level.

Mr. Tweedie and party were on their way to meet the steamer Tees, and were in a steam launch, when the waves swept upon them. They had great difficulty in keeping the craft from capsizing, and for several minutes it seemed imminent that they would be drowned.

The St. John Iron & Hardware Association has elected John Keeffe, president; W. S. Fisher, vice-president; J. J. Barry, secretary-teasurer; W. H. Thorne, T. McAvity, M. E. Agar, director; J. Keeffe, W. S. Fisher, W. H. Thorne, T. McAvity, M. E. Agar and J. J. Barry, executive. The annual dinner will take place on the 26th inst.

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POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

MAINE MEN MAKE ATTACK UPON NEW BRUNSWICK

Strain the Facts in Trying to Have Pike Lumber Law Repealed

Want End Put to Free Entry Into United States of Lumber Sawn by Americans Here, and State Legislature Petitions Congress—Statements Shown by Local Man to Be Incorrect—One Maine Legislator Quoted Against the Repeal.

Honorable Senator Fry, acting in the interests of the lumberman on the United States bank of the upper waters of the St. John river, has presented to the Senate of the United States a petition of the legislature of the state of Maine praying for the repeal of the law ordinarily known as the Pike law, which admits into the United States free of duty lumber manufactured in New Brunswick by American citizens from logs cut on United States territory. The petition was referred to the committee on finance and ordered to be printed in the record. The repeal of the act would, it is claimed, mean the sacrifice by the United States, to a greater or less extent, of the interests of those American citizens who have entered into the lumber business in this province on the faith of the act of congress now sought to be repealed.

What They Are Trying.

The petition of the legislature of Maine is as follows:—

Resolves of the legislature of the state of Maine, requesting the repeal by congress of section 20th title No. 33 of the revised statutes of the United States admitting certain lumber manufactured in New Brunswick into the ports of the United States free of duty.

Whereas for a period of more than seventy-five years and for a period of forty years by virtue of a special act of the congress of the United States lumber grown in the forests of Maine, to an amount exceeding one hundred millions per year, has been driven down the St. John river into the province of New Brunswick, and after being manufactured has been admitted to the markets of the United States free of duty, to the great advantage of the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and with the effect of building up the city of St. John (N. B.) and the provincial cities and towns at the expense of and to the detriment of the inhabitants of northern Maine, especially of those living in the St. John and Aroostook valleys;

And whereas, the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and especially those interested in the lumber business in said province, and more especially those residing in the city of St. John, which city has been chiefly benefited and enriched as a result of said special act of congress, have proven themselves utterly ungrateful and disposed to harass and annoy those who are engaged in the manufacture of lumber on the upper St. John in Maine, as shown by measures presented in the legislature of New Brunswick at the last two sessions and further indicated by numerous newspaper articles published in the New Brunswick papers, and by various other acts and circumstances;

Therefore resolved, that it is the earnest wish of the legislature of Maine that the act of congress hereinbefore referred to be repealed, and our senators and representatives in congress are requested to use all reasonable efforts to obtain a repeal of said law in the interests of and as a measure of justice to our own citizens engaged in the lumber business on the northern border, and of all of the citizens of that region generally; and further

Resolved, that the secretary of the senate be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress.

In House of Representatives, March 21, 1905.

Read and passed finally.

Speaking of this matter yesterday one interested in the matter said:—

"The following extract from the petition referring in rather unfavorable terms to the inhabitants of this province, especially those of the city of St. John, will be noted with very great surprise and probably some amusement by our readers, namely: 'Have proven themselves utterly ungrateful and disposed to harass and annoy those who are engaged in the manufacture of lumber on the upper St. John in Maine as shown by measures presented in the legislature of New Brunswick at the last two sessions and further indicated by numerous newspaper articles published in New Brunswick papers, and by various other acts and circumstances.'

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that the particular acts and circumstances, newspaper articles and other things complained of were not specified in such a way that a positive and convincing denial could be given and so as to prove the unfairness of such statements. It is often the case that when causes are weak, general terms are purposely used so as to prevent an explicit denial. To take up these charges contained in the resolution in their order, we have first the complaint about 'measures introduced into the New Brunswick legislature.'

The Facts of the Matter.

"On reference to the journals of the assembly of New Brunswick, it will be found that the only measure introduced bearing at all upon the interests of the lumbermen on the upper waters of the River St. John, is the resolution which was introduced in 1904 with a view to prohibiting the exportation from this province of logs or other unmanufactured lumber cut upon lands vesting in the crown. The idea of prohibiting or penalizing the exportation of such lumber is not new with this province, as both of the upper provinces have adopted legislation of that character. Therefore it cannot be contended that the introduction of the measure referred to is in any way an act in retaliation or an act to harass or annoy the lumbermen on the American bank of the upper waters of the River St. John; but upon further reference to the journals it will be found that the measure did not meet with favor before the house of assembly and, strange to say, the principal reason assigned for its defeat by an almost unanimous vote, was the vested interests of Americans under this Pike law, which they are now seeking to repeal.

"It will therefore be seen that upwards of a year before the legislature of the State of Maine passed its resolves, the assembly of the province of New Brunswick, by a deliberate vote, had not only declared that it would not do anything which might harass or annoy, but had gone further and said that, out of respect to vested interests and friendly relations with the citizens of the United States, it would not permit legislation in this province, and for the protection of its lumber interests, along lines the same or similar to the legislation of other provinces of this dominion. So, then, there is nothing in the deliberate statement in the recital of the above resolution of the state of Maine about hostile action of the assembly of this province. It is well also to note that the Maine resolution was passed a year after the action of the New Brunswick assembly became well known.

Accusations in General Terms.

"The next matter of complaint in the resolves is 'newspaper articles published in New Brunswick.' It is unfortunate that some particulars of the articles complained of had not been given as the impression of the lumbermen and of others who have followed the matter in this province is that our newspapers have been extremely mild and dignified in the discussion by them of the action of the St. John River Lumber Company and others on the head waters of the St. John river. In fact the only bitter articles which have so far as known come to the notice of any one in this province have been articles published in some of the smaller and more obscure American papers. It is quite true, however, that there has been no cause of complaint on this side so far as the better class of American papers is concerned.

"No information is given as to what is meant by 'various other acts and circumstances.' The public is left to their own imagination, and those interested say that the only act or circumstance which could at all be so referred to is the bringing of the suit now pending to determine whether under the terms of the Ashburton Theaty American lumbermen on the head waters of the river St. John are at liberty to wholy block for all time, by works in their nature intended to be perpetual, the navigation of one half of the river, and as is claimed, obstruct the other half by means of booms so that logs intended for points below the works are subsequently delayed in transit.

"Whether the works complained of are, or are not, contrary to the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty the lumbermen on the head waters of the St. John river who are now agitating for the repeal of the Pike Law have no cause of complaint that application has been made to the proper court for a determination in a legal and proper manner of the rights of all parties under that treaty. This certainly is not a good ground of complaint against those who desire in a legal and proper manner to protect their rights.

"It ought not to be thought an unfriendly act on the part of lumbermen of this province that they should ask to have a judicial determination as to whether American lumbermen on the head waters of the river are justified in not only holding, as it is claimed they did, in their works the whole drive of all lumbermen for a number of days but in also holding for all time and converting to their own use, as they admit they did, by sawing in their own mill about 8,000 pieces of logs belonging to millmen of the lower waters of the St. John river. It would certainly seem a strange thing if the lumbermen of the lower waters did not complain, in fact they would seem weak and devoid of proper business courage if they did not ask to have their rights judicially determined as they are now seeking to do.

"If the Pike law is repealed the injury, if any, will fall principally upon the American citizens owning timber limits and those having large vested interests which have been established upon the faith of the solemn act of the congress of their own country; but no one would more deeply and sincerely sympathize with them than the inhabitants of the province of New Brunswick.'

"If the Pike law is repealed the argument which probably appealed to our general assembly the most when it refused to prohibit the exportation of logs and unmanufactured lumber cut upon crown lands will be removed and there would then be no reason why this province should not follow the example of the other provinces of the dominion in that respect and I firmly believe that if the repeal is granted our province will not be slow to take advantage of the position by enacting a law prohibiting the exportation of crown land timber."

Speech of Representative Laliberte.

The following article, which appeared in an American paper in February, 1904, containing an interview with J. A. Laliberte, a representative in the Maine legislature, states the question very fairly, and is of interest now in view of the petition presented to the senate of the United States:—

Augusta, Feb. 5—The interview which appeared Saturday in the Bangor Daily News with Peter Charles Keegan, of Van Buren, relative to the free use of the St. John river for ratting logs and the proposed legislative aid in seeking to have repealed the United States law concerning certain rights on the river, has caused no end of comment among lumbermen, and especially among the members of the legislature whose interests lie along the St. John river.

Representative J. A. Laliberte, of Fort Kent, takes an opposite view of the question to Mr. Keegan, and in an interview with the News representative, made the following direct answer to Mr. Keegan's statements:—

"I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Keegan, on the repealing of the act passed in the congress of 1867 called 'the old Pike law.' I do not wish to be misunderstood and will try to make my position as clear as possible. I am against the repealing of that law, not because I am in favor of helping the St. John people to interfere with our business up-river any more than I would be to assist one single private corporation to monopolize all the river. I stand for fair play and justice. There is room enough on the St. John river for all if we could only agree to do things as they should be done.

"I am not in love with the St. John people by any means, and on the other hand, you touch a very tender spot when you talk about the Van Buren people, but in this case I fail to see how I could be true to my constituents if, in place of improving their market, I should contribute in restraining it and put them in the hands of one single corporation. It is true that we have better prices for our logs than we had before the few mills were built up-river, and it is precisely because we have better prices that I am working to keep things as they are. When the St. John people had no competitors they could pay what they thought was right for our logs and nobody was there to buy but themselves. Today we have a few mills up-river which having less driving to do can pay a little more, and St. John, in order to get logs, has to pay the same prices. Our position is certainly improving.

"Should we shut the St. John river off entirely, where would we be, if not in the hands of two mill owners who represent about one-fourth of our St. John-American market? Now, guardian of the St. John valley, tell me frankly would this be the proper way to promote the welfare of our people? There is only one way to help our people out, and that is to improve their market.

"You claim that the existing conditions retard the growth and progress of American Aroostook, and I say to you, my friend, stop the St. John-American mills from sawing our logs, and in two years you will see the grass growing in our streets, for these very people who are now working so hard to shut our doors to the St. John people on the ground that they retard the growth and progress of our country, or that they do not deserve our trade, will be the very ones to come to this legislature and try to prevent anyone from getting a charter to do the same things they are doing now, and I could not blame them.

"If there were as many mills at Grand Isle, Madawaska, Frenchville, Fort Kent, St. John plantation, St. Francis and Allegash as there are at Van Buren, with sorting gaps as the St. John Lumber Company has at Van Buren, they would not be able to get their logs the first year, and only a small part of them the next year, for it is acknowledged by the company's own statement that they have held up the whole drive twelve days this year and kept in their booms over eight thousand logs, not intentionally, but by force of circumstances, belonging to the St. John people. Let fourteen other mills do the same above Van Buren, and their own mill is ruined, for if we intend to be fair with every place, we must acknowledge that each and every place along the St. John river is entitled to as much privilege as Van Buren with its two big mills above mentioned with gaps and piers.

"With each of these mills delaying the drive twelve days and each holding eight thousand pieces of lumber, where would we land? There is only one way out of it and that is to build a dam which will give us a chance to sort all the logs that can be manufactured at St. John, and also all that can be manufactured all the year up to and above said dam. The building of that dam will give a chance to everyone to get all their logs without delay or loss of any kind. It is a way which, on account of its peculiarity, the St. John people first opposed, but they are now willing to meet in conference and aid in completing it on the condition that it shall be for the mutual benefit for all parties concerned, and that is for the benefit of the whole St. John river, from its mouth to its source.

"But the St. John Lumber Co. at Van Buren say 'we do not need any dam now,' and I am not surprised to hear it. Of course they don't need any dam for if we had one there would be some more mills built above theirs and that corporation would be treated like the others, and in order to prevent that they will come here and tell us, through their attorney from Van Buren (in good faith, no doubt, but are we not all human?) that the St. John people are unreasonable and that they are ungrateful, and want to prejudice the legislature against them by claiming that it is wrong to allow Canadians to saw our logs and get rich at our expense.

"The fact is that some of our Americans went down to St. John, the only place where logs could then be stopped after being manufactured, built mills, sawed logs, and they are doing the same at the present time. Is there anything strange about that, or is it worse to do that than to allow the Americans to go into the forests of New Brunswick and cut all the logs they can manufacture and drive the same to American shores and ship them to American markets free of duty? In the first instance, our logs are being cut and manufactured by American people and the direct benefits come back to them. In the second instance, Americans go to Canadian soil and strip the forests with their own hands, bringing their lumber here and receiving the whole benefit, and I think New Brunswickers do not complain but we Yankees on the south shore of the St. John river refuse to understand that there was a day before we had the sheer boom to help us and the railroad for transportation, that St. John was the only place where logs could be sawed with advantage.

"Conditions being such, we have lived and grown with them and by them, and thanks to our industries Americans who went there and built mills, the upper part of the river has developed and is today a prosperous country. May be some of those mill owners in St. John made money; so much the better for them, for through them we have for sixty years received our daily bread."

The Ice Boat Balked.

Chipman, Queens Co., Jan. 8—The ice boat Maria Jane, owned and built by Fred Somers and J. W. Forsythe, of Chipman, which has had a very checkered career since it was launched last winter, again appeared on the ice yesterday, much to the delight of the fair damsels of Chipman, but alas, their fond hopes of a sail in her were soon to be dashed to the ground.

After three hours' hard work on the part of one of the owners cutting her out of the ice, it was found the strong gale blowing at the time could not start her, and as the footing was rather unreliable, it was thought advisable not to attempt to force her.

The owners ask the people of Chipman, the ladies in particular, not to be too impatient, as they are determined by next winter to have her in good running order and they will then issue an invitation to all interested in the sport to take a sail in her. It is too bad after so many hours hard work and thought on the part of the builders that they could not be rewarded for their ingenuity by seeing the boat, at least start. This is the same ice boat about which there was so much difficulty in deciding upon a name for.

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TARIFF INQUIRY AT ST. STEPHEN

St. George Granite Men Want More Protection Against Scotch Competition

FISHERMEN'S WOES

George M. Byron Asks for Canning Machinery to Be Admitted Free—R. E. Armstrong Wanted Duty Abolished on Certain Kinds of Wire and Manila Rope—Other Matters Taken Up.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 5—(Special)—The tariff commission arrived here at 12 o'clock noon in their private car. They went immediately on arrival to the Salvation Army hall where a large number of business men were present to meet them.

Those addressing the commission were C. Johnson, of the Milne-Coutts Company, St. George, granite workers; R. E. Armstrong, who spoke for the fishing interests; Geo. M. Byron, of Campobello, for the weir men and with reference to the licensing of lobster factories and the free listing of can making machinery; and W. W. Clerke, of this town, who also spoke along the same lines.

Mr. Johnson asked that the duty on finished red granite be increased from 35 per cent, the present rate, to 50, which under the preference is an increase of from 23½ to 33 1-3. Their only competitors, he said, were the Scotch manufacturers. The latter had the advantage of cheap labor and cheap freight. Wages here had increased in the last few years from $2.25 per ten hour day to $2.50 for nine hour day. And the rate of wages paid here is still below that paid in the United States and the union has given notice that from June, 1906, wages will be increased to the United States rate and the day reduced to eight hours.

Wants Steel Duty Reduced.

He also asked that the duty on bar steel and carbonunden be reduced. The former was used extensively for making the discs used for polishing and the latter was also used for polishing in place of emery paper.

He also asked that the machinery for cutting granite be placed in the free list.

Geo. M. Byron, who is weir owner of Campobello, asked for free importation of can making machinery. There were only a few men here who could put this machinery in and as the market here is very small no Canadian manufacturer will undertake to make them, as they are a $6,000 machine. If this machinery was made duty free the Canadians would be in a better position to compete with the American sardine people, as at the present time many of the factories on this side of the line make their sardine cans by hand.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"Are they using machinery generally?"

Mr. Byron—"Yes, they are. Almost every can made is machine made."

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"What are the names of this class of machinery, so that we could distinguish?"

Mr. Byron—"They haven't any special name for it that I know of."

The commission thought that there must be some name and Mr. Byron promised to look the matter up and communicate with the secretary of commission.

Mr. Byron said that the company that manufactured these machines had a patent for the United States.

Hon. Mr. Fielding remarked that as workmen were required to make cans by the hand-making process that to get in the machinery might not meet with their approval. He said that he did not intend to use this for an argument against the machinery, as improvements in every line were bound to come but it was a condition that might be well to remember.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"I fancy that there are some cans for sardines now produced in Canada."

G. W. Ganong, M. P.—"I think that Mr. Byron refers to a particular kind of can that is of an oval shape."

Mr. Byron—"Yes, the same firm that manufactures them in the United States makes them in Germany."

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"The sardine business is largely export business that you have to compete for?"

Mr. Byron—"Yes, we haven't the class of people coming into this country that care for them and our own people don't buy them to any extent."

Mr. Ganong—"This is a sardine and granite country."

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"How many sardine factories are there in Canada?"

Mr. Ganong—"I don't know how many factories there are in Canada, but I think they are nearly all in this county."

Lobster Licenses.

Mr. Byron then took up the lobster licenses, and claimed that there was discrimination in favor of Americans and against Canadians in the granting. He knew of instances where this had occurred.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"Were they refused after the others had been granted?"

Mr. Byron—"I don't know about that."

The finance minister then explained that if there was no intention to discriminate it was not desirable, however, to increase the number. Turning to the weir licenses he thought that it was unfair to restrict them. He thought that either they should all be abolished or that any man that desired one should have it.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"In the order that they apply."

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"You think that the supply is inexhaustible."

Mr. Byron—"Yes, I do myself. There are some that take the opposite view. But I think that what man does towards the devastation of them is nothing to the devastation of the larger fish."

Mr. Byron then retired, the commissioners telling him that the matters he spoke of would be looked into.

R. E. Armstrong.

R. E. Armstrong, of St. Andrews, speaking for the fishermen of his district, asked for abolition of the duty on wire netting to be used for weirs. The brush that used to be used entirely for the bottom of the weir is being done away with and the wire netting substituted.

The present thirty per cent. duty made it expensive for the fishermen to fit up, and would like, therefore, to have the netting to be used for this purpose come in free.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"We have those items in the tariff now that apply when articles are to be used for certain purposes. But sometimes there is a mistake made, and the article when brought in is used for other purpose. Of course, it's never anything else but a mistake."

Mr. Armstrong thought that if the size of netting to be used for this purpose was fixed at, say one and a half inch, there would be no opening for this difficulty, as the wire would hardly be suitable for anything else.

Mr. Paterson—"That would come just about right for lawn tennis."

Mr. Armstrong—"Our fishermen don't play lawn tennis."

Mr. Paterson—"But some other people do."

Mr. Armstrong also asked that no export duty be placed on sardine herring, as at the present time the American market could not be replaced. He also wanted the duty taken off Manila rope, as a good grade could not be got in Canada.

Mr. Byron here arose and supported Mr. Armstrong in this matter.

Mr. Armstrong said further that fishermen now, to a very large extent, were doing away with small boats, using instead gasolene launches, and on this account he would like the duty on gasolene engines reduced, as the American engine was far superior to the Canadian.

W. W. Clerke next spoke, and protested against Nova Scotia fishermen taking Grand Manan lobsters off the island and packing in Nova Scotia. He thought that the Grand Manan people should have more licences to pack the fish where it is caught.

Henry Chestnut, of Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton, writes to say that in his evidence before the tariff commission he did not state that he wanted the duty lowered on white wood, cedar and quartered oak, as the white wood and quartered oak come in duty free, and the cedar his firm gets in Fredericton. These remarks, he says, were made in reference to the sash and door factory and not the canoe factory.

ALBERT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN SESSION

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 9—The Albert municipal council met at Hopewell Cape today, all of the newly elected members being present as follows:

Hopewell—W. J. Carnwath, F. C. Prescott.
Hillsboro—Jordan Steeves, H. J. Stevens.
Alma—Wm. Rommel, J. A. Cleveland.
Harvey—Geo. D. Prescott, David Barbour.
Coverdale—S. S. Ryan, A. W. Leeman.
Elgin—W. B. Jonah, W. J. McKenzie.

Secretary-Treasurer W. O. Wright called the meeting to order and Councillor Leeman was made chairman. On motion of Councillor Rommel, seconded by Councillor J. C. Prescott, Councillor Jordan Steeves, of Hillsboro, was unanimously elected warden. Mr. Steeves, in taking his seat made a very neat and feeling speech, thanking the council for the unexpected honor conferred upon him.

The auditor's report showed the following facts:

Total assessment for 1905	$12,646.73
Costs of collection	1,185.00
	$13,831.73

The apportionment of this amount among the different parishes is as follows:

Hopewell	$3,361.27
Hillsboro	4,302.37
Alma	561.79
Harvey	2,190.69
Coverdale	1,643.39
Elgin	1,132.31
	$13,831.73

General Statement of income and Expenditure for 1905—Receipts from Collectors on Assessment of 1905.

Hopewell	2,944.44	
Hillsboro	3,490.03	
Alma	419.91	
Harvey	1,558.89	
Coverdale	1,526.67	
Elgin	761.53	
		10,701.47

Receipts from Delinquent Taxes.

Hopewell	$609.33	
Hillsboro	646.13	
Alma	59.95	
Harvey	1,347.54	
Coverdale	888.90	
Elgin	126.65	
		3,677.90

Receipts on Account of Road Taxes.

Hopewell	$757.03	
Hillsboro	911.53	
Alma	203.93	
Harvey	653.38	
Coverdale	564.18	
Elgin	464.28	
		3,554.33
		18,238.10

Receipts from Other Sources.

Office for polling booth	3.50	
License fees	68.00	
Jury fees	209.90	
Fines	2.00	
Wharf rent, Alma	21.00	
		283.40

General Statement of Expenditure for 1905.

School drafts, Feb., 1905	$1,638.75	
School drafts Aug., 195	1,638.75	
		3,277.50
Contingencies and salaries	2,261.40	
On account of poor	1,555.70	
On account of roads	141.96	
On account of Scott Act	73.10	
On account of asylum	126.43	
Criminal costs	526.29	
Refunds of rates	38.77	
Jurors' fees	214.46	
Court house	1,75.23	
Board of health	45.00	
Refund of Scott Act	50.00	
		6,718.28
Interest at bank		173.79
Albert Railway debentures		2,000.00
Albert Railway bonds		1,000.00
Re Consolidated School		42.25
Balance from 1904		2,263.31
		$15,477.13

The warden appointed the following committees:

Finance—Couns. Cleveland, Ryan, Steeves, G. D. Prescott, Carnwath and McKenzie.

Bye-laws—Couns. Jonah, Leeman and the secretary-treasurer.

Highways—Couns. Rommel, I. C. Prescott and Barbour.

County property—I. C. Prescott, H. J. Stevens and Secretary-Treasurer W. O. Wright.

The council adjourned at 3.30 p. m. in order that the committees might do their work, and will meet at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

New Brunswickers at McGill.

A partial list of the results of the Christmas examinations at McGill medical school shows that among the students who were successful in the examinations were a number of New Brunswick boys. In third year bacteriology, A. R. Landry, Dorchester, and R. G. Girvan, Richibucto, passed with honors. H. H. Farris, White's Cove; M. A. Oulton, B. A., H. LeB. Peters, B. A., St. John; F. R. Shankel, B. A., were also successful. In organic chemistry, a second year subject, among others who passed were K. W. Allen, St. John; L. P. Churchill, Sackville; A. E. Gardiner, McAdam; W. P. P. Kirby, B. A., Gagetown, passed with honors in pharmacy and histology, both second year subjects. Messrs. Dewitt, Donahoe, Gardiner, Goodwin, R. E. Powell, B. A., Sackville, were also successful in three subjects.

In mineralogy and geology, a third year subject of the engineering course, G. Otty, of Hampton, was successful.

When You Buy Kendrick's Liniment you buy the best. The best is none too good. Be sure and get Kendrick's Liniment. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

NEARLY ALL OF P. E. ISLANDERS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

Only 15 Per Cent. of the People Follow Other Pursuits—President of Charlottetown Board of Trade Reviews Hardships the Inhabitants Suffered Last Winter from No Communication With Mainland, and the Reforms Promised.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 8—When the tariff commissioners come to digest The commissioner of agriculture, Hon. S. E. Reid, in a recent review of the agricultural situation, says, "That by the exercise of a little more intelligence the annual value of hay, wheat and oat crops should be increased by $1,300,000." He claims that the causes that have led to such poor returns from the farms must be sought for in the soil, climate, or the seed. The soil, which is for the most part a loam, or sandy loam, and of good depth, has had its physical condition injured by the removal of plant foods by the continuous cropping of oats and potatoes. More thorough cultivation, the replacing of humus by an increase of the quantity, and improvement in the quality, of stable manure, and a short rotation of crops are essentials towards the successful working of the farms.

The climate of the Island is marked generally by long, cold springs, late frosts and the irregularity of rain-falls. The last is due largely to the destruction of the forests, and our people need more instruction on this important matter. Much can be done to conserve the moisture by a better system of ploughing.

The importance of having good seed is being recognized more and more by the department of agriculture. Experiments are being carried on at the Prince of Wales College and at the Provincial Farm. This month seed fairs are being held at central points in the province, at which prizes are awarded by the government and addresses are being delivered by prominent agricultural educationalists. There is a demand, however, for a federal government station, at which the work of seed selection and weed identification may be more extensively carried on. The farmers' institutes, the department of botany at the Prince of Wales College are being urged to devote more attention to the subject of "Reproduction and dissemination of weed seeds and the best method of eradicating them."

The commissioner says "We look to the Prince of Wales College to give our future teachers instruction in these matters. How long is Latin or Algebra to occupy the time of our children to the exclusion of those things on which depends their very bread and butter. Every boy over ten years of age in our country schools should know these weeds and their life history."

In dealing with the possibilities of dairying in this province Commissioner Reid said "that in the year 1891 there were four cheese factories on the island the evidence taken at the Charlottetown meeting, at which eloquent representatives of the farming interests make their appeals for a low tariff, they will fully appreciate the significance of the term "The Garden of the Gulf" and "Million Acre Farm," often applied to this province.

About eighty-five per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture, the Island's greatest industry, which forms the basis of her other industries, occupations and professions.

The cry goes forth, however, that the Islanders are not making the best use of their magnificent agricultural heritage. with an annual output valued at $8,448. In the following year Dr. James W. Robertson, then Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture started a factory at New Perth. He further induced the farmers to inaugurate a system of co-operative dairying. The federal government guaranteed a 10 per cent dividend per annum for a specified number of years on the money invested. The venture proved so successful that in 1901 there were forty-seven cheese and butter factories with an output worth $566,824. That was high water year. In 1904 the total ualue of the production was about $260,000. The decrease was largely owing to the season, which was so dry that it was very difficult eo get fodder enough to keep the cattle alive, not to speak of the production of milk. The scarcity of feed of 1904 caused a decrease in the yield of milk for 1905 but as the price of cheese was one-third better and butter also shows an advance the total value of the output for 1905 will likely fall a little short of $300,000. This is only about half of the value of the dairy production of the banner year, and even then the limit of production had not been reached. The butter and cheese factories must not be allowed to go down. The soil will not stand continued cropping without plenty of manure and if the markets secured at great cost will be pre-empted by other peoples the Island will soon be in a worse condition than before the advent of the dairying industry.

The improvement of the milch cow is a desideratum for the improvement of the dairy industry. Statistics show that each cow on the Island produced on an average only $17.00 worth of dairy product or ten pounds of milk per day about four months after calving. This shows that the cows of the Island are not producing one fifth at least the quantity of milk that they should. The great problem of dairying is to educate the farmers in the feeding, selection and care of the dairy cow. "If our dairy industry is not to lapse entirely," said Mr. Reid, "we must have more education to keep us in the front rank of producers. The dairy industry, the most important branch of agriculture in this province, might flourish even if our boys should not be able to translate a line of Cicero or even conjugate a Latin verb, but it is doomed unless they are taught how to feed and care for cows."

For beef raising the Island requires heavier cattle, which must be put on the market at an earlier age and this means proper care, selection and feeding.

The hog industry is capable of far greater development. In 1904 there were exported about eight thousand hogs, averaging 140 pounds each. In 1905 only about eighty per cent of that number were marketed, but the average is heavier, being 180 pounds. Hog raising is profitable, because it requires small capital, it costs less to produce a pound of pork than a pound of beef: the returns are quick and generally good; hogs require little attention and are not liable to disease; there is no danger of glutting the British or other markets where Island pork may be consumed. The great complaint of packers in the past is that over 75 per cent. of the hogs were marketed in two months, instead of there being a constant supply the year round.

The sheep industry, once very important, has been declining in recent years, owing to the decrease in the prices of wool and mutton, the introduction of wire fencing, which made it hard to keep sheep within the enclosures, the damage to sheep from the attacks of dogs and the overshadowing interest that was being taken in the dairy industry. Conditions, however, are changing. The island mutton is attracting attention wherever it goes, and in New York it is quite common to see on a delivery wagon such inscriptions as "We keep Prince Edward Island lamb for sale." The price has reached the luxury stage. Wool is high also, and likely to remain so for some time, so that the sheep industry is bound to flourish for the next few years.

There are great possibilities in store for the poultry industry. The value of the poultry products were about half a million last year. The prices at the Christmas market were never so high, and eggs were two cents per dozen better than last year. Owing to government encouragement of the poultry industry by the establishing of fattening stations at various points, a heavier bird has been produced, of better quality, and a better price realized.

"The greatest problem," said Mr. Reid, "is the educational one. As in the days of old, the people perish from lack of knowledge. The department provides practical men as lecturers and gives grants to institutes for educational purposes, but more agriculture must be taught in the school. Our people provide generously for a training in languages that induces boys to enter the professions, leaving parents in their old age to look after the farm. We give more attention to Latin in our only high school than we do to agriculture, botany and physical geography combined. We spend annually half of our revenue on our public schools, which are so conducted that the tendency is away from the farm rather than towards it."

At the annual meeting of the Charlottetown board of trade held today the president, Donald Nicholson, in his report, dealt at greatest length with winter communciation, pointing out that communication with the mainland, always defective reached an acute stage during the past winter. For 59 days the crossings of the winter boats was interrupted by ice, the Minto being confined to Pictou and the Stanley for the most part to Georgetown harbor. In all that time what the province has suffered in its trade, commerce and the necessary conveniences of its people no one can tell. Public opinion became aroused as it never was aroused before and the board called a provincial convention at which the whole communication problem was discussed and a resolution passed making a united demand upon the federal government to fulfil the terms of union by the construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion. It was further resolved that pending the construction of such tunnel that navigation should be maintained by the construction and operation of a third winter steamer of the most approved ice-breaking type and that one of the steamers be used on the western route.

Mr. Nicholson claimed that as the result of this agitation in which the board took a prominent part that the government voted a sufficient sum for the construction of an ice-breaking steamer of the most approved type. The part the board has taken in bringing about so propitious a prospect for the future is, he said, the proudest event in its history.

Bridge Contract Awarded.

T. B. Winslow, secretary of the public works department at Fredericton, was in the city Wednesday to confer with chief commissioner La Billois. The tenders for Little Dipper Harbor bridge, St. John county, were opened and the tender of R. A. Logan, of Gibson, was accepted.

Tenders for the Baltimore bridge, Queens county, were also opened and that of McLaggan Brown, of St. Marys, York county, was accepted.

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E. W. McCREADY, Editor.
S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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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.

AUHTORIZED AGENT.

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1906.

A PUBLIC INQUIRY NEEDED

A public inquiry by the aldermen regarding the Ludlow accident, and regarding efficiency and discipline generally in the ferry service, is now clearly in order. The Ludlow mess comes at the end of a series of incidents indicating that some of the men who are charged with the duty of giving the citizens a decent ferry service are insubordinate where not incompetent, and that the ferry committee has been too long satisfied to give Supt. Glasgow orders which he has not carried out or powers which experience led the aldermen to believe he would not use.

A confidential aldermanic inquiry, of the sort we had when the fire department was under inspection, will not serve, and should not be permitted. The time has come when the taxpayers should have the facts which could be brought out by the public examination of ferry employes from the superintendent down. If the superintendent were to repeat in public much that he has told the aldermen in committee, a healthful shake-up in his department would follow.

Peanut politics and aldermanic "influence" have been among the curses of the ferry business for a long time. The public inquiry would explain how it is that employes have been able to defy their superiors, would make it clear who wrecked the Ludlow, why she has been mismanaged ever since she went on the route, and how many aldermanic relatives there are in the ferry service. A public inquiry would serve to show why these conditions have persisted in spite of the fact that many of them must be known to the Council, not only as matters of common knowledge and observation, but through the reports of officials as well.

The city built a first class ferry steamer. It is entitled to a first class service, so far as one boat can supply it. It is time to stop playing with the Ludlow and adopt a grown-up view of the whole ferry question. The first step towards reform is a public inquiry.

SIGNS OF A CHANGE

The city having decided to secure an estimate on a civic lighting plant, the local company intimates that it is ready to talk about a reduction of twenty-five per cent. Also it is the company's decision to find out if gas cannot be sold at a more reasonable rate to the consumers. These are cheerful tidings. They suggest that if the company makes such concessions voluntarily now, the city should be able to drive a pretty fair bagain in regard to public lights, and the private consumers of both gas and electricity may find substantial reductions coming their way.

The city stands committed to the policy of securing an expert estimate with respect to an electric plant. Perhaps an expert report on the gas situation secured by the city might also be well worth while even if the report were used only for purposes of negotiation with the company. The taxpayers generally are much more interested in gas than in electric light. If they knew, as the people of Montreal now do, what is a fair price for gas they would be in a position to act. If the company could meet the price, well and good. The consumers as a body are not interested in the amount of stock upon which the company deems it necessary to pay dividends. They do not care particularly as to the nature of that stock or the returns it gives. They are interested in knowing what is a fair price for gas, considering the coal supply here and the amount of gas likely to be consumed.

The aldermen have at last tapped a promising vein of inquiry. They will now, of course, consider it wise to secure complete information in order that they, as well as the company, may be informed accurately as to the legitimate selling price of light in St. John.

OPENING THE BATTLE

Lord Hugh Cecil, son of the late Lord Salisbury, and now one of the most conspicuous members of the great Cecil family, is the central figure in one of the first of the election contests in Great Britain, the polling at Greenwich being set down for next Monday. He is a cousin of Mr. Balfour, and though formerly a close associate of Mr. Chamberlain, has been ranged against him ever since the meaning of the former Colonial Secretary's fiscal proposals became plain.

A strong Conservative free trader, with much influence and no mean personal following, Lord Cecil is a damaging opponent. In an address last week he most strenuously disputed the theory of a substantial agreement between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, maintaining on the contrary that they differ widely in principle as to protection. He makes the most of Mr. Balfour's own statement that he belongs to the free trade wing of his party. With Mr. Chamberlain Lord Cecil dealt quite vigorously, holding him up as the wrecker of the Unionist party, a man whose doctrines must now be resisted by all who believe in free imports: "He (Lord Cecil) heartily regretted that the fiscal question had ever been raised, but so long as Mr. Chamberlain went on maintaining his side of the controversy, they must go on maintaining theirs. He was not sure of Mr. Chamberlain's 'desolating logic,' but there could be no doubt as to the desolating effect of his eloquence, particularly on his own party. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain might be compared to some great barbarian conqueror, so devastating was his course, but for the circumstance that the barbarian conqueror always devastated his enemies, whereas Mr. Chamberlain devastated his friends."

He saw in Mr. Chamberlain's conduct a reminder of the famous coachman, who, berated by his employer after five collisions and a final upset, explained it all by the remark: "Your see, sir, I have such a nerve."

The contest at Manchester, where Mr. Balfour and Mr. Winston Churchill are running, occurs next Saturday, on which day there will be polling also in some twenty-five other constituencies. Sir Charles Dilke, who with Lord Rosebery was one of the prominent men omitted from the new Liberal cabinet, is appealing to his Gloucestershire division for re-election as an advanced Radical. His election address to his constituents contains only one sentence: "I solicit a renewal of your trust." Sir Charles has a somewhat rakish reputation, whether deservedly or no; but his ability and great knowledge of naval and foreign affairs make him an invaluable member of the House.

WHAT NEXT ?

A verdict, which appears to have been received with complacency if not with satisfaction by the general public, closes the Preston case and retires a most unpleasant feature of the daily news. The verdict is not a matter for discussion, though the manner in which the public seems to view it might well be made the subject of serious consideration. With this particular case we have nothing more to do. It is not the purpose here to deal with it.

There are, however, other matters which this case naturally suggests, and which may or may not be the subject of further inquiry by the law officers of the crown, and further consideration by clergymen and others interested in the moral health of the community. When a clergyman of high standing recently set on foot certain investigations by the police and the coroner it was generally accepted as a fact that he was impelled to do so from a commanding sense of duty. Certain disclosures which followed proved that he had not taken alarm without cause.

More than one unfortunate case, of the character under discussion, was unofficially brought to the attention of the authorities some weeks ago. It was understood that action in one case was deferred, or dropped as useless or inexpedient, on the ground that the interests of justice and public morality did not then demand any investigation. Without knowing what facts are in possession of the crown it is impossible to say whether the end of one case will mean the beginning of another. If, however, any crown official is aware, or has any good reason to believe, that a crime was committed and has gone unpunished, the duty of such official would be very clear. Every criminal case stands by itself. The necessity for vindicating the law in one case is in no sense lessened by the verdict in another.

So far as the public can infer, there is among the records at least one death certificate the mere filing of which, considering all of the circumstances, should have led to an immediate investigation, before burial was permitted. Yet it appears that nothing would have been said about it but for the action taken in another case. But are such certificates to be filed hereafter and accepted without question? The general tone of the community may be—is, no doubt—averse to anything like stirring up these matters. But the law is another matter. Is it to go on record here, as a suggestion and an inspiration for those who may desire to transgress the law against murder or manslaughter or malpractice, that in this city such occurrences are hushed up by a sort of common agreement that no good purpose would be served by invoking the long arm of the criminal code?

TIME TO STOP IT

Two of the men who assaulted Policeman Lawson in Fairville have been fined ten dollars each, and the third, who presumably was more strenuous in attack, has been fined fifteen. No imprisonment. This sort of justice is an invitation to the frisky element of Fairville to assail Lawson next time the whisky flows freely.

The lesson for Lawson is that he must not be caught again without his club and his pistol and that if he does not vigorously defend himself no one else will. It would not be surprising if the policeman gave the hospital doctors some patients next time. Of course the authorities will continue to leave one man to cover a district so large that four men would be required to patrol it properly, day and night. These conditions have become an old story, but the old story is becoming a scandalous one.

LIBERALS AND NATIONALISTS

What is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's pledge to the Irish Nationalists? There would seem to be increasing evidence that his working alliance with them may not be so short-lived as many of his opponents have been freely predicting. In case he shall have a reasonably large majority without them, which is possible, they would have nothing to gain by opposition. If the life of the government should depend upon their votes, would they demand terms which no government could afford to concede? A radical Home Rule bill during the coming parliament is admittedly out of the question. If the views of some observers are sound many of the Nationalists themselves realize that they must go slowly toward Irish autonomy, and are satisfied with the progress in that direction which the Liberal premier promises. One of these observers says:

"It is of peculiar significance that T. P. O'Connor, who is the direct spokesman of the Irish voters resident in Great Britain, and in the fullest confidence of the Irish party, denounces as contemptible and dishonest the assertion of the Unionists that free trade is not the most vital issue of the general election. When we have this authoritative Irish admission that home rule has sunk to a subordinate place we can remain in no doubt as to the nature of the understanding that exists between the two wings that constituted the opposition during Balfour's administration.

"There is a widespread and growing feeling in all circles that it would be statesmanlike and prudent to build up Irish autonomy by a gradual process, rather than by a sudden revolution. A considerable body of conservative opinion in Ireland, including men of culture and social standing, are willing and eager to march a good way on the path of freedom, and no one need be surprised if the responsible ministers, in so very difficult and delicate a situation, desire to pursue the line of least resistance."

At all events the effort of the opposition to place Home Rule rather than the fiscal question in the foreground during the campaign is proving a failure. More and more it becomes plain that in so far as a general verdict on any one question is to be registered now by the electors it will be a verdict for or against protection.

Mr. Asquith fairly presents Canada's position in relation to the preference. We have not demanded it. We have in no way intimated that a failure to get it would alter our attachment to the crown or our relations with the Motherland or the Empire. Mr. Burns speaks more passionately but less wisely than Mr. Asquith. The labor leader urges British working men to condemn the preference as meaning hardship and slavery for themselves and poverty for their families. That is merely begging the question. There is no proof that a preference on Canadian grain would mean hardship for the British working classes. The preferentialists argue with much show of reason that the net effect of their policy would be to improve the condition of the British workman.

HECKLING THE PRIME MINISTER

At the conclusion of the recent meeting at Dunferline Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman described it as the most enthusiastic, the most crowded and the most harmonious he had ever seen in that place. This he said in acknowledging a vote of thanks at the close of evening. But when he finished his main speech, and the applause was over, the heckling which even a prime minister is not spared, proved to be prolonged and somewhat pointed. Sir Henry had avoided a definite expression of policy with respect to Ireland, but his audience was not content to be left in doubt. An elector asked whether he was in favor of granting a separate and independent Parliament to Ireland? Sir Henry replied: "No, neither the one nor the other. (Prolonged cheers.) Any legislative body for Ireland I have ever voted for was to be in subordination to the Imperial Parliament." (Renewed cheers.) Another voter asked if a Home Rule government was returned to power, would Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman give a guarantee to provide old-age pensions. In reply Sir Henry said: "I have never thought the question of old-age pensions so simple as Mr. Chamberlain told us it was, but for the present all I can say is hat before you can have any big scheme of old-age pensions the national finances must be put into a better position."

The women's suffragists, who have already disturbed several Liberal meetings, were strongly represented at Dumferline. The Premier was asked to state his views on the question of women's suffrage, and also to give his opinion as to what the Liberal party would do in the matter, Sir Henry said, amid laughter: "We shall wait to see the new Liberal party after the election before we can answer that last question, but as to the first, I admit it is one which may well be asked of me, because I have given a somewhat uncertain sound on the question for the last two or three years. But I have indicated sufficiently the tendency of my thoughts, and the more I come to close quarters with the social questions which affect the great mass of the people of this country the more am I driven to the belief that women ought to have the power of expressing their opinion on those subjects and helping in their solution. (Cheers.)"

The cheers, perhaps, were elicited by the great man's escape, for the time at least, from yielding a definite pledge in this matter. More troublesome questions were to come:

Question—Will you oppose the setting up in Ireland of a Popish University and the endowment of the same with public money? I am not in favor of the setting up in Ireland of a Popish University—(cheers)—or any sectarian University, Popish or otherwise.

Will you maintain and defend the Royal declaration of the coronation oath? In my opinion, there are things in the Royal declaration which would never be enacted in these days. The language used is of a kind calculated to give offence to a great many of our fellow citizens. But to alter it is a very ticklish business, and I am not much disposed to put my hand to that job in the meantime. (Laughter.)

What are your views on conscription? I have given my opinion on conscription again and again. I am deadly opposed to it from beginning to end—(cheers)—not only because I think it is a bad thing in itself, but also because it is wholly unsuited to the circumstances and necessities of our military position. (Cheers.)

Are you in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic? No, I am not ripened to that extent yet—(laughter)—and I do not think I ever shall be. (Cheers.)

A gentleman then suddenly demanded: Are you not aware that those controlling the liquor traffic and financial interests largely dominate the Liberal party policy as they do that of the Tory party? To which Sir Henry meekly replied: I can only say they do not dominate my policy, too.

And there was much more along the same lines. This, it is to be remembered, was friendly heckling too, for Sir Henry was in the house of his friends. In some constituencies the questioning would have been savagely hostile, and the interruptions studiously disconcerting if not ribald and disorderly. They take their politics quite seriously at home.

AN AMERICAN THREAT

Our old friend the bonding privilege, which has not been much in the public eye since the last general election, crops up again in the Portland Press. The Portland newspaper, in the the course of an editorial article on the Canadian Tariff Commission, explains to its readers the meaning of the British preference, and the damage to Portland which would arise in case the suggestion revived when the Commission was in St. John should be acted upon, and the preference confined to goods entering Canada through its own seaports. The Press, it appears, is now in favor of a policy of conciliation and reciprocity, whereas it was in favor of neither some years ago, when Canada was asking for both at Washington. The Press affects the belief that the bonding privilege would be abrogated if Canadian ports were favored by the preference. Its alarm is more in evidence than its logic. It says:

"The boards of trade have recommended, and their representatives are urging it before the commission, that the preferential should not apply as now to all British goods imported, but only to such as come through Canadian ports. The effect of that of course would be to deprive Portland and other American ports of the trade now coming to them in the way of Canadian imports for transshipment in bond and would drive it all to Halifax and St. John. It is a foxy plan. One of the witnesses at St. John said that the only objection to the proposal 'was the bugaboo that it would offend the Americans, but he believed we were too good a customer of the United States for them to get worried over that.' He should remember, however, that there is such a thing as the bonding privilege, and that it is worth something to the central provinces if it is not to New Brunswick. It is believed that the Canadian government has too much sense to provoke retaliation where there should be conciliation and reciprocity. . . . It does not seem likely that the government would care to take such an irritating course at present."

The Press, of course, knows well enough that the abrogation of the bonding privilege would be a knife that would cut south as well as north. To use that weapon would be to injure the United States a great deal more than Canada. Moreover, to use it would be to cause a great deal of trouble and inconvenience without attaining any useful result.

And, speaking of conciliation and reciprocity, what does the Maine journal think of the efforts now being made by Maine politicians for the repeal of the Pike law, by which American lumber manufactured here is admitted duty free to the United States? The Press, if it be anxious about conciliation and reciprocity, should fight in defence of the present arrangement governing logs coming down the St. John.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Short Loan to Russia.

Paris, Jan. 11—The French bankers today definitely decided to make a short time advance of $50,000,000 to Russia at 5½ per cent interest, plus 2 per cent commission, the loan to be guaranteed by the Russian state railways and to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the proposed new loan should the latter be floated within a year.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to "change of life." I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The wholesale markets have been very quiet during the past week. There have been only a few unimportant changes in the grocery, and none to speak of in any other line. The following were the wholesale quotations yesterday:—

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.07	to	0.08
Beef, butchers	0.04	"	0.06
Beef, country	0.04	"	0.06
Mutton, per lb	0.05	"	0.07
Lamb, per lb	0.07	"	0.09
Veal, per lb	0.06	"	0.08
Pork, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09
Potatoes, per bbl	1.25	"	1.50
Cabbage, per doz	0.40	"	0.80
Carrots, per bbl	1.00	"	1.50
Beets, per bbl	1.00	"	1.50
Turnips, per bbl	0.60	"	0.80
Celery	0.60	"	1.00
Squash, per lb	0.02	"	0.00
Eggs (case) per doz	0.22	"	0.25
Eggs (henery) per doz	0.25	"	0.28
Tub butter	0.22	"	0.24
Roll butter	0.23	"	0.26
Calfskins, per lb	0.00	"	0.14
Hides, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09½
Chickens, per pair	0.50	"	0.70
Fowls, per pair	0.40	"	0.80
Turkeys, per lb	0.17	"	0.20
Geese	1.00	"	1.25
Ducks	1.00	"	1.50

FRUITS, ETC.

New walnuts	0.11	"	0.13
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.13	"	0.00
Almonds	0.12	"	0.13
California prunes	0.05	"	0.08½
Filberts	0.10	"	0.11
Brazils	0.15	"	0.15½
Pecans	0.14	"	0.15½
Dates, per pkg	0.06	"	0.06½
Peanuts, roasted	0.09½	"	0.10
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
New figs, per lb	0.08	"	0.12
Malaga London layers	1.90	"	2.00
Malaga clusters	2.75	"	4.00
Malaga black, baskets	2.60	"	2.00
Malaga connoisseurs, clus	3.10	"	3.25
Raisins, Val layer, new	0.06½	"	0.06½
Lemons, Messina per box	0.00	"	3.00
Cocoanuts, per sack	0.00	"	4.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Apples, per bbl	1.50	"	4.00
Canadian onions, bags	1.60	"	0.00
Oranges, per box	3.00	"	0.00
Oranges, per bbl	5.00	"	0.00
Almeria grapes, per keg	5.50	"	6.50

GROCERIES.

Currants, per lb	0.07	"	0.07¼
Currants, cleaned, bulk	0.06¼	"	0.06½
Dried apples, per lb	0.05½	"	0.06
Evap. apples, per lb	0.11	"	0.11½
Cheese, per lb	0.13½	"	0.14
Rice, per lb	0.03¼	"	0.03½
Cream of tartar, pure, boxes	0.21	"	0.22
Sal. soda, per lb	0.01	"	0.01½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.20	"	2.25
Molasses—			
Porto Rico	0.37	"	0.39
Barbados	0.34	"	0.35
Salt—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.62	"	0.63
Beans (Canadian h. p)	1.90	"	2.00
Beans, prime	1.80	"	1.90
Split peas	5.20	"	5.25
Cornmeal	2.75	"	2.80
Pot barley	4.40	"	4.50

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	5.50	"	5.60
Granulated cornmeal	4.00	"	0.00
Standard oatmeal	6.10	"	6.20
Manitoba high grade	5.35	"	5.45
Ontario high grade	4.85	"	4.95
Ontario medium patent	4.75	"	4.85

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.40	"	4.50
Austrian granulated	4.30	"	4.40
Bright yellow	4.20	"	4.30
No. 1 yellow	3.90	"	4.00
Paris lumps	0.05¼	"	0.05½
Pulverized	0.05½	"	0.05¾

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Fish—Salmon, hump-back brand, 4.25; cohoes, $5.25 to $5.35; spring fish, $5.75; to $6.25. Other kinds of fish are: Finan haddies, $4.25; kippered herrings, $3.75 to $4; kippered halibut, $1.35; lobsters, $3 to $3.25; clams, $3.75 to $4; oysters, 1lb, $1.35 to $1.45; oysters, 2lb, $2.30 to $2.50.

Meats—Canned beef, 1lb, $1.40 to $1.50; corned beef, 2lb, $250 to $2.60; pigs' feet, 2lb, $2.60; roast beef, $2.00 to $2.60.

Fruits—Pears, 2lb, $1.75; peaches, 2lb, $1.95; peaches, 3lb, $2.90; pineapples, sliced, $2.25; pineapples, grated, $2.50; Singapore pineapple, $1.75 to $1.85; Lombard plums, $1.50; green gages, $1.60; blueberries, 95c to $1, raspberries, $1.50 to $1.60; strawbrries, $1.50 to $1.80. Vegetables—Corn, per dozen, 87½; pears, 65c to 90c; tomatoes, $1.00; pumpkins, 90c; squash, $1.10; string beans, 90c to 95c; baked beans, $1.00.

PROVISIONS.

American, mess pork	21.00	"	22.00
Pork, domestic	20.00	"	21.00
Pork, American clear	18.50	"	20.50
Am. Plate Beef	13.75	"	14.25
Lard, pure	0.11½	"	0.12
Canadian Plate beef	13.50	"	17.75

FISH.

Large, dry cod	5.00	"	5.10
Medium	5.00	"	0.00
Small, cod	3.60	"	3.70
Finnan haddies	0.05	"	0.05½
Canso herring, hf bbls	3.50	"	3.50
Canso herring bbls	6.00	"	6.50
Gd. Manan herring, hf-bbls	2.35	"	2.50
Cod, fresh	0.02¼	"	2.02½
Pollock	2.00	"	3.00
Haddock	0.02¼	"	0.02½
Bloaters per box	0.60	"	0.00

GRAIN, ETC.

Middling (car load)	22.00	"	23.50
Middling, small lots, bagged	24.00	"	24.50
Bran, car lots, bagged	21.50	"	22.50
Pressed hay (car lots)	10.00	"	10.50
Ontario oats (car lots)	0.43	"	0.44
Cottonseed meal	30.00	"	34.00
Cornmeal	2.75	"	2.85

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.12½
White Rose and Chester A	0.00	"	0.13½
High grade Sarnia and Arc-light	0.00	"	0.18
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.17½
Linseed oil, raw	0.00	"	0.51
Linseed oil, boiled	0.00	"	0.54
Turpentine	1.05	"	1.05
Seal oil, steam refined	0.00	"	0.50
Olive oil, commercial	0.00	"	0.95
Castor oil, commercial, per lb	0.08	"	0.09
Extra lard oil	0.75	"	0.00
Extra No 1 lard	0.67	"	0.00

RABBIT PIE CHEAP

"Bunny" in the Market in Great Numbers.

A well-made rabbit pie is a very toothsome dish. This is the opinion of a great many people who are prepared to back it up by the best of evidence at any time. There are plenty of rabbits in the produce market now for ten cents a single pair, and even as low as five and six cents a pair by the quantity. Even at that figure the dealers say they cannot get rid of all that come in.

The reason for this plentifulness, as one dealer explained, is not that rabbits are more numerous in our woods than before, but the United States has put on a duty of twelve cents a pair on rabbits entering their country. This means that the great numbers of the little white beauties formerly shipped to the Boston and New York markets must now be consumed at home.

Most of the rabbits, he explained, are snared by boys who try to earn a little pocket money in that way.

Leinster Street Baptist Church.

At the annual business meeting of Leinster street Baptist church, the report submitted by the treasurer showed receipts $4,310.41, and expenses $4,212.73, leaving a balance of $97.68. The deacons had also received and paid out $39.42 as a poor fund.

The clerk reported a membership of 205 on January 1, 1905. During the year fifteen additional members have been received by baptism and by letter; six have been dismissed by letter, and one has died. The present membership is 303.

A committee was appointed to look into the matter of free pews.

Allan line steamer Sarmatian, which left Havre on the 5th for Halifax, has seven passengers on board.

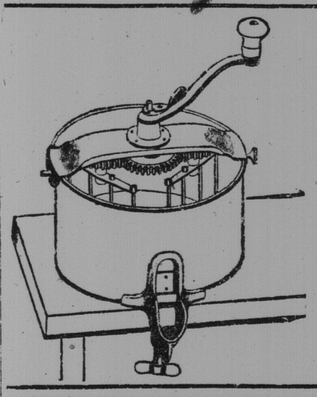
Close Evenings at 6 o'clock, Saturdays at 11. St. John. N. B., Jan. 13, 06

OVERCOATS Clearing Out Quickly.

Our Overcoat Sale has attracted a large number of buyers. Many who had given up the idea of buying this year when they saw the overcoats at such cut prices saw at a glance it would pay them to buy now. So would you.

Men's Overcoats, Formerly $5 to $15
Now $3.95, 5.40, 7.50 and 11.75

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 207 Union Street



The Universal Cake Baker

At this season should be very popular in every house. Think of the labor and time it will save during this month. If you haven't seen, look for it. If you haven't bought, buy it. Price $2.00.

Raisin Seeders

The Enterprise, price $1.00
The X Ray, price 70c.

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OBITUARY.

Patrick McClaskey.

Patrick McClaskey, one of the oldest residents of the North End, died Tuesday at his residence, 183 Bridge street, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Catherine Malone.

Mrs. Catherine Malone died on Sunday at the home of her son-in-law, James Macauley. Mrs. Malone was well advanced in years. Three daughters survive. Mrs. Mark Lynch, Mrs. J. Macaulay and Mrs. Edward Lynch, of Fairville. The deceased lady formerly resided in Milford.

Frank McNulty.

Frank McNulty, a son of Myles McNulty, of North End, died Wednesday as the result of injuries sustained in a saw-mill near Houlton. It is not known just how the accident occurred. The deceased was the youngest son. His parents are both living here, as well as two brothers—Myles and Joseph, and two other brothers—one in Nova Scotia and one in California. Mr. McNulty had been in his position for about a year. He was twenty-four years of age, and a splendid fellow in every way. The body will be brought here for interment. Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved family by numerous friends in the city.

David Hemphill.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 10—(Special)—The death of a prominent farmer of Debec took place last evening in the person of David Hemphill, in the sixty-second year of his age. The deceased had been ill for some time with consumption. He is survived by a widow and five children: Misses Elizabeth and Jennie; Hugh, conductor on the B. & A., and Albert and Wallace. Wallace and Samuel Hemphill are brothers, and Mrs. John Blackie, of the Queen Hotel, Woodstock, is a sister.

Mr. Hemphill was born in Debec and was a son of Oliver and Elizabeth Hemphill. His widow was Miss Alice Gibson, of Benton. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday and the body will be interred in the Presbyterian cemetery in McKenzie Corner, Rev. Mr. Polley officiating.

Miss Margaret E. Perkins

Miss Margaret Elizabeth Perkins, eldest daughter of George Perkins, of Hampton Station, died in the General Public Hospital here Thursday, aged seventeen years and six months. Her illness was due to injuries sustained in a coasting accident at Hampton and followed an operation for acute appendicitis. The accident occurred last Wednesday week. Dr. Wetmore, who was called in, ordered her removal to the hospital. The operation, which appeared to be successful, was performed Saturday. A sudden change for the worse took place Wednesday evening and she gradually became weaker till her death Thursday. Her father, one brother and two sisters survive. Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved family. The body was taken to Hampton Thursday night.

Mrs. Wm. Flett.

Mrs. Helen H. Flett, widow of William Flett, of Nelson (N. B.), who had been matron of the infirmary at Vassar College, died suddenly last Sunday. She is survived by three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Mary Divine.

Mrs. Mary Devine died at her home at Dipper Harbor on Christmas Eve. She was 78 years of age, and highly respected by her many friends.

Mrs. Devine was the relict of Charles Devine, of the firm of McCullough & Devine, dry goods merchants, formerly of this city.

Two sons and three daughters survive, Henry, Peter, Mary Ann, Mrs. James Boyle, of Dipper Harbor, and Mrs. James Donahue of this city.

William Cunard.

New York, Jan. 11—News was received in this city today of the death in London today of William Cunard, son of Samuel Cunard, one of the founders of the Cunard line. He was a large stockholder and for many years a director in that capacity, having retired about five years ago in favor of his son, Ernest H. Cunard. He was 81 years old.

Kings County Court.

By unanimous request of the bar of Kings county, Judge Wedderburn has consented to adjourn pro forma the January term from the 16th to the 30th inst., then to meet for the despatch of business.

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Infallible guide to horse health. 100 page book, free. Symptoms of all diseases and treatment, by eminent veterinary, compounder of

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BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO

KEEWATIN, ONT., July 28th, 1905.

MESSRS. THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.,

DEAR SIRS:—I am writing to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I am a young man, twenty years old, and a year ago last March I began to feel dull and sick, and was greatly troubled with boils coming out on my face and neck, mostly on the latter. I would not long get rid of one than I would have, perhaps two or three more appear.

I had four doctors trying to cure me but they had very little success. They would stop them for a month or six weeks and then they would be as bad as ever again.

Almost every patent medicine, advertised to cure boils, I could get hold of, I tried, but all without success. At last one day, last spring, some one happened to say: "why not try taking Burdock Blood Bitters for the blood?" I was willing to try anything and immediately sent for a bottle, but at the time was doubtful if it would be of any use. However, I used that bottle and while I was taking it I began to feel better, although I still kept having a few boils but not nearly such bad ones. I did not miss any work, while otherwise, I used to miss, sometimes, a week out of every month. I kept on taking the medicine until I had taken six bottles, and needless to say, I was not sorry I did so when I tell you I have not had a boil appear for the past three months. Every body was surprised when they heard that Burdock Blood Bitters had done for me what four doctors failed to do. If any sufferers are afflicted with boils, I would strongly advise them to use B.B.B. It makes you feel like a new man. I always keep a bottle in the house, now, as I think it is a medicine that should be in every household.

Yours truly,
GENSY A. SMITH.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

CHIPMAN SCHOOL IS OPENED

Interesting Services Monday Night Last Enjoyed

Description of the Fine New Structure--Speeches by Commissioner of Agriculture, Senator King, T. B. Kidner and Others--The Senator's Offer.

Hon. L. P. Farris arrived in this city Tuesday night to attend a meeting of the government.

Mr. Farris said he had just come from Chipman where he attended the opening of a splendid new school building which has just been completed. The building is of wood, about 90 feet long by 45 wide, and two stories in height. It is finished throughout in the best possible way, with hard wood floors, panelled walls and ceilings, no plaster work being visible. The bright and cheery appearance of the rooms was favorably commented upon by the numerous visitors on Monday and Tuesday. The heating and ventilation are well provided for, and plenty of space is provided for cloakrooms and offices.

A fine room is allotted for a library and accommodation for manual training and household science is also provided, and school garden is to be laid out in the spring.

At the public opening Monday night Senator King presided and gave some interesting details of the circumstances leading up to the provision of the new building.

Hon. Mr. Farris then spoke and paid particular attention to the newer subjects of the school work in which, he said, the members of the board of education were much interested.

He was followed by T. B. Kidner, superintendent of manual training, who dealt with the advantages of that and household science, in a comprehensive address.

Inspector Steeves spoke on the subject of Consoldation of Schools and the necessity of school gardening and instruction in agriculture.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Baptist church, also spoke.

Solos were sung by Miss Crandall, Mr. Kidner and Geo. H. King and Squire Daigle gave selections on his gramaphone, while the audience were gathering. At the conclusion of the meeting Senator King announced, amidst great applause, that he would present to the school the necessary equipment for the manual training room as soon as Mr. Kidner could send them a suitable teacher.

On Tuesday morning the school opened with a large attendance of pupils. After the opening exercises, several of the visitors addressed the children and the rest of the morning was spent in drill and practice in marching and assembly in the hall and class rooms.

Chipman is to be congratulated upon this latest evidence of progress and prosperity.

SOME DRAWBACKS OF THE LAND OF THE FREE

(Julius Chambers in Brooklyn Eagle.)

One of the most interesting men I know anywhere is the Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain. As a traveler in all parts of the world he has observed; as a student of human life, he has sincerely striven to solve a score of social problems, and, to make the use expected of his wide experience, he has given out in the pulpit and in the press, the best that was in him. He is a practical Christian—one of a kind that the world cannot do without. I remember him first when he was preaching in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian church in the '80s. He had adopted a theory about pulpit discourse that I have always held to be the true one, namely, that the church-goer has a right to be interested in what the parson says. The day has passed in which men can be lured to church to listen to platitudes that involve no mental strain upon the speaker or the hearer. It is the charm of men like Dr. Hillis, Dr. MacArthur and Dr. Chamberlain that they interest their congregations.

Never was I more impressed with this fact than when I listened to Dr. Chamberlain at the Authors Club on Thursday night. He was talking about the immigration question and he took the viewpoint of the new-comer from the better lands of Europe. Of course the downtrodden Pole or Russian Jew does better his condition when he comes here, because his lot in the land of his nativity is the worst that can be imagined. But, as the clever doctor pointed out, we should be glad to welcome the skilled artisan from Belgium, France, Germany or England. The solemn truth is that very few of them come, and of those that do cross to our shores many return to their native soil, and for reasons that Dr. Chamberlain has taken the trouble to ascertain.

Being a practical philanthropist, Dr. Chamberlain tries to study the motives that actuate the hearts of men. When he finds a skilled woodworker, for example, returning with his family to Europe he steps up to him and asks:

"Why are you going back?"

"Because this country is not exactly what it is painted by the emigration agents in Europe," is the reply.

"Surely, the United States government is not responsible for any misrepresentation?"

"No; except indirectly," is the reply. "Throughout Europe, in every hamlet and city, the grocerman, postman and railway clerk is a steamship agent. There is a commission on every ticket that can be sold. If your consuls attended to their business, they could check this abuse of your hospitality and put a damper upon the wholesale and indiscriminate transportation of the undesirable, not to say obnoxious classes, that are shipped across the sea—principally because they are likely to become a charge at home."

"The skilled workman finds this country all that he anticipated, does he not?" asked the American.

"No, indeed. He does find somewhat better wages; but the cost of living is so far in excess that he cannot save money. Take my case. I am an expert furniture maker. I was assured that there was urgent demand for high-class artisans in my trade. I came over and was advised to go to Grand Rapids. I went there. What did I find? Everything made by machinery! I have a horror of turned wood furniture. But, said I, if this is what the Americans want, it is not for me to hold to my European ideals. I soon secured work. I was placed at a lathe—just imagine making furniture that is comfortable to the body or attractive to the eye upon a lathe! Working by the piece I earned from $15 to $18 per week, which was more than most of the men in my department received. In my native city, in Belgium, sixty francs was the best I could do, and it seemed to me that I had decidedly bettered my condition, although I could not take that pride in my work, so essential to advancement therein. But, what did I find in the way of living? Rents were twice as high, and the accommodations no better. In the cities, the Americans have more comforts than any people of the world; but in the small Western towns the conditions are reversed. I know nothing about the conditions in Ireland, where, I have heard the working classes live in wretched domiciles; but in Belgium, the artisan class is well housed. They have comforts to which the American workman, speaking of him as I have seen him in the best types of so-called industrial centres, is ignorant.

"At Grand Rapids, for example, meats were cheaper, but I paid more for American flour, ground at Minneapolis, than the same flour sent from here, cost in Belgium! When I tried to get an explanation I was told that this strange anomaly was due to something you call 'a protective tariff!' I don't understand what it means. Are you interested in benefiting the nations of Europe? It may be philanthropy, but it isn't statesmanship! Everything else that I had to buy was similarly affected—except meats. Take clothing, if you choose. One buys a black woolen suit in Brussels or Antwerp for twenty to twenty-five francs—a suit quite fit to wear to church. Here the same thing costs three times as much. My $10 there goes farther than $16 here! The boasted opportunities in the United States are mythical!"

Therefore when we speak of the great benefits we are conferring upon the skilled workmen of Europe by asking them to come to us, we are "talking through our hats." The benefits to unskilled labor—men ready to go into agriculture—the unmistakable.

"Why do foreign workmen prefer our Eastern cities to our Western towns?" asked Dr. Chamberlain of this highly intelligent artisan.

"Because they can live more cheaply in New York than in the country or the smaller cities of the Middle West," was the prompt reply. "Think, too, what the galleries and museums of New York mean to the man who has been raised in France or Belgium or, for that matter, in any of the art centres of the Continent! He may not be comfortable, but, unless he frequents the wine shops, he can spend his Sundays to great advantage. He has, beside, the Riverside Park, than which there is not a finer place to take the air anywhere. He may have to live in a crowded tenement the rest of the week, but Sunday is a day of genuine delight to him. Yes, the City of New York for me, if I must live in America. But, after all is said, Belgium is best. Its government is gentle. Votes are not bought and sold; politics is not a trade. I shall go back to my wood-carving and my hand-made furniture with entire satisfaction. No Grand Rapids for me!"

This is all very interesting to me, because it presents an entirely new phase of the immigration question and the entire credit for having discovered it belongs to the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain. What I have set down does not pretend to be a literal transcript of his highly charming talks with this Belgian workman. It is the merest outline.

It is information of a kind that ought to give pause to one-idea Congressmen who see only one side of a very large subject.

What is Your Occupation?

THE CARPENTER SHOP.

This work will help you to Succeed in your business or profession, whatever it is.

If you are an artist, a clerk, a typewriter, a chemist, an engineer, a farmer, a manual worker of any description, or engaged in a commercial career; no matter what your occupation, the Self-Educator will help you to improve your position, making success easy and promotion natural.

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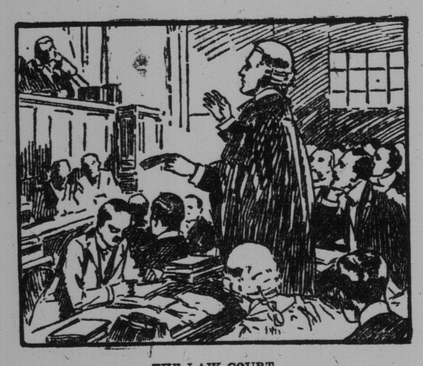

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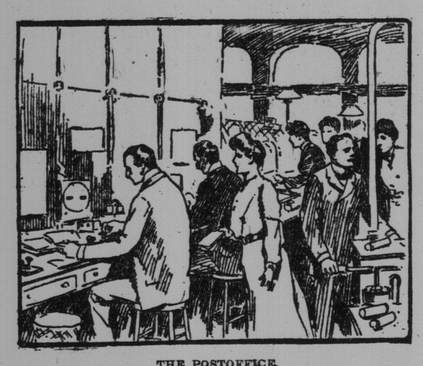

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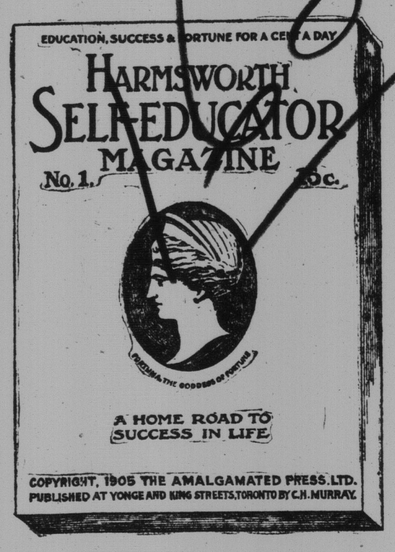

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POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WHEN IT WAS DARK.

BY GUY THORNE

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CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Eh bien, monsieur avait raison-meme—that, I repeat, is not my affair. But this letter from my brother of Jerusalem makes me of anxiety to serve your interests. And moreover the man is a Greek, of no great importance—we are not fond of the Greeks we Turks! Now it is of the most probable that the man will not speak without persuasion. Moreover, that persuasion were better officially applied to assist monsieur. I shall send Tewfik Pasha, my nephew, and captain commandant of the northern fort with half a dozen men. If this dog will not talk they will know how to make him. I suppose you have no scruples as to any means they may employ? There are foolish prejudices among the Western people."

Spence took his decision very quickly. He was a man who had been on many battlefields, knew the grimness of life in many lands. If torture were necessary then it must be so. The man deserved it; the end was great if the means were evil. It must be remembered that Spence was a man to whom the very loftiest and highest Christian ideals had not yet been made manifest. There are degrees in the struggle for saintliness, the journalist was but a postulant.

He saw these questions of conduct roughly, crudely. His conscience animated his deeds, but it was conscience as yet ungrown. And indeed there are many instruments in an orchestra, all tuneful perhaps to the conductor's beat, which they obey and understand, yet not all of equal eminence or beauty in the great scheme of the concert.

The violin soars into great mysteries of emotion, calling, high "in the deep-domed empyrean." The flutes whisper a chorus to the great story of their comrade. Yet, though the plangent sounding of the kettle-drums, the single beat of the barbaric cymbals are in one note and unfrequent, yet these minor messages go to swell the great tone symphony and make it perfect in the serene beauty of something directed and ordained.

"Sir," said the journalist, "the man must be made to speak. The methods are indifferent to me."

"Oh, that can be done, we have a way," said the Governor.

He shifted a little among his cushions. A certain dryness came into his voice as he resumed.—

"Monsieur, however, as a man of the world, will understand, no doubt, that when a private individual finds it necessary to invoke the powers of law it is a vast undertaking to move so ponderous a machine? . . . . also it is a privilege? It is not, of course, a personal matter—ca m'est egal. But there are certain unavoidable and indeed quite necessary expenses which must be satisfied."

Spence well understood the polite humbug of all this. He knew that in the East one buys justice—or injustice—as one can afford it. As the correspondent of that great paper over which Ommaney presided he had always been able to spend money like water when it had been necessary. He had those powers now. There was nothing unusual to him in the situation, nor did he hesitate.

"Your excellency," he said, "speaks with great truth upon these points. It is ever from a man of your excellency's penetration that one hears those dicta which govern affairs. I have a certain object in view, and I realize that to obtain it there are certain necessary formalities to be gone through. I have with me letters of credit upon the bank of Lelain Delaunay et Cie, of Jaffa, Jerusalem and Athens."

"A sound, estimable house," said the Governor, with a very pleased smile.

"It but then remains," said Spence, "to confer with the secretary of your excellency as to the sum which is necessary to pay for the legal expenses of the inqury."

"You speak most sensibly," said the Turk.

"In the morning I will send the captain commandant and the soldiers to the encampment. My secretary shall accompany them. Then, monsieur, when the little preliminaries are arranged, you will be free to start for the farm of this dog Ionides. It is not more than four miles from your camp, and my nephew will guide you there. May Allah prosper your undertaking."

"—And have you in His care," replied Spence. "I will now have the honor to wish your Excellency undisturbed rest."

He rose and bowed. The Turkish gentleman rose also and shook hands in genial European fashion.

"Monsieur," he said, with an expansive smile, "Monsieur is without doubt a thorough man of the world."

That night, in the suburbs of the city, sweet and fragrant as the olive groves and fig trees were, cool and fresh as the night wind was, Spence slept but little.

He could hear the prowling dogs of the streets baying the Eastern moon, the owls hooted in the trees, but it was not these distant sounds, all mellowed by the distance, which drove rest and sleep away. It was the imminent sense of the great issues of the morrow, a wild and fierce excitement which forbade sleep or rest and filled his veins with fire.

He could not quite realize what awful things hung upon the event of the coming day. He knew that his brain could not contain the whole terror and vastness of the thought.

Indeed, he felt that no brain could adequately realize the importance of it all.

Yet even that partial realization of which he was capable was enough to drive all peace away, the live-long night, to leave him nothing but the plangent, burning thought.

He was very glad when the cool, hopeful dawn came.

The nightmare of vigil was gone. Action was at hand. He prayed in the morning air.

Presently, from the city gates, he saw a little cavalcade drawing near, twelve soldiers on wiry Damascene horses, an officer, with the Governor's secretary riding by his side.

Those preliminaries of a signed draft upon the bank, which cupidity and the occasion demanded, were soon over.

These twelve soldiers and their commandant cost him two hundred pounds "English;" but that was nothing.

If his own words were ineffective, then the cord and wedge must do the rest. It had to be pair for.

The world was waiting.

On through the olive groves and the vines laden with purple. On, over the little stone-bridged cascades and streams—sweet gifts of lordly Ebal—round the eastern wall of the town, crumbling stone where the mailed lizards were sleeping in the sun; on to the low roofs and vivid trees where the Greek traitor had made his home!

At length the red road opened before them on to a burnt plain which was the edge and brim of the farm.

It lay direct and patent to the view, the place of the great secret.

Ionides was waiting for them, under a light verandah which ran round the house, before they reached the building.

He had seen them coming over the plain.

A little elderly olive-skinned man, with restless eyes the color of sherry, bowed and bent before them with terrified inquiry in every gesture.

His gaze flickered over the arms and shabby uniforms of the soldiers with hate and fear in it mingled with a piteous cringing. It was the look which the sad Greek boatmen on the shores of the Bosphorous wear all their lives.

Then he saw Spence and recognized him as the Englishman who had been the friend of Hands, and was at the meetings of the Conference.

The sight of the journalist seemed to affect him like a sudden blow. The fear and uneasiness he had shown at the first sight of the Turkish soldiers were intensified a thousandfold.

The man seemed to shrink and collapse. His face became ashen gray, his lips parched suddenly for his tongue began to curl round them in order to moisten their rigidity.

With a great effort he forced himself to speak, in English first, fluent enough but elementary, and then in a rush of French, the language of all Europe, and one with which the cosmopolitan Greek is ever at home.

The captain gave an order. His men dismounted and tied up the horses.

Then, taking the conduct of the affair into his own hands at once, he spoke to Ionides with a snarling contempt and brutality that he would hardly have used to a strolling street dog.

"The English gentleman has come to ask you some questions, dog. See to it that you give a true answer and speedy. For, if not, there are many ways to make you. I have the warrant of his excellency the Governor to do as I please with you and yours."

The Greek made an inarticulate noise. He raised one long-fingered delicate hand to his throat.

Spence, as he watched, could not help a feeling of pity. The whole attitude of the man was inexpressibly painful in its sheer terror.

His face had become a white wedge of fear.

The officer spoke again.

"You will take the English pasha into a private room," he said sternly, "where he will ask you all he wishes. I shall post two of my men at the door. Take heed that they do not have to summon me. And meanwhile bring out food and entertainment for me and my soldiers."

He clapped his hands and the women of the house, who were peering round the end of the verandah, ran to bring pilaff and tobacco.

Spence, with two soldiers, closely following the swaying, tottering figure of Ionides, went into a cool chamber opening on to the little central courtyard round which the house was built.

It was a bare room, with a low bench or ottoman here and there.

But, on the walls, oddly incongruous in such a setting, were some framed photographs. Hands, in a white linen suit and a wide Panama hat, was there, there was a photograph of the museum at Jerusalem and a picture cut from an English illustrated paper of the Society's great excavations at Tell Sandahannah.

It was odd, Spence thought gravely, that the man cared to keep these records of his life in Jerusalem, crowned as it was with such an act of treachery.

He sat down on the ottoman. The Greek stood before him, cowering against the wall.

It was a little difficult to know how he should begin; what was the best method to ensure a full confession?

He lit a cigarette to help his thoughts.

"What did Sir Robert Llewellyn give you?—how much?" he said suddenly.

Again the look of ashen fear came over the Greek's face. He struggled with it before he spoke.

"I am sorry that your meaning is not plain to me, sir, I do not know of whom you speak."

"I speak of him whom you served secretly. It was with your aid that the 'new' tomb was found. But before it was found you and Sir Robert Llewellyn were at work there. I have come to obtain from you a detailed confession of how the thing was done, who cut the inscription?—I must know everything. If not, I tell you with perfect truth, your life is not safe. The Governor has sent men with me and you will be made to speak."

He spoke with a deep menace in his tone, and at the same time drew his revolver from the hip pocket of his riding-breeches and held it on his knee.

He had begun to realise the awful nature of this man's deed more and more poignantly in his presence. True, he was the tool of greater intelligences, and his guilt was not so heavy as theirs. Nevertheless, the Greek was no fool, he had something of an education, he had not done this thing blindly.

The man crouched against the wall, desperate and hopeless.

One of the soldiers outside the door moved and his sabre clanked.

The sound was decisive. With a broken, husky voice Ionides began his miserable confession.

How simple it was! Wild astonishment at the ease with which the whole thing had been done filled the journalist's brain.

The tomb, already known to the Greek, the slow carving of the inscription at dead of night by Llewellyn, the new coating of hamra sealing up the inner chamber.

And yet, so skilfully had the forgeries been committed, chance had so aided the forgers, and their secret had been so well preserved that the whole world of experts was deceived.

In the overpowering relief of the confession Spence was but little interested in the details, but at length they were duly set down and signed by the Greek in the presence of the officer.

By midnight the journalist was far away on the road to Jerusalem.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Last Meeting.

In Sir Robert Llewellyn's flat in Bond street the electric bell suddenly rang a shrill tinkle in the silence.

Schuabe, who sat by the window, looked up with a strained white face.

Avoiding his glance, Llewellyn rose and went out into the passage. The latch of the door clicked, thre was a murmur of voices and Llwellyn returned, following a third person.

Schuabe gave a scarcely perceptible shudder as this man entered.

The man was a thick-set person of medium height, clean shaven. He was dressed in a frock-coat and carried a silk hat neither new or smart, yet not seedy nor showing any evidence of poverty. The man's face was one to inspire a sensitive or alert person with a sudden disgust and terror for which a name can hardly be found. It was an utterly abominable and black soul that looked out of the still rather bilious eyes.

The eyes were much older than the rest of the face. They were full of a cold and deliberate cruelty and, worse even than this, such a hideous knowledge of unmentionable crime was there! The lips made one thin wicked curve which hardly varied in direction, for this man could not smile.

He belonged to a certain horrible gang who infest the West End of London, bringing terror and ruin to all they meet. These people haunt the bars and music halls of the "pleasure" part of London.

It were better for a man that he had never been born—a thousand times better—than that he should go among these men. Black shame and horrors worse than death they bring with both hands to the bitter fools who lightly meet them unknowing what they are.

Constantine Schuabe, in the moment when he saw this man—knowing well who and what he was—knew the bitterest moment of his life.

Vast criminal that he was himself, mighty in his evil brain . . . he was pure . . . certain infamies were not his . . . . He spat into his handkerchief with an awful physical disgust

"This is my friend, Nunc Wallace," said Llewellyn, pale and trembling.

The man looked keenly at his two hosts. Then he sat down in a chair.

"Well, gentlemen," he said in correct English, but with a curious lack of timbre, of life and feeling in his voice—he spoke as one might think a corpse would speak—"I'm sorry to say that it's all off. It simply can't be done at any price. Even I myself, 'King of the boys as they call me, confess myself beaten."

Schuabe gave a sudden start, almost of relief it seemed.

Llewellyn cleared his throat once or twice before he could speak. When the words came at length there was a nauseous eagerness in them.

"Why not, Wallace? Surely you and your friends,—it must be something very hard that you can't manage.

The words jostled each other in their rapid utterance.

"Give me a drink, Sir Robert, and I'll tell you the reason," said the man.

Then, with an inexpressible assumption of confidence and an identity of interests, which galled and stung the two wretched men till they could hardly bear the torture of it, he began—

"You see, it's like this, we can generally calculate on 'putting a man through it' if he's anything to do with racing on the Turf. I've seen a man's face kicked liver-color, and no one knew who did it. But this parson was a more difficult thing altogether. Then it has been very much complicated by the fact of his friend coming back.

"The Idea was to get into the chamber on the evening of this Spence's arrival and put them both through it. In fact, we'd arranged everything fairly well. But two nights ago, as I was in the American Bar, at the Horsecloth, a man touched me on the arm. It was Detective-Inspector Melton. He knows everything. 'Nunc,' he said, 'sit down at one of these little tables and have a drink. I want to say a few wards to you.' Well, of course I had to. He knows every one of the boys.

"'Now look here,' he said straight out. 'Some of your crowd have been watching the Rev. Basil Gortre of Lincoln's Inn; also, you've had a man at Charing Cross waiting for the continental express. Now I've nothing against you yet; but I'll just tell you this. The people behind you aren't any guarantee for you. It's not as you think. This is a big thing. I'll tell you something more. This Mr. Gortre and this Mr. Spence you're waiting for are guarded night and day by order of the Home Secretary. It's an international affair. You can no more touch them than you can touch the Prince of Wales. Is that clear. If it's not, then you'll come with me at once on suspicion. I can put my finger on Bunny Watson—he's my organising pal, gentlemen—'inside of an hour.'

He stopped at last, taking another drink with a shaking hand, watching the other two with horribly observant eyes.

His cleverness had at once shown him that he had stumbled into something far more dangerous than any ordinary incidents of his horrid trade. A million pounds would not have made him touch the "business" now. He had come to say this to his employers now.

The unhappy men became aware that the man was looking at them both with a new expression. There was wonder in his cold eyes now, and a sort of fear also. When Llwellyn had first sought him with black and infamous proposals, there had been none of this. That had seemed ordinary enough to him, the reason he did not inquire or seek to know.

But now there was inquiry in his eyes.

Both Schuabe and Llwellyn saw it, knew the cause and shuddered.

There was a tense silence, and then the creature spoke again. There was a loathsome confidential note in his voice.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, "you,ve already paid me well for any little kindness I may have been able to try to do for you, I suppose, now that the little job it 'off,' I shall not get the rest of the sum agreed upon?"

Schuabe, without speaking, made a sign to Llwellyn. The big man got up, went to a little nest of mahogany drawers which stood on his writing table, and opening one of them, took from it a bundle of notes.

He gave them to the assassin. "There, Nunc," he said; "no doubt you've done all you could. You wont find us ungrateful. But I want to ask you a few questions.'

The man took the notes, counted them deliberately, and then looked up with a gleam of satisfied greed passing over his face—the gleam of a pale sunbeam in hell.

"Ask anything you like, sir," he said; "I'll give you any help I can."

Already there was a ring almost of patronage in his voice. The word "help" was slightly emphasized.

"This inspector, who is he exactly? I mean, is he an important person?"

"He is the man who has charge of all the big things. He goes abroad when one of the big city men bunk to South America. He generally works straight from the Home Office; he's the government man. To tell the truth, I was surprised to meet him in the Horsecloth. One of the others generally goes there. When he began to talk, I knew that there was something important, more than usual."

"He definitely said that he knew your backers?"

"Yes, he did; and what's more, gentlemen, he seemed to know too much altogether, about the business. I don't pretend to understand it. I don't know why a young parson and a press reporter are being looked after by government as if they were continental sovereigns and the Anarchists were trying to get at them—no more than I know why you two such gentlemen as you are wanting two smaller men put through it. But all's well that ends well. I'm satisfied enough, and I'm exteremely glad that I got this notice in time to stop it off. But whatever you do, gentlemen, give up any idea of doing those two any harm. You couldn't do it—couldn't get near them. Give it up, gentlemen. Somehow or other they know all about it. Be careful. Now I'm off.' Good day, gentlemen. Look after yourselves. I fear there is trouble brewing somewhere, though it won't come through me. They can't prove anything on our side."

He went slowly out of the room, back into the darkness of the pit whence he came, to the dark which mercifully hides such as he from the gaze of dwellers under the heavens.

Only the police of London know all about these men, and their imaginations are not, perhaps, strong enough to let the horror of contact remain with them.

When he had gone, Llwellyn sank heavily into a chair. He covered his face with his hands and moaned—

"Oh, fool that I was to try anything of the sort!" hissed Schuabe. "I might have known!"

"What is the state of things, really, do you suppose?" said Llwellyn.

"Imminent with doom for us!" Schuabe answered in a deep and melancholy voice. "It is all clear to me now. Your woman was set on to you by these men from the first. They are clever. Michael Manichoe is behind them all. She got the story. Spence has been sent to verify it. He has got everything from Ionides. The government have been told. These things have been going on during the last few hours. Spence has cabled something of his news, perhaps not all. He will be back today, this afternoon. He will have left Paris by now, and almost be nearing Amiens. In that train, Llwellyn, lies our death warrant. Nothing can stop it. They will send the news all over the world tonight. It will be announced in London by dinner time, probably."

Llwellyn groaned again. In this supreme hour of torture the sensualist was nearer collapse than the ascetic. His life told heavily. He looked up. His face was greengrey save where, here and there, his fingers had pressed into, and left red marks upon, the cheeks, which had lost their firmness and began to be pendulous and flabby.

"What do you think must be the end" he said.

"The end is here," said Schuabe. "What matters the form or manner of it They may bring in a bill and hang us, they will certainly give us penal servitude for life, but probably we shall be torn in pieces by the mob. There is only one thing left."

He made an expressive gesture. Llwellyn shuddered.

"All is not necessarily at end," he said. "I shall make a last effort to get away. I have still got the clergyman's clothes I wore when I went to Jerusalem. There will be time to get out of London before this evening."

"All over the continent and America you would be known. There is no getting away nowadays. As for me, I shall go down to my place in Manchester by the mid-day train. There is just time to catch it. And there I shall die before they can come to me."

He got up and strode away out of the flat with a set stern face. Never a passing look did he give to the man he had enriched and damned for ever. Never a gesture of farewell.

Already he was one in the grave. Llwellyn, left to himself in the silent, richly furnished flat, fell into hysterical sobbing.

His big body shook with the vehemence of his unnatural terror. His moans and cries were utterly without dignity or pathos. He was filled with the immense self-pity of the sensualist.

It is the added torture which comes to the evil-liver.

In the hour of blackness, every moment of physical gratification or sin adds its weight to the terrible burden which must be borne.

This man felt that he was lost. Perhaps all hope was not quite dead. He called on all his courage to make a last attempt at escape.

He must leave this place at once. He would go first to his house in Upper Berkeley street, Lady Llwellyn's house! His wife.

Something strange and long forgotten moved within him at that word. What might not his life have been by her side. A life lived in open honor. What had he done with it all. His great name, his fame, were built up slowly by his long and brilliant work. Yet all the time that fair edifice was being undermined by secret workers. The lusts of the flesh were deep below the structure, their hammers were always slowly tapping—and now it was all over.

He drove up to his own door, unlocked it, and went up the stairs to his own rooms.

Though he had not been near them for weeks, he saw—with how keen a pang of regret!—that they were swept and tidy, ready for his coming at any time.

He rang the bell.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Death Coming With One Grace.

The door opened softly. A long beam of late winter sunshine which had been pouring in at the opposite window and striking the door with its projection of golden powder, suddenly framed, played over and lighted up the figure of Lady Llwellyn.

Sir Robert stood in the middle of the pleasant room and looked at her.

The sunlight showed up the grey pallor of her face, the lines of sorrow and resignation, the faded hair, the thin and bony hands.

"Kate," he said in a weak voice.

It was the first time he had called her by her name for many years.

The tired face lit up with a swift and divine tenderness.

She made a step forward into the room.

He was swaying a little, giddy, it seemed.

She looked him full in the face and saw things there which she had never seen before. A great horror was upon him, a frightful awakening from the long sensual sloth of his life.

Moving, working, in that great countenance, generally so passive, uninfluenced by any emotion—at least to her long watchings—except by a moody irritation, she saw Doom, Fate, the Call of the Eumenides.

It came to the poor woman in a sudden wave of illuminating certainty.

She knew the end had come.

And yet, strangely enough, she felt nothing but a quickening of the pulses, a swift embracing pity which was almost a joy in its breaking away of barriers.

If the end were here, it should be together—at last together.

For she loved this cruel, sinning man, this lover of light loves, this man of purple, fine linen, and the sparkling deadly wines of life.

"Kate!"

He said it once more.

Her manner changed. Shrinking, timidity, fear, fled for ever. In her overpowering rush of protecting love all the diffidences of temperament, all the bars which he had forced her to build around her instincts, were swept utterly away.

She went quickly up to him, folded him in her arms.

"Robert!" she said, "poor boy, the end has come to it all. I knew it must come some day. Well, we have not been happy. I wonder if you have been happy No, I don't think so. But now, Robert, you have me to comfort you with my love once more, my poor Robert, once more, as in the old simple days when we were young."

She led him to a couch.

He trembled violently. His decision of movement seemed to have gone. His purpose of flight had for the moment become obscure.

And now, into this man's heart came a remorse and regret so awful, a realization so sudden and strong, so instinct with a pain for which there is no name, that everything before his eyes turned to burning fire.

The flames of his agony burnt up the veils which had for so long obscured the truth. They shrivelled and vanished.

Too late, too late, he knew what he had lost.

The last agony wrenched his brain round again to another and more terrible contemplation.

His thoughts were in other and outside hands, which pulled his brain from one scene to another as a man moves the eye of the camera-obscura to different fields of view.

Incredible as it may seem, for the first time Llwellyn realized what he had done.

Realized, that is, in its entirety, the whole horror and consequences of that action of his which was to kill him now.

He had not been able to see the magnitude and extent of his crime before—either at the time when it was proposed to him, except at the first moment of speech, or after its committal.

His brain and temperament had been wrapped round in the hideous fact of sensuality, which deadens and destroys sensation.

And now, with his wife's thin arms round him, her withered cheek pressed to his, her words of glad love, a martyr's swan song in his ears, he saw, knew and understood.

Through the terror of his thoughts her words began to penetrate.

"I know, Robert—husband, I know. The end is here. But what has happened? Tell me everything, that I may comfort you the more. Tell me, Robert, for the dear Christ's sake!"

At these words the man stiffened. "For the dear Christ's sake!"

Suddenly, in the disorder and tumult of his tortured brain, came, quite foolishly and inconsequently, a quotation from an old French romance—full of satire and the keen cynicism of a period—which he had been reading:—

"'Tres volontiers,' repartit le demon. 'Vous aimez les tableaux changeans; Je veux vous contenter.'"

Yes! the devil who was torturing him now had shown him many moving aspects of life. Les tableaux changeans!

But now, at last, here was the worst moment of all.

"For the dear Christ's sake, tell me, Robert!"

How could he tell this?

This was his last moment of peace, his last chance of any help or hope.

He had begun to cling to her, to mingle foolish tears with hers—the while his fired brain ranged all the halls of agony.

For if he told her—this gentle Christian lady, to whom he had been so unkind—then she would never touch him more.

The last hours—there was but little time remaining—would be alone. Alone!

This new revelation that her love was still his, wonder of mysteries! this came at the last moments to aid him.

A last grace before the running waters closed over him. Was he to give this up?

The thought of flight lay like a wounded bird in his brain. It crept about it like some paralyzed thing. Not yet dead but inactive. Though he knew how terribly the moments called to him, yet he could not act.

The myriad agonies he was enduring now, agonies so various and great that he knew Hell had none greater, these, even these were alleviated by the wonder of his wife's love.

The terrible remorse that was knocking at his heart could not undo that.

He clung to her.

"Tell me all about it, Robert. I will forgive you, whatever you have done. I have long ago forgiven everything in my heart. There are only the words to say."

She rested her worn, tired head on his shoulder. The sunbeams gave it a glory.

Again the man must suffer a terrible agony. She had asked him to tell her all his trouble in a voice full of gentle pleading.

Whose voice did her voice recall to him; what fatal hour? A coarser voice, a richer voice, trembling, so he had thought, with love for him.

"Tell me everything, Bob!" It was Gertrude's voice.

The day of his undoing! The day when his horrid secret was wrested from him by the levers of his own passions. The day which had brought him to this. Finis coronat opus!

But the agony within him was the agony of contrast.

The great fires round his soul had burnt his lust away. There was no more regret or longing for the evil past. All the joys of a sensual life seemed as if they had never been. Now, the pain was the pain of a man, not who knows the worst too soon, but who knows the best too late!

A vivid picture, a succession of thoughts following each other with such kinetic swiftness that they became welded in one single picture, as one may see a vast landscape of wood and torrent, champaign and forest, in one flash of the storm sword, came to him now.

And, at the last, he saw himself seated at a great table in a noble room. There were soft lights. Silver and flowers were there. Round the board sat many men and women. On their faces was the calm triumph of those who had succeeded in a fine battle, won an intellectual strife. The faces were calm, powerful, serene. They were the salt of society. He saw his own face in a little mirror set among the flowers. His face was even as their faces. Self-reverence had dignified it, self-knowledge and self-control had turned the lines to kindly marble, defiant of time.

At the other end of the table sat a calm and gracious lady, richly dressed in some glowing sombre stuff. She was the grave and loving matron who slept by his side.

Full of honor, full of the glorious satisfaction of a great work well done, a life lived well: hand in hand, a noble and notable pair, they were making their fine progress together.

"I am waiting, Robert, dear!"

Then he knew that he must speak. In rapid words, which seemed to come from a vast distance, he confessed it all.

He told her how Schuabe had tempted him with a vast fortune, how he was already in his power when the temptation had come. How his evil desires had so gripped him, his life of sin had become like air itself to him.

He told of the secret visit to Palestine and the forgery which had stirred the world.

As he spoke, he felt, in some subtle way, that the life and warmth were dying out of the arms which were round him.

The electric current of devotion which had been flowing from this lady seemed to flicker and die away.

The awful story was ended at last.

Then with a face in which the horror came out in waves, inexpressibly terrible to see, with each beat of the pulses a wave of unutterable horror, she slowly rose.

Her arms fell heavily to her sides, all her motions became automatic, jerky.

Slowly, slowly, she turned.

Her feet made no noise as she moved over the room. Her garments did not rustle. But she walked, not as an elderly woman but a very old woman.

The door clicked softly. He was left alone in the comfortable room.

Alone.

He stood up, tottered a few steps in the direction she had gone, and then, with a resounding crash which shook the furniture in a succession of quick rattles, his great form fell prone upon the floor.

He lay there, head downwards, with the sunshine pouring on him, still and without any reactionary movement.

The afternoon was begun. London was as it had been for days. The uneasiness and unrest which were now become the common incubus of its inhabitants neither grew nor lessened.

The afternoon papers were merely repetitions of former days. Great financial houses were tottering, rumors of wars were growing every hour, no country was at rest, no colony secure. Over the world lawlessness and rapine were holding horrid revel.

But, and long afterwards, this fact was noticed and commented on by the historians; on this especial winter's afternoon there was no ultra-alarming shock, speaking comparatively, to the general state of things.

About four o'clock some carriages drove to Downing Street. In one sat Sir Michael Manichoe, Father Ripon, Harold Spence and Basil Gortre.

In another was the English consul at Jerusalem, who had arrived with Spence from the holy city, Dr. Schmoulder from Berlin, and the Duke of Suffolk.

The carriages stopped at the house of the Prime Minister and the party entered.

Nothing occurred, visibly, for an hour, though urgent messages were passing over the telephone wires.

In an hour's time a cab came driving furiously down the embankment, round by the New Scotland Yard and St. Stephen's Club, into Parliament Street.

The cab contained the Editor of the Times. Following his arrival, in a few seconds, a number of other cabs drove up, all at a fast pace. Each one contained a prominent journalist. Ommaney was among the first to arrive, and Folliott Farmer was with him.

It was nearly an hour when these people left Downing Street, all with very grave faces.

A few minutes after their departure Sir Michael and his party came out, accompanied by several ministers, including the Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Though the distance to Scotland Yard is only a few hundred yards, the latter gentleman jumped into a passing hansom and was driven rapidly to his office.

This brings the time up to about six o'clock.

* * * * * * *

It was quite dark in Sir Robert's room. A faint yellow flicker came through the window, which was not curtained, from a gas lamp in the street. A dull and distant murmur from the Edgewater Road could be dimly heard, otherwise the room was quite silent.

(To be continued.)

ISLAND FARMERS WANT LESS DUTY

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 9.—(Special)—This afternoon a convention of delegates from the Farmers' Institute of the island met to prepare for the tariff commission meeting here tomorrow.

A resolution was unanimously passed stating that as agriculture was the chief industry and source of wealth of this province, employing eighty-five per cent of the people, that the meeting emphatically protests against any increase in the duties on manufactures, that the duties on agricultural implements, farm wagons and vehicles be reduced at least one half, that binder twine, fencing wire and other articles now free of duty, used by farmers, be retained on the free list; that the preferential tariff be endorsed.

The tariff commissioners are on board the Minto, which left Pictou at 8.40 tonight for Georgetown. They will arrive here at 2 a. m. Wednesday.

SETTLERS FLOCKING WEST

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—(Special)—The homestead entries for the month of December show an increase of 423 over December, 1904. The increases are at Regina, Battleford, Edmonton, Red Deer and Alameda. There were decreases at Prince Albert and Lethbridge.

W. T. R. Preston will sail for England on Saturday. He expects that the immigration returns for the present year will exceed 1905. At any rate there will be no cessation in the vigorous immigration campaign which is now being conducted in Britain.

Some noble specimens of Canadian woods are to be seen in front of the main entrance to the parliament building, which will serve as object lessons in connection with the Dominion Forestry Convention which will convene in the new railway committee room of the house of commons tomorrow. Some of the sections of white pine are particularly fine examples of this most valuable of Canadian woods.

Word reached Ottawa today of the death of Omer Lalonde, aged twenty-five, of Ottawa east. Lalonde was killed while working in a lumber camp at Whitney (Ont.) A tree fell upon him.

The Dominion Live Stock record board met in the live stock commissioner's room today for the preparation of the annual report and the preliminary business incidental to the annual meeting, which will take place in Ottawa early in March.

William Hutchinson, ex-M. P., has resigned as president of the Cenrtal Canada Exhibition Association.

Rev. A. D. Dowdney on Sunday announced his resignation to his congregation in St. James' Episcopal church. Since then he has communicated the same to Bishop Kingdon, who has signified his acceptance. The resignation will take effect on the 25th inst. Rev. Mr. Dewdney, however, will probably not leave here till the week following. There will probably be a congregational reunion for the purpose of bidding him farewell. It is not likely that Mrs. Dewdney and her children will go west till a month later, if indeed they go before the fall of the year. Mr. Dewdney is already busily engaged sending forward his household goods.

EARN THIS WATCH

The easiest thing in the world. Hundreds of boys have done it and they say it's just a dandy—handsomely polished silver nickel case, strong and well made, with decorated porcelain dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands of fine blue steel and good works given absolutely free for selling our

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Elegant pictures, beautifully colored, sell like wildfire. Send name and address and we'll mail 18 sets postpaid. Sell them at 10c. a set (4 cards in a set), return money, and we'll promptly send you this handsome Watch free THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 1758 TORONTO

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with [illegible] doz. sets of our Picture Post Cards to sell at 10c. a set (4 beautifully colored Picture Post Cards worth 5c. each in every [illegible]. They sell like hot cakes. [illegible] send [illegible] cent, just your name and address and we'll mail the Cards postpaid. Sell them, [illegible] money, and we'll [illegible] the most beautiful little watch, with Gold hands and elegant case enameled in colors, also a magnificent imitation Diamond ring, any size, if you're prompt in returning the money. Write now. The Colonial Art Co., Dept 1755 Toronto

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED.

The History of the War

Between Russia and Japan, by the renowned war correspondent, Hon. Murat Halstead, is now ready and we want Agents to handle this book in every locality. It is a large volume of over 700 pages and covers the whole field of conflict, ending with the signing of the peace terms on the 5th September. An honest comparison of this superb volume with any other war book published will show its great superiority. We will guarantee agents who act at once extra special terms. Full particulars on application to R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A first or second class female teacher, or second class male teacher, to teach in School District No. 2, Wilson's Beach, Campobello. Apply to James L. Savage, secretary to trustees, stating terms. James L. Savage, Wilson's Beach, Campobello (N. B.)

WANTED—Female teacher, first or second class, for school district No. 12, parish of Lancaster. Apply at once to David McCavour, secretary school trustees, Lorneville, St. John county, N. B.

WANTED—A second class female teacher, for coming term. Apply, stating salary, to Geo. T. Nutter, secretary, Upper Greenwich, Kings county (N. B.)

WANTED—A first or second class male teacher for Lancaster school district, No. 3, St. John county, to take a school at the beginning of the term in the new year. Apply at once to Amador Anderson, secretary to the trustees, Fairville.

WANTED—A first class male teacher for school district No. 13, La Tete, St. George, Charlotte county N. B. Apply, stating salary, to W. R. Wentworth, secretary to trustees, La Tete, St. George, Charlotte county, N. B. 12-6-sw.

SALESMEN WANTED—For "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Largest List of Hardy Specialties in Fruit and Ornamental Stock, suited for New Brunswick. Spring season now starting. Liberal inducements. Pay weekly. Exclusive Territory. Write for terms and catalogue. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 11-13-261-sw

WANTED—A good respectable girl for general housework; references required. Apply to S. J. McGowan, Daily Telegraph. w-tf

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for school district No. 7, parish of Musquash. Apply, stating salary wanted, to Stall Hargrave, Dipper Harbor, West St. John county, N. B. 7-29-sw

WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$80 per month and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. 2-2-1y-w.

WANTED—A Second or Third Class Female Teacher at the beginning of the next term for District No. 6, Pennfield, District poor. Apply, stating salary, to Matthew Harding, Secretary, Seeley's Cove, Pennfield, Charlotte County (N. B.) w

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once. AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A two story building and lot, situated in the village of Norton; also the undertaking business connected with the same. Apply to T. H. Cassidy, Norton.

FOR SALE—Dominion Orchestral Organ. Two Manual Cabinet (Swell Organ and Great Organ). Made at Bowmanville, Ontario. In good order. Cost about $275. Will be sold cheap. Apply Carleton Methodist church, St. John West (N. B.) 1-13-1mo-w

FARM help supplied free of charge. Grant's Employment Agency, West St. John. 1-10-1mo s w

FOR SALE—Property belonging to Rev. R. W. J. Clements, about one and a half miles from Norton Station, consisting of half an acre of land, on which there is a good dwelling-house. Will be sold cheap. Apply to R. T. Hayes, 12 King street, St. John, N. B. sw-3w

A DIPLOMA

May be harder to get at the Fredericton Business College than at some business colleges, but it is EASIER to GET and HOLD a good position after you get it. Send for free catalogue of this large, well equipped, well conducted, up-to-date school. Address.

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Fredericton, N. B.

The Best Time

To obtain good positions is in the early Spring. The best time to begin to qualify for these positions is now.

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Until it is too late to get ready. Call and see us, or send for our Catalogue containing Terms and full information.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 15th, 1905, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2—Express for Halifax, Sydney and Campbellton.... 7.00
No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton.... 7.30
No. 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou.... 12.25
No. 8—Express for Sussex.... 17.10
No. 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal.... 19.00
No. 10—Express for Moncton, Sydney, and Halifax.... 23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—From Halifax and Sydney.... 6.20
No. 7—Express from Sussex.... 9.00
No. 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec.... 13.45
No. 5—Mixed from Moncton.... 16.00
No. 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton.... 17.40
No. 1—Express from Moncton.... 21.20
No. 11—Mixed from Moncton (daily).... 4.00

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N. B. Oct. 12, 1905.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 3 King street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 270.
GEORGE CARVILL, C. T. A.

Prince Arthur Off for Tokio.

LONDON, Jan. 11—Prince Arthur of Connaught attended by Armiral Sir Edward Simmons and other members of the Royal Commission appointed by King Edward to present the order of the garter to the Emperor of Japan started today for Tokio.

Prince Arthur is also the bearer of three orders of merit for Admiral Togo, Field Marshall Oyama and Field Marshall Yamagata.

There is no Headache that cannot be cured by Bowman's Headache Powders, whether caused by Feverishness, Billousness or Colds. Bowman's are always reliable and act promptly. At all reliable dealers.

It has been decided to open a branch of the Bank of New Brunswick in Moncton.

MARRIAGES

COREY—McALLISTER—At Iron Bound Cove, on Dec. 27, 1905, by the Rev. D. McD. Clarke, Burpee Corey, of New Zion, Sunbury county, to Mable B. McAllister.

DEATHS

McGOWAN—Fell asleep Jan. 5th, John Baird McGowan, in the 86th year of his age, a native of County Antrim (Ire.), leaving a sister, two daughters and a circle of friends to look forward to a joyful reunion.

MORRELL—In this city on the 5th inst., after a short illness, Stephen A. Morrell, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their sad loss.

CROSS—In the 33rd year of his age, at Altadena, California, on Saturday, 6th inst., Noel, fourth son of Rev. Henry Cross, formerly of this city, leaving his parents, one sister and four brothers to mourn their sad loss.

AKERLEY—At the North End, on the 8th inst., Henry Akerley, in the 88th year of his age, leaving a beloved wife to mourn her sad loss.

McCART—In this city, on the 8th inst., Ann, widow of Charles McCart.

DAVIES—Suddenly, in this city, on the 11th inst., Helen S., only daughter of James R. and Annie Davies.

GIVAN—At 8 King street, on the 11th inst., Edwin B. Givan, in the 54th year of his age, leaving wife and five daughters.

DENNETT—At St. John, West, on Jan. 10, Mrs. Louisa Dennett, in the 82th year of her age, leaving one son and two daughters.

McNULTY—Suddenly, at Ashland (Me.), on Nov. 9th, Frank, youngest son of Miles McNulty, in the 26th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Str Athenia, McNeil, Glasgow Schofield & Co.

Str Louisburg, 1,182, Peters, Louisbourg, R P & W F Starr, 2,045 tons coal.

Str Restigouche, 463, Sears, North Sydney, Wm Thomson & Co, coal.

Sch Roger Drury (Am), 309, Cooke, Mount Desert Ferry, R C Elkin, bal.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis; Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Stmr Athenia, McNeill, Glasgow, Wm Thomson & Co, mdse and pass.

Coastwise—Stmr Bear River, 76, Woodworth, Digby; tug Lord Wolseley, 49, Wiley, St Martins; schrs H A Holder, 94, Smith, St Martins; F and E, Givan, 98, Melvin, St Martins.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,850, Pike, from Boston via Maine ports, general.

Stmr Lake Michigan, 5,340, Webster, from London and Antwerp, C P R, mdse and pass.

Stmr Orinoco, 1,550, Bale, from West Indies, etc, Schofield & Co.

Coastwise—Tug Lillie, 49, Fardie, from Musquash.

Cleared.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Coastwise—Sch Rex, Walsh, St Martins.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Schr Emily F Northam, Alcorn, New York, Alex Gibson Ry & Mfg Co.

Coastwise—Schr W C Clark, Joy, Grand Harbor; Adelia, Faulkner.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Stmr Restigouche, Sears, for Sydney, Wm Thomson & Co.

Schr Orizimbo, Britt, for City Island, f o, J R Warner & Co.

Barge No 7, Wadman, for Rockland, master.

Sailed.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Str Manchester Importer, Parry, Manchester, Wm Thomson & Co.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Stmr Evangeline, Heeley, for London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co.

Stmr Calvin Austin, Pike, for Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, Jan 9—Ard, strs Dahome, Liverpool via St John's (Nfld); Florence, St John.

Cld—Bark Fanny Breslauer, Santos, Brazil.

Sld—Str Oruro, Seeley, Bermuda, West Indies and Demerara.

Halifax, N S, Jan 10—Ard stmrs Harlow, from St Pierre (Miq.); Pouyer Quertier (French cable), sea.

Sld—Stmrs Freke (Nor), Freeland, Jamica, via Santiago; Prince Edward, McKenzie, for Yarmouth.

BRITISH PORTS.

Manchester, Jan 8—Ard, str Manchester Shipper, St John.

Glasgow, Jan 8—Ard, str Tritonia, St John via Liverpool.

Inistrahull, Jan 9—Passed, str Salacia, St John for Glasgow.

Bristol, Jan 9—Sld, str Montfort, St John.

Tor Head, Jan 9—Passed, str Parisian, St John and Halifax for Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan 10—Sld stmr Majestic, for New York.

Liverpool, Jan 9—Ard stmr Parisian, from St John and Halifax.

Glasgow, Jan 9—Ard stmr Salacia, from St John (N B.)

Kinsale, Jan 10—Passed stmr Dunmore Head, from St John for Dublin.

Liverpool, Jan 9—Sld stmr London City, for St John's (Nfld), and Halifax.

Queenstown, Jan 11—Sld, stmr Majestic, from Liverpool for New York.

Liverpool, Jan 11—Sld, stmr Corinthian, for Halifax and St John via Moville.

Dublin, Jan 10—Ard, stmr Dunmore Head, from St John.

London, spoken—Bark Valkal, from Hamburg for Annapolis (N S), Jan 4, lat 49, lon 12.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Portland, Jan 9—Ard, str Nanna (Nor), Naero, Parrsboro; Earl of Aberdeen, Walworth (N S) for New York; Joseph Hay, St John for New York; tug Underwriter, Windsor, towing barge Bristol.

Boston, Jan 9—Ard, sch Arkansas, Souris (P E I) (lost jib in gale Monday).

Cld—Strs Dominion, Louisbourg (C B); Carisbrook, Philadelphia; sch Valdare, Bear River.

Sld—Strs Boston, Yarmouth; Unique (Nor), Louisbourg.

Havre, Jan 9—S'd, str Sarmatian, from London for Halifax and St John.

Salem, Jan 9—Ard, sch Clifford I White, Sand River (N S) for New York.

Saunderstown, Jan 9—Passed, sch Romeo, St John for Fall River.

Portsmouth, Jan 9—Passed, schs Edna, Kingsport (N S) for New York; Clifford I White, Hantsport for do.

Calais, Jan 9—Sld, sch Maple Leaf, Parrsboro.

City Island, Jan 9—Bound south, schs John G Walter, River Hebert; Wandrian, Walton; Emma McAdam, Calais.

New York, Jan 9—Cld, str Rosalind, Halifax and St John's Nfld.)

Antwerp, Jan 9—Sld, str Montezuma, from London for Halifax and St John.

Rosario, Dec 9—Ard, sch Maritana, Bridgewater (N S) via Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Dec 13—Ard, bark Enterprise, Bear River.

Pernambuco, Dec 28—Sld, bark Aureola, Sydney (C B.)

Boston, Jan 11—Ard, stmr Boston, from Yarmouth (N S).

Sld—Schr Lucia Porter, for St John.

Chatham, Mass, Jan 11—Passed north, brtn Shawmut, from Elizabethport for St John.

Passed south—Tug Gypsum King, towing two barges, from Windsor (N S) for New York.

Havre, Jan 9—Ard, stmr Pomeranian, from Halifax for London.

New York, Jan 11—Ard stmr Duncan, from Sydney (C B).

Cld—Schr Millie, for St John.

Portland, Jan 11—Ard, stmr Grane, from Parrsboro (N S).

Sld—Stmr Nanna, for Parrsboro (N S).

Boston, Jan. 10—Cld schr Lucia Porter, for St John.

Delaware Breakwater, Jan. 10—Passed out stmr Geestemunde, from Philadelphia for St John and Halifax.

Portland, Me, Jan 10—Ard stmrs Calvin Austin, Pike, from Boston for St John, and sailed; tug Gypsum King, from Windsor for New York, towing two barges, and sailed.

Philadelphia, Jan 10—Ard stmr Buenos Ayrean, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St John's (Nfld.), and Halifax.

Salem, Mass, Jan 10—Sld schr Klondike, for St John.

Fall River, Mass, Jan 10—Ard schr Romeo, from St John.

Sld—Schr Georgia Pearl, for St John.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Jan 10—Ard and sailed barquentine Shawmut, from Elizabethport (N J), for St John; schrs Norman, from New York for Boston; Moana, from New York for St John; St Bernard, from Bridgeport for Parrsboro (N S.)

Sld—Barquentine Alina, from Elizabethport for Halifax; schr Wm L Elkins, from New Bedford for St John.

ENGLISH RACE REUNION PREDICTED BY LAURIER

(Continued from page 1.)

two races were separate for a time but the time was coming when the gap would be bridged and they would make the standard for righteousness, civilization and peace for all the world. As their guest they made him particularly happy. This was not strange. Canada was a little more English than France and he had French blood in his veins. Sir Wilfrid had done much to bring these races together and his name was as well known in the United States as in Canada.

Mr. Schenk also replied.

Forestry Convention.

When the Canadian Forestry Convention met this morning, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the chair and Lord and Lady Grey were on the platform. The large railway committee room of the house of commons was comfortably filled.

Dr. Saunders, director of the experimental farms, was the first to address the convention. The subject was Forestry on the Experimental Farms. There were 20,000 trees planted in all. Measurements were taken each year of the growth. White pine has done well, the annual growth has been good. In 1890, 131,600 packages of 100 trees each were sent to the northwest, and in 1891, 200,000 were distributed in a similar way. In 1891, 4,654 one pound bags of tree seeds were distributed to the settlers in Manitoba and the northwest. Since 1893 arrangements have been made to supply young trees as far as practicable to settlers in Manitoba.

The number of trees sent out since the establishment of the Central Farm was about 800,000 and about 10,000 pounds of tree seeds.

Norman M. Ross, assistant superintendent of forestry, gave a paper on tree planting in the provinces of Canada. He said that from Regina to the hills of the Rockies, a distance of four hundred miles, there was not a tree or bush of natural growth to be seen from the railway cars. The most immediate need of settlers is shelter. Growing trees on prairie was no longer a matter for speculation. All that is required is to follow out certain methods of cultivation. A good custom for a farmer would be to set aside ten or twenty acres for tree planting. Until a few years ago tree planting in the west was not very rapid. After next spring's distribution there will have been sent out by the forestry branch 7,347,700 seedlings and cuttings, besides considerable quantities of maple and ash seed.

Rev. A. E. Burke, of Prince Edward Island, gave an interesting address on farm forestry for the eastern provinces. No system of forestry has yet been taken up by New Brunswick, although it was one of the staple industries of the people. Prince Edward Island was stripped of everything worth taking away long ago, and the people had now to purchase wood in Nova Scotia for fuel. Nova Scotia was largely a mining province.

E. J. Seavitz, lecturer in forestry in Ontario Agricultural College, gave an address on forestry in an agricultural country like Ontario.

Senator Edward's Views.

At the afternoon session of the forestry convention Senator W. C. Edwards spoke as a practical lumberman. He said that the lumbermen were the real friends of the forest and the railways the enemies. The lumbermen aided settlement, but the real destroyers of the forest were the illegitimate settlers. If illegitimate settlement were stopped Canada would never be short of an adequate supply of timber. Government regulations and careful cutting on the part of the lumberman and the timber lands would be almost inexhaustable.

Then there was the small lumberman who got a small holding and cut off the timber from it. He did not refer to those who began lumbering in a small way but to the speculator who destroyed what they got. Timber lands which belonged to his company four or five years ago got into the hands of others and now his firm was cutting timber on these lands and paying these parties for it. For a patch of five acres of potatoes an illegitimate settler destroyed $2,000,000 in lumber. Large holdings on the part of lumbermen were the very best way to preserve the forest, in that way the lumberman would build his mills according to the size of his limits, and the limits would never disappear.

He suggested the reservation of areas in Quebec, which were not fit for any other purpose. In his opinion it would be the best thing if the forests were entirely in the hands of the lumbermen. In concluding, he said that the west was going to build up the east and Ontario and Quebec were to be the great manufacturing centres of the dominion. But this could not be done if our forests were to be denuded.

Hemlock Destroyed for Its Bark.

J. B. Miller, president of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, addressed the convention on Forestry from the Lumberman's Standpoint. He said the policy of the Ontario government was such as to leave no encouragement for the lumberman to attempt the preservation of his timber. He has been forced to cut it off to save it from the timber farmer or pirate. He condemned the way in which hemlock had been destroyed for getting the bark. In this way he said that 50,000,000 feet of hemlock were destroyed for this purpose.

SAYS OUR TIDES CAN BE HARNESSED

Robert Williams, who now resides in Milford, having lately returned to this city, is interested in the question of harnessing the tides. He said to the Times today that power enough can be obtained from the tides to turn the wheels of all the city's industries. He has studied the tidal power for some time and tested it.

"I can prove or explain it in a very short time," said Mr. Williams, and I claim St. John could be made the most attractive town in the country."

Power can be obtained winter and summer, Mr. Williams says, to run any amount of machinery continuously. He says that Courtenay Bay can be made the most wonderful manufacturing place in the country, samply by utilizing its tidal power. There are fine shipping facilities and facilities for wet and dry docks at low cost. He first began to study the tides there when the Belgravia went ashore below Red Head, and invented a device for floating such vessels. He says he will this year give an exhibition of his skill with photographs of the device.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

DR. PRESTON ACQUITTED; "NOT GUILTY," SAYS JURY

Verdict Reached After Less Than Two Hours' Deliberation

Prisoner Discharged and Leaves Court Accompanied by His Wife—The Addresses of Counsel—Chief Justice's Summing Up of the Evidence.

Dr. Edward A. Preston, on trial on charge of manslaughter in connection with Miss Edith F. Clark's death, has been found not guilty.

As the foreman of the jury arose and made the formal announcement Tuesday afternoon, the defendant outwardly seemed without apparent concern. He looked even disinterested.

The words "not guilty" had barely been pronounced ere B. L. Gerow, who sat by Dr. Preston, seized his hand and shook it warmly. Then Hon. C. N. Skinner, senior counsel for the defence, leaned across the corner of the table to add his congratulations.

Mrs. Preston, gowned in black and with gaze on the floor, smiled when she heard the verdict, then looked at her husband, who was whispering back his acknowledgements to Mr. Skinner and his colleagues.

The members of the jury retired at 3.20 o'clock. At precisely 5.07 they returned. The chief justice and lawyers were in their places, and the spectators who had been loitering about the corridors, hurried in, stepping cautiously, and obviously displaying a fitting respect for the majesty of the law.

"Bring in the prisoner," ordered the chief justice.

Dr. Preston entered in charge of Constable Wiley. His heavy dark overcoat was buttoned securely about him, and in one hand he carried his silk hat and cane.

He seated himself easily in his accustomed chair, by the side of Mr. Gerow, and without trace of emotion glanced at the jury.

Upon return of the jury the foreman, James Seaton was asked if a verdict had been reached. He answered "Yes," and on being requested to name it, stood up and said:

"The verdict reached by this jury is that the prisoner is not guilty."

It was possible that on the part of the audience there was an inclination to demonstration but the clerk of the court took instant steps to suppress any such by rising to his feet and stretching his arms toward the crowd.

His honor then made brief comment. In effect, he asked the jury if they believed the defendant not guilty, and the foreman answered that they did. A few moments later Judge Tuck discharged Dr. Preston, who left the court with Mrs. Preston.

Argument for Defence.

Hon. C. N. Skinner, for the defence, expatiated upon the operation performed by Dr. Roberts and Dr. Scammell on Miss Clark. It was in evidence, he said, that the blood poisoning was not acute, and when the physician had his attention called to the fact that there was blood poisoning he dropped his treatment for pneumonia and devoted all his attention toward combatting the effects of the poisoning.

Mr. Skinner dwelt at considerable length upon the delay between the discovery of decomposed matter and the operation for its removal. It was in evidence that Dr. Roberts called up by the telephone Dr. Scammell's residence, but it was not in evidence that he endeavored to search for him further. Dr. Roberts was content, he said, to let the whole matter rest until the following forenoon. There was a delay of twelve hours, and the point desired to be brought out was that such a delay was responsible for the girl's death—not the operation, for the doctors did the best they could, but the delay when every minute was, he contended, of vital importance.

The operation was thought to be successful. An operation was successful only when the purpose for which it was performed was accomplished. A man might do the best he could, but if he failed, then he was unsuccessful.

The post-mortem examination showed that something had been retained. The patient lived for ten days after the operation. The physicians, although under the impression that they had not failed in the operation, neglected, he said, to give regular antiseptic treatment to further fight against the poisoning, and remove all possible chance of the patient's system being further poisoned.

The surgeon, he said, had been groping blindly. He read part of Dr. Addy's testimony, setting forth that in his opinion death had resulted because of decomposed tissue. Where there was such a delay as was in the case of Miss Clark, the minutes were like hours, the hours like days, and the days like weeks. The germs of poison were actively at work conveying infection, and the physicians had failed utterly to fight against the presence of such contamination.

As to Dr. Preston.

Mr. Skinner took up the question of Dr. Preston's connection with the case, saying that the jury had evidence that the girl had attempted an operation, but that there was absolutely no evidence that Dr. Preston had either attempted or been successful in bringing on abortion.

Mr. Skinner here sketched the underlying principle of trial by jury, and commented with eloquence upon the struggle perpetually going on in society, and the frailty of human nature. He pictured the supreme depth of sorrow a girl would experience under certain circumstances, and touched upon the position into which physicians were more than frequently forced. Nothing had been proven against his client, who was an old resident of the city, and whose family had for many decades been known in the city as eminently respectable. He believed it to be but natural for one to conclude that a man coming from good stock would himself be a good man.

His client was entitled to all reasonable doubt, and it was not the duty of the jury to be influenced by circumstantial evidence. They should not be governed by inference. He believed that he had fully presented the three great branches of the case—let, the connection of Dr. Roberts and Dr. Scammell with the case; 2nd, the proof of what the girl had attempted; and 3rd, that Dr. Preston swore he had not committed the act, and the total lack of evidence against him. These were the leading features of the case, and would warrant the jury, he believed, in returning a verdict of acquittal.

The Crown's Argument.

Solicitor-General Jones, opening for the prosecution, defined the duty of the jury, and laid special stress upon the fact that no element of sympathy should influence. It was the duty of the jury to render a verdict in accordance with the facts. The jury had no pardoning power. The jury represented the people, was expected to simply determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He drew attention to a fact that already had doubtless been fully recognized—that the counsel for the defence had presented his case powerfully and with eloquence. He was noted throughout the province for his ability as an orator, and the speaker in presenting his side of the case, realized his own inadequacy to equal the learned recorder. But the jury ought not to be swayed by eloquent passages. It was their duty to carefully and impartially consider the evidence.

Under the law, when a person committed a bodily injury on another person, and the latter died as a result of that injury, the person inflicting it was responsible for the other's death. He laid down this general proposition. If treatment was administered, whether successful or not, the first party was just as responsible for the death. Mr. Jones here quoted evidence, that Dr. Roberts and Dr. Scammell in not applying the antiseptic treatment were acting skillfully. It was in evidence that by such treatment they were not liable to censure.

It being 1 o'clock, adjournment was made to 2.15, and at the resumption of the session Mr. Jones again took up the thread of his argument.

Afternoon Sitting.

He said it would not be necessary to speak at length on the operation of the doctors, for everybody was familiar with what had been given in evidence. The witness, whose evidence he was quoting, was peculiarly in a position to have especial weight given his words. It had been said that the operation was not a success, but from what had been gathered from reliable evidence, the contrary had been shown.

The solicitor-general would give his reply to another charge of the defence. It was in connection with the antiseptic treatment, and he referred to the evidence of Miss Maxwell.

Dr. Addy had performed the post-mortem examination. He had sworn that, in his opinion, death resulted from blood poisoning, due to the presence of decomposed matter. The jury would take the evidence as they found it.

The counsel for the defence had said that there was more evidence to show that the girl had committed an abortion on herself than there was to show that Dr. Preston had committed the offence. But there was the evidence of the girl herself—her statement to the effect that a doctor had previously treated her; his charge was $25. The jury would bear in mind that this statement, as a dying declaration, had been ruled out, but nevertheless there was evidence that the girl had done such.

It had been given in evidence that Howard Camp and Edith Clark were engaged to be married. If such a marriage had taken place two lives would in all probability have been saved and another home set up—an addition to the institutions upon which civilization depends.

The crime charged in this case was a distinct menace to the state and it was extremely important to stamp upon such an offence the strongest possible disapproval. It should not be excused or winked at—it should at all times, and under all circumstances, be condemned. The learned counsel for the defence had recommended that the jury view the evidence from the standpoint of their own experience. They should take into consideration human nature. The speaker agreed with this. He was of opinion that the jury should give the evidence this kind of attention and look at all the facts which had been adduced from the view point of common sense.

The evidence was before the court but it still left something to be said. He wished to impress upon the jury his belief that if the jury would disbelieve the story told by the defendant it would therefore be essential to convict him.

Dr. Preston's Position.

The solicitor general then sketched the position into which Dr. Preston had been placed. The defendant in order to make his story fit in with the evidence, must tell falsehoods. Howard Camp had said, and the witness was most unwilling to tell anything that he could possibly prevent himself from telling, that he had gone to Dr. Preston's office, that he had told the physician he wished him to get the girl out of her difficulty—meaning practically that both he and she wanted a certain thing done. The witness swore that he had inquired the charge and was told $25 and that such a sum was paid over.

The defendant, on the stand, had sworn Saturday that when Camp left his office he discovered $25 lying on his desk or table. On Monday the same witness swore that he saw Camp place $25 on the desk or table. Both times he swore that not once had he any conversation with Camp respecting payment of the money. Then when questioned further he said he could not remember certain happenings. Now, contended the solicitor general, was seen the necessity for employing common sense in regarding the evidence. Unquestionably Dr. Preston knew the nature of the young woman's trouble and when Camp left it was under the impression that the defendant knew of what was troubling Miss Clark; that he would relieve her and that the money had been paid in view of the prospective operation. Camp called on the girl, told of what had ben done, and she said, "All right." This was as far as Camp's evidence went. Then subsequently the girl became ill, he went to her home, received from her a note, read it to Dr. Preston, who wrote prescriptions and dictated instructions. Then, continued the solicitor general, there were

Camp had not been cross-examined, but had he been, more manifest would have appeared the incredibility of the defendant's story. Was it not a most remarkable thing that if Preston's story was true, there was absolutely nothing about it to fit in with what had been told by Camp? Did it not seem strange that subsequent to the visit of Miss Clark on Oct. 1 she and Camp wanted an abortion prevented?

The defendant had said that he distinctly pointed out that he would do nothing unlawful, but there was strong reason for believing that when Camp left the physician's office on the evening of Oct. 1 he left believing that he had paid $25 for the accomplishment by Dr. Preston of some specific purpose. The defendant was in a corner—there was but one thing that he could say. There was but scant likelihood that he was treating his patient for threatened abortion. Was it likely that he, as a serious physician, would undertake to treat a girl so afflicted, without instructing her that she must remain quietly at home and that he would attend in person, otherwise she would have to find another physician? Her home was a mile away, yet he attempted to cure her of that so called trouble by consenting to have her call at his office from time to time. It was in evidence that absolute rest becomes essential. Any reputable physician, when called on to treat a woman, would not permit her to take frequent journeys on foot and by stret car. If he could not attend to her at her home he would have nothing to do with the case. Such exertion would undo all that might be done.

The defendant's story, while limited, was ingenious, but what he told was absurd. It was the duty of the jury to accept the circumstantial evidence. There was no living witness of what had taken place in Dr. Preston's office. The girl was no more. Her dying declarations had been shut out. The circumstances, which were extremely strong, must be taken into serious consideration and there was ample reason for the jury to disbelieve what the defendant had said in his own behalf. Outside of his story the prosecution had presented an absolute case. The counsel for the defence had made reference to the excellence of Dr. Preston's character, and to the fact that his family was old and respected. The law, continued Mr. Jones, assumed all of this and anything that Mr. Skinner might say along such lines should in no wise influence the jury. The remark had been made that the story told by the defendant had not been contradicted. It had been contradicted, held the solicitor general, by the whole of the circumstances, by the reasonableness of the evidence, and by the unreasonableness of the defendant's own narrative.

The Former Occasion.

It would rather seem to the ordinary observer that Camp had brought the girl to Dr. Preston's office the first time under circumstances similar to the second time, and that the treatment given was also of a similar character. Was it natural to conclude that if the doctor had treated deceased previously and had been paid $25, that the treatment given in October was treatment similar to the first?

The solicitor-general here touched on a few more salient points of the evidence, and said that it now remained only for the jury to do what they believed ought to be done. They should not be influenced by preconceived opinion, by the hearsay of what had been said outside, or by press comments. He believed that the jury would not fail to discharge their duty, strictly in accordance with the evidence, and that a verdict of conviction would be returned.

The Judge's Summing Up.

Chief Justice Tuck, in commencing his charge, said the time he would occupy would be but brief. Whatever doubt existed in his mind as to the innocence of guilt of the defendant, there was no doubt whatever in his mind that the case had been conducted with marked ability. The solicitor-general, who had conducted but few criminal cases in the court of St. John, had displayed unusual ability in handling the present case. His honor also referred eulogistically to Recorder Skinner.

Passing on to a consideration of the evidence, his honor said that the case was one within narrow compass, and recommended to the jury that they determine upon a verdict solely through a thorough consideration of the evidence. As a matter of law, a man who did an injury to another man, whereby death ensued, was responsible for that man's death. Physicians, treating for the injury could not be held responsible. In regard to the changing of the charges, it was within the province of the solicitor-general to change just as he saw fit. His honor was of the opinion that the solicitor-general had acted with wisdom, on the point.

Judge Tuck then briefly reviewed the history of the case. The young woman, Edith Clark, lived with her father and step-mother in the North End. At this point a telegram arrived for one of the jurors, and while it was being read, his honor paused.

Continuing, he sketched what had been done by Drs. Roberts and Scammell, the subsequent details, and Dr. Preston's connection with the case, as presented in evidence. His honor said that to his mind the delay in operating had but small effect on the case. There might have been circumstances which would have made it difficult to make preparations for the operation at such a time of night. At all events, this point had been put forward by the defence. The doctors finally performed the operation, and his honor was firmly convinced, and he also expressed his belief, that the jury was also convinced, that the physicians had done the very best that they could. His honor said he doubted if any surgeon would have been more successful.

As to the retained matter the charge that it could have and should have been removed, there was evidence to the contrary. His honor would remind the jury that the evidence adduced at the previous examinations, at which the girl's statements were heard, must be excluded when they retired to arrive at a verdict. His honor also would have the jury recall Mrs. Clark's statement about what had been told her on Monday by the deceased, and the fact that the doctors had told the girl that they wished her to make a statement which in the event of her death would protect themselves.

His honor, in referring to the crime charged, remarked that it was too common.

The defendant had sworn that Camp called at his office, and had said he wished him to get a young lady out of trouble. This was agreed to. From the evidence it was clear that both Camp and the defendant knew of her condition. The evidence disclosed that Camp left $25. The evidence showed that the young woman came to the office, that there was a man with her. The defendant said he could not perform any service that was illegal. In the witness box, the defendant said he had attempted to prevent an abortion, not to bring one on. If the doctor's evidence is to be believed then the jury would not find him guilty. The defendant had said absolutely in fact that when he treated her it was to prevent abortion. When being questioned on points respecting the girl's previous appearance at his office the defendant had said he could not remember.

The jury must either believe or disbelieve. The jury had presented to them rather extraordinary circumstances. The evidence had all been heard. The jury must not be at all swayed by feelings of sympathy. The defendant's guilt would not only be hurtful, but be disastrous to himself and family. The jury must take the law as it was given to them from the court, and reach a verdict such as the facts would warrant. His honor would now leave the case in their hands, in the full cofidence that honest and fair duty would be performed.

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CAN TALK WITH TONGUE CUT OUT

CHICAGO, Jan 11—Frederick Power, actor and stage manager who had his tongue cut from his mouth in an operation for cancer five weeks ago is again able to talk.

The case is said by physicians to be a remarkable triumph for surgery. With his tongue gone he is able to articulate, uttering some words quite distinctly.

For several days Mr. Power has been attempting to sing, and the hospital attendants say that while the efforts were not entirely successful, they have encouraged the patient and made him quite hopeful.

There is still some paralysis in Mr. Power's lower lip, due to the operation, and there is a heavy gold bridge in his mouth. His jaw is still held in a heavy plaster cast, and when these impediments are removed it is expected he will be able to articulate fairly well.

Weddings.

At 5.45 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Cathedral, Rev. A. W. Meanan united in marriage Hugh F. Murphy, of Carleton, and Miss Mary L. Fray, of this city. Miss De Forest was bridesmaid and the groom was supported by John A. Kelly. After the ceremony, which was witnessed by only relatives of the happy couple, the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Kate Millet, Brussels street, where a tempting repast was enjoyed, and hearty congratulations and good wishes offered. At 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Murphy left by C. P. R. on a honeymoon trip to Boston and will be away about two weeks. Among the many presents received were a handsome chair and marble clock from the employes of the J. Pender Company, Ltd., where Mr. Murphy is very popular, as indeed he is wherever known. Many friends will wish the newly married couple a happy journey through life.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

STRONG FAVOR FOR BRITISH PREFERENCE

Limit It, Though, to Imports Through Canadian Ports

Hardware Men, Manufacturers' Association and W. F. Hatheway Put Forward This Idea---New Bonded Warehouse Regulations Likely to Stand---Cigarmakers' Union Propose Lower Duty on American Leaf---Dry Goods Men and Others Heard---Bonus on Steel Shipbuilding.

The tariff commission had two busy sessions here Jan. 8, and much interest in the work on hand was shown by the city's business men. The commission heard varied interests in the commercial life of the community and from several came the request for benefit of the preferential tariff only on goods brought through Canadian ports. The sessions of the commission were held in the board of trade rooms.

At the morning session, W. F. Hatheway said the maritime province people would prefer to see the preferential tariff apply only to goods coming through Canadian ports. He hoped this change would be made. He referred to the expenditures on the construction of canals and to the fact that they have been made free, and urged this as a reason why the proposed change should be made; it would have an important effect in directing trade from American ports to Canadian and to British vessels. In St. John, while there was a steady increase in the winter export trade, the import trade did not show any corresponding increase. The United States, on the other hand, shows a steady increase of imports from Canada; exports through American ports are decreasing. The only objection to the proposal was the bugaboo that it would offend the Americans, but he believed we were too good a customer of the United States for them to get worried over that.

H. B. Schofield said it has been brought to the notice of the board that there is a discrimination in the Japanese tariff against Canadian goods.

Hon. M. Fielding said the matter is receiving the attention of the government, and he believed will be satisfactorily settled.

Canners Want Free Tin.

J. Sutton Clark, of St. George, asked that tin plates be left on the free list. He called attention to the fact that Welsh tin was much superior to the American article and spoke of the large quantity used in Canada in the various canning factories. The competition was very keen and an increase of duty would greatly increase the cost of production of various canned goods. In reply to some question of Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Clark gave the commission some information regarding the machinery used in the manufacture of cans.

H. B. Schofield drew the attention of the commission to the law regarding the water-marking of paper imported into Canada. He referred to the American law that compelled manufacturers to have the country of origin marked on the paper as well as the firm name.

Mr. Fielding asked what was the need of such a law in Canada.

Mr. Schofield thought all paper, and, in fact, all classes of goods should be marked with the country of origin.

Mr. Fielding remarked that the statement that all goods should be marked with the country of origin raised a large question.

Mr. Schofield agreed that such was the case, but he thought that a law of that kind should apply. He also drew attention to the duty on paper bags and paper plates, which was 25 per cent., while other kinds of paper paid 35 per cent. He thought the papers should all be made one rate, either 25 or 35 per cent.

There was considerable discussion on the subject between the commissioners and Mr. Schofield.

Lumber Matters.

Jos. A. Likely spoke of a communication received by the local board of trade from the Rossland, B. C., board regarding duty on American lumber. They had asked for the support of the St. John board to have a protection duty of $2 placed on American lumber. The St. John board had replied that they would support the Rossland board on the understanding that the duty would not apply to kind of lumber not grown in Canada. Mr. Likely said that as far as New Brunswick was concerned, we did not need such protection. There was a discussion on the relative values of various lumbers.

The St. John lumbermen see no reason why the duty should not be imposed, and the action was taken by the St. John board simply to help their brethren in Rossland. There was no need of any duty so far as the maritime provinces were concerned.

Geo. Wesley, of the F. C. Wesley Co., engravers, read a memorial from the Photo Engravers' Association asking that the duty on their goods be increased from 10 to 30 per cent. He asked that the duty on electrotypes be increased from 1½ per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem.

W. S. Fisher, on behalf of the Manufacturers' Association, said a meeting had recently been held of the New Brunswick members, at which it was decided to ask for an increase of duty on some lines of goods in which they were concerned. Speaking for his own firm regarding the manufacture of stoves, he said the importation of American stoves in the Northwest had gained rapidly, but in this section they are able to compete with the Americans. The Manufacurers' Association thought that the present state of affairs would probably continue.

There was some discussion on the importation of pig iron from the United States in which Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Patterson asked Mr. Fisher a number of questions on the subject.

Mr. Fisher asked that an increase in the duty be made in order to give the maritime provinces a chance to compete for northwest trade.

Chas. McDonald, one of the committee of the manufacturers' association said in his opinion so far as the tariff was concerned it did not cut much figure.

He suggested that 1-3 be taken off the tariff if goods were brought through any ports, either Canadian or U. S ports, and an extra 10 per cent taken off if brought through Canadian ports.

There was considerable discussion over Mr. McDonald's suggestion in which Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Patterson asked questions.

Mr. McDonald also spoke regarding the nationalization of Canadian ports.

James Pender's Views.

James Pender wire nail manufacturer, said: The duty on wire is twenty per cent. On nails three-fifths of a cent per pound, or sixty cents per keg of 100 pounds. Duty on anneal wire and ordinary black fencing wire is twenty per cent. These duties with the present duty on raw material from which they are made, are satisfactory, and we should not wish to have them changed, unless the duty on raw material increased, in which case the duty on the finished article should be proportionate.

We are strong believers in the anti-dumping features in the tariff, as applied to staple articles of iron and steel, as it serves several useful purposes. It enables the goods to be made under a moderate duty which does not enhance the price to the consumer and gives the domestic manufacturer sufficient protection, and destroys the chances of foreign manufacturers flooding the market with goods which they may desire to dispose of at prices much lower than in their own market, a practice which largely obtains both in the United States and Germany when the demand is light and the supply large.

For years iron and steel goods have been exported in Germany at twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. less than in their own market.

While we are satisfied with the tariff as it at present exists, we at the same time think that it would be advantageous to Canada and the people in the steel and wire business if the wires now free, namely barbed wire of all kinds and plain galvanized wires, No. 9, 12 and 13, should be dutiable to the same extent as other wires now on the twenty per cent. dutiable list. And if this duty were imposed in the way we would suggest, we are convinced that the price would not be advanced but a very small amount, if any. We are confirmed in this opinion by the results of several years' experience in the wire nail business, the price of which, for several years, had been anly a small amount higher than the cost in Pittsburg with the freight added. These results were brought about by competition between domestic manufacturers of wire nails. We are convinced that similar results would follow the imposition of a duty on barbed wire for the same reasons.

T. S. Simms called attention to the fact that ferrules on brushes called for 30 per cent. duty, whereas the finished brushes were imported at 25 per cent. He asked that the duty on the finished product be increased to 35 per cent.

He called attention to some brushes which were brought in here from the United States, which he claimed it had been tried to duplicate from goods, all of which were produced in Canada, but it had been found impossible to do so. He was of the opinion that these brushes were prison made.

Hon. Mr. Fielding asked that the names of exporters of these brushes be sent to the customs department, who would probably investigate the matter. Mr. Simms from England was increasing greatly. He stated that the importation of brushes referred to a duty of 25 per cent. on the handles for whisks imported here, while finished whisks were brought in at 20 per cent. He thought the duty should be 25 per cent straight.

C. W. Brown argued in favor of the anti-dumping clause being applied to candy boxes which were brought here from the United States which boxes were brought in at a price far below what they could be manufactured for here. These boxes referred to were last season's stock and he contended they should not be allowed to be brought here at the low prices asked.

Hon. Mr. Fielding contended that the anti-dumping clause did not apply in this case, but the matter would be further looked into.

Tobacco Business.

Abraham Isaacs spoke regarding the growing of tobaccos in Canada and advocated a law that would compel the growers of tobacco to sell their product only to licensed manufacturers or dealers in leaf. This would mean a large increase in the revenue as it would do away with the present practice, especially in upper Canada, of selling native tobacco broadcast in the stores, it not having paid duty in any shape. It sold to licensed dealers the government would reap a harvest, as the growers could not then manufacture cigars themselves. He would suggest that the growers be made to keep a record of all tobacco grown and where sold. He also contended that it was a bad plan to have three colored stamps for different kinds of cigars and tobacco. Canadian tobacco was good and the goods produced were as good as any produced from United States tobacco. He was in favor of one uniform stamp and one license for manufacturing cigars. Concerning the Canadian grown tobacco he said "Any tobacco grown in British Columbia is better than any grown in the United States, and I can prove it."

William Bruckhof referred to duty on certain lines of scrap iron, on which it was proposed to increase the duty from $2 to $4. All the rolling mills in Canada, he said, were in favor of having the duty remain as it is now.

He asked that the dumping clause be made to apply to steel billets brought in from the United States, which were not offered for sale.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson asked concerning the price of railway spikes in Canada as compared with the prices asked in the United States. Mr. Bruckhof replied that he was not conversant with the prices asked on the other side of the line, as there were different grades and about four different prices.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session W. E. McIntyre spoke strongly against the new bonded warehouse regulations. Taking up the matter of leakage he spoke of a refund on the duty paid. It often, he said, amounted to a big thing on a case. He also referred to the matter of breakage. In the United States, he said, the merchant pays duty only on the goods he receives.

The minister of customs said the department had carefully looked into this whole question and had made up their minds that the present arrangement was on the most equitable basis. There was considerable cost in keeping books, etc.

Mr. McIntyre thought that as they were paying an immense amount of duty into the government they should receive more consideration. An office had been fitted up in the bonded warehouse for the inspector at some little cost.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"Well, you can still continue that.

Mr. McIntyre—"If they will pay for it."

Mr. Paterson thought the present regulations were surely in favor of the importer.

Mr. McIntyre also complained of the regulation requiring a whole flat to be taken, but Hon. Mr. Paterson replied that this was necessary in every case. He advised now that the cost for warehousemen was greater there was but one way out of the difficulty and that was to place it among the customers.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"You have to charge expenses to a case of goods."

Mr. McIntyre—"But it's so little in this way."

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"Make it higher."

Mr. McIntyre—"The people now are sharper than they used to be."

In conclusion Mr. McIntyre asked Mr. Paterson that he give the whole matter his consideration.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"Yell, I guess that it is in effect now; it was to have been since Jan. 1."

John F. Morrison and F. J. Fitzpatrick, warehousemen, spoke along similar lines as did the former speaker. Mr. Fitzpatrick, however, made considerable interest by his ready answers to Hon. Mr. Paterson. He told the commissioners that he did not like the new regulations at all. He said he thought the increased fees were a hardship. He was of the opinion that the public warehouses were more for the government's benefit than that of anybody else.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"That is a new point entirely."

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"If we hadn't warehouses you would have to build them."

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"No, they would have to pay for goods at once." According to his interpretation of the law it made it necessary that a man must now have a four story building.

Hon. Mr. Paterson explained the meaning of the law on this point. It meant a flat not disconnected, but Mr. Fitzpatrick thought that under section three it was clear that a whole building was intended. "Why," said he, "I could not get enough to keep one going in this country. We are looking after your business."

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"Not particularly."

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"Yes we are."

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—"How does the government gain by the new regulations?"

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"They don't lose."

Hon. Mr. Brodeur—"But how do they gain?"

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"They don't lose."

Mr. Fitzpatrick contended that the government were great gainers.

Hon. Mr. Paterson explained to Mr. Fitzpatrick that the government took a great many chances with the warehouse system. People, he said, were allowed to bring their goods into the country and have them here ready for use and not pay the duty until they actually required them. If there was a fire and all the goods in the warehouse were burned, the government would lose the duty.

"Well," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "if a ship should come into the harbor with a lot of dutiable goods and should sink, you would be in the same position." He claimed that such matters were eventualities.

Richard Sullivan followed, going over the ground taken by Mr. McIntyre. He quoted from an English bond book with reference to allowance on breakage, leakage and evaporation, and argued for such allowances.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"I think that I introduced legislation for allowance on evaporation, but if I remember rightly it did not meet with much approval in the house. With regard to shrinkage, it was a matter that he would further consider.

Dry Goods Men.

Wm. C. McFarlane, representing the dry goods men, was the next.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"You haven't any grievance in the dry goods trade, have you?"

Mr. McFarlane—"There are some slight ones."

He referred to item 568 in the tariff, in which straw plaites composed of mohair, chip manila and straw are on the free list. He thought that these duties were not really understood by the appraisers. He would suggest that plaites be taken out of the free list and made dutiable.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"In this way you come in contact with the hat manufacturers of Canada, as the importation of these straw plaites is necessary in their business."

Mr. McFarlane—"Most all manufacturers contend that they are hat manufacturers." He next took up item 361, with reference to linen lawn table cloths. They had frequently been treated as damasks. He thought that this was some mistake in the wording, and as a consequence the larger duty on the latter was often paid.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"The customs, you see, keep on the right side of the revenue."

Mr. McFarlane said that the matter had been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate. The present rate was thirty to thirty-five per cent.; he would make the even rate thirty per cent. He would like to see cloths and dress goods come under the preference, as they were a class that could not be manufactured in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"It has been represented to us that, while these goods are not made in Canada, they are making similar goods that answer the purpose Mr. McFarlane thought that there were cloths that were made here which could not answer the purpose, such as melton, the latter could not be copied. He agreed, however, that in tweeds they were doing splendidly. He next took up the question of thirty-five per cent duty on samples in portfolio.

Secretary Bain—"These you buy and sell them again."

Mr. McFarlane—"Yes, and I can see no reason why all this class of samples should not come in duty free."

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"It is just the same as any ordinary business."

Mr. McFarlane—"All these catalogues that come in promote a lot of business."

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"That is all the more reason that they should pay."

Mr. McFarlane—"No, I don't think so."

Hon. Mr. Paterson—"We have had it represented that the big American department stores are flooding the market with these catalogues."

Mr. McFarlane would not say that all catalogues should come in free, he referred only to those in portfolio.

The importation of fancy silks next came in for consideration. Mr. McFarlane complained that the silk coming into the country for the purpose of making up fancy waists, etc., paid more duty than the same article in such form as neck wear.

The minister of customs promised him consideration.

Hardware Men.

John Keeffe, of the James Robertson Co., Ltd., and Secretary E. A. Everett of the Hardware Importers, were next before the commission. Mr. Everett read a number of articles on which objection was made on paying duty. Linseed oil was taken as an instance. The great fluctuation in the price of this article made the payment of an entry duty excessive. They never knew just what the price was going to be and the duty was often paid on a considerable higher list price than what the same article might be worth at time of its actual requirement. They were also opposed to the duty on tin plates as it placed the can manufacturers at a disadvantage.

A resolution passed by the Hardware Association favoring the British preference only when goods are brought in through Canadian ports was passed. The hardware men also asked for a reduction on window glass and cotton waste.

Cigarmakers.

J. J. Donovan and W. J. Bambury, representing the local branch of the International Cigar Makers' Union, asked that the duty on American tobacco leaf be lowered as in their opinion the Canadian article was not yet prepared properly for the manufacture of cigars. They recommended that the government establish agricultural colleges for education in the proper way to prepare the leaf. In their opinion the leaf itself was alright but it was not handled right. As to imported cigars they thought that a duty should be put upon them. The people who asked for imported cigars should be made to pay for them accordingly.

The Grocers.

Messrs. Malcolm, Peters and White, representing the wholesale grocers, then came up to the table. They said there was a class of molasses classed as a syrup that was being manufactured in Barbados and was to be a keen competitor, in their opinion, with the best Porto Rico molasses. As some of this was soon to arrive in St. John they would like the minister of customs to take the matter up immediately. What they were anxious for more than any thing else was that they might be in a position to pay the proper duty when it arrived as any adjustment might mean considerable when made afterwards.

The minister told them that till it arrived it was out of the question to arrange such a duty as a sample would have to be made.

Mr. Peters asked that a duty be placed on tea packed in the old country as foreign and that a certain class of tea chests used for the packing of tea and made on the other side be duty free. This would not, he said, effect the consumer as the packing could as well be done here, and so could the printing and the labor. He was not afraid of the competition, it was merely a case of having the work done in Canada. Tea packing in St. John was quite an industry. The form of packages he spoke of came to this country "knocked down."

The matter of inspection of packages and boxes by the customs appraisers was next brought up. The wholesale men thought it unfair that each package or box in a shipment should have to be taken over to the customs house for inspection; the cartage and incidental expenses made this a hardship.

Hon. Mr. Paterson replied that it was never intended to have more than a few in a shipment taken to the appraisers except when the officials thought otherwise.

Mr. Malcolm asked that the duty on onions and seeds, such as clover and timothy, be abolished or lowered as there were none of these of the best that could be procured in Canada.

Mr. White spoke on the duty on fruit. There did not seem to be the same protection in the ad valorem as the specific duty. As an instance he said the fruit imported from the United States was valued on the price at which it was purchased for by the Americans and not the selling price. Fruit brought into the States for say three cents sold there at six, was charged duty on the former price when shipped into Canada.

This closed the case for the grocers and George Robertson, M. P. P., addressed the commissioners on the matter of bonus for steel shipbuilding. He quoted the shipping figures from the blue book from 1885 to 1902 and claimed that shipbuilding had fallen off in Canada in that time fifty per cent. He said that this decrease in Canada's merchant marine was alarming.

Mr. Fielding said that this was accounted for by the replacing of wooden sailing ships by steam. He promised that the matter would be looked into.

Maud—So Mr. Borely asked you to name the day. What did you say?"

"Belle—"I told him 'twas Tuesday, midnight, and my bedtime."

"IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptives grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both affected.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of the throat or lung complaint, relieving and curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

ENQUIRY UNDER OATH INTO THE LUDLOW ACCIDENT

Alderman Frink Decides Upon This Course and Will Ask Council for Authority

Mr. Fleming Says Boat is Not Damaged Very Much, and Repairs Will Be Finished Before Floats Are Ready.

The new ferry boat Ludlow met with an accident yesterday morning that will probably keep her off the route for some time to come and will cost the city a considerable sum. An investigation will be held. The boat crashed into the east side floats and was badly smashed up at the forward end. How much damage has been done has not yet been estimated.

People waiting for the 10.50 a. m. trip of the boat on the east side were astonished to see the boat come straight into the floats with a crash that shook the whole vicinity. It was at once seen that a serious accident had occurred for the forward part of the boat was jammed under the floats in such a way that all efforts to back away were unavailing.

After the accident occurred there was a scene of confusion and the new $80,000 ferry boat looked as if a cyclone had struck it.

All the fancy "ginger bread" work was carried away and the forward part of the boat for about ten feet was jammed under the floats. The outer section of the floats was knocked out of place and big splinters and bits of wreckage from both the Ludlow and the floats were scattered in all directions. At the time of the accident there was quite a number of passengers on board as well as nine teams. The passengers, though considerably shaken up by the shock and somewhat alarmed, were all taken off without mishap, but there was difficulty in getting the teams off. As soon as possible planks were secured and placed from the deck of the boat up on the floats. This operation occupied over half an hour, but finally all the teams were taken off.

An inspection of the boat revealed that In both cabins, particularly in the gentlemen's cabin, the framework and woodwork generally was all opened up and large cracks, some of them over an inch wide were to be seen.

Struck With Force.

That the boat must have come in with terrific force is indicated by the fact that on the side where the ladies' cabin is sitated all the iron posts, wooden posts and railing have been completely demolished. Two iron posts on the opposite side of the boat were also carried away, being broken off like pipe stems. Owing to the way in which the floats were smashed it was thought that the boat could not be extricated from her predicament without bringing the lower section of the floats with her as it was thought the section would probably sink if the boat was backed away from it.

Regarding the cause of the accident, it will probably be for an investigation to decide where the blame lies. Capt. F. H. Nice, who was at the wheel when the accident occurred told the reporter that he did not know what the cause was. He said that he had given the signals all right but he did not know what was the matter in the engine room that they were not answered.

Engineer Whelpley said he had done his duty allright. He claimed that the telegraph signal was flying every way and although he tried to follow it, it was almost impossible to do so, as the indicator would point to "back, "go ahead, "slow down," "go easy" etc, almost without an instant's interval. He thought the captain must have lost his head or something as it was absolutely impossible to follow the signals. This account seems to be borne out by the statement of Wm. M. Campbell, the west side ferry collector, who was in the engine room at the time. His story is practically the same as Whelpley's.

Ouangondy at Work.

When Supt. Glasgow saw that the accident to the Ludlow would be such as to keep her off the route he sent to the west side for the old reliable Ouangondy and she arrived on the scene about 11.30 and hitched up to the Ludlow, leaving shortly afterwards with a good passenger list.

About 12.30 o'clock the Ludlow was cleared away from the floats and taken to the Pettingill wharf, where she will undergo repairs.

The outer section of the floats dropped down immediately after the support of the boat was withdrawn, and it will have to be towed to the Carleton flats while repairs are made.

In the meantime the Ouangondy is running to Reed's Point, where foot passengers can be accommodated, but teams will have to go via the Suspension bridge. This will be a very great drawback to teamsters in view of the large amount of freight that has to be hauled from the winterport steamers.

Will Be Investigation.

Ald. Frink, chairman of the ferry committee, was seen last evening with reference to the accident. He said an inquiry under oath would likely be held by the committee on Friday, and authority would be asked at the meeting of the council, which would be held tomorrow afternoon.

In reply to a question as to the extent of damage to the floats, the alderman said it would be impossible to tell until the men working there had removed the wreckage. He thought that repairs could, in any case, be effected by the end of the week, and that it would be found that not more than two floats were injured.

An examination of the Ludlow has disclosed that the damage is not so extensive as was at first imagined.

H. J. Fleming, who had inspected the boat since the accident, said last evening that beyond the destruction of the top hamper at the bow, he did not think much damage had resulted.

Asked if he thought the hull was strained, he replied that he saw no evidence of it, and that he would be glad to take $500 for all the repairs that would be necessary. He added that his firm had the repairs in hand, and they expected to have the Ludlow in running order before the floats were ready to accommodate her. There would be no necessity to remove her from her present berth.

Out of forty-one actions for divorce entered on the docket of the Caledonia county (Vt.) court, but ten were granted. In one case where a couple had been married for forty-eight years the judge refused rather sharply to grant a separation.

WOULD SWAP WITH UNCLE SAM

F. LaForest Proposes Way to Get Straight G. T. P. Line from Quebec to New Brunswick.

In conversation with a Telegraph reporter Fred LaForest, of Edmundston, who is at the Victoria, said Wednesday that it seemed to him the government were making a mistake in taking the G. T. P. around the piece of land which the Americans own between New Brunswick and Quebec. He said that where the G. T. P. strikes through from New Brunswick to Quebec there is an equilateral triangle, about thirty miles to a side, of American territory which interferes with the road cutting straight from Quebec to New Brunswick and to get clear of the American territory it means that they will have to go around this triagle, making the route about forty miles longer. This extra forty miles, he says, will cost for construction about $800,000 besides the extra haulage and expense when the road is completed.

Mr. LaForest drew attention to the boundary dispute between Canada and the United States at Vermont. The Americans have encroached two miles on the boundary line there and he proposes that the Canadian government give this piece of land to the United States and take in return the triangle between New Brunswick and Quebec which will permit a straight line for the G. T. P. through all-Canadian territory into New Brunswick, and save thousands of dollars.

Don't Be Disappointed.—You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat, and Lungs, and as a general household remedy.

FOR THEIR LAND GRANTS

Military Veterans to Ask New Brunswick M. Ps. to Look After Their Interests.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Military Veteran Association was held Thursday in the Foresters' Hall, Charlotte street. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. L. Eagles, president; Andrew Emery, vice-president; George Gorham, treasurer; James Hunter, secretary; Walter Knowles, Joseph I. Noble, J. Buchanan, Joseph Alexander and Thomas McAfee, managing committee.

A letter from Captain Paterson, of the Montreal Veteran Association, was read, stating they had appointed a committee to frame a bill for the obtaining of a land grant from the dominion government and a committee has been appointed to interview the New Brunswick members and ask them to look out for the claims of the New Brunswick military veterans.

A discussion upon the annual dinner, which is to be held on March 22, also arose. Cigars were passed around by the president and secretary.

Harvey Station Items.

Harvey Station, Jan. 11—Miss Emma G. Smith went to Amesbury (Mass.) on Monday to visit relatives there. She will afterwards go to Providence (R. I.) to engage in the nursing profession. She is a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Walter Donohue went to Memramcook on Monday to resume his duties as teacher in St. Joseph's College there.

Miss Belle Keith, of Butternut Ridge, is here visiting her brother, Dr. B. N. Keith.

Mrs. H. Prescott, of Caverhill, arrived on Monday to visit relatives. She is at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. Andrew Herbert.

Robert E. Herbert, who has been residing in Boston for the past year, has returned home to spend the rest of the winter.

Miss Grace Robison, who has been at Portland (Me.) for some time past, has returned home and will remain until the spring with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Robison.

$7,000 Cape Breton Fire.

Sydney, Jan. 9 —(Special)—Early this morning the warehouse of the Dominion Coal Co. at Caledonia Mines, containing a large quantity of mining supplies, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. The loss is estimated at $7,000, which is well covered by insurance.

WONDERFUL EFFECT OF FRUIT.

"Fruit-a-tives" (Fruit Liver Tablets) are concentrated fruit juices. And it is these fruit juices that cure Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart and all Troubles of the Stomach and Kidneys. A leading Ottawa physician discovered a process by which he could combine the juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes and by adding another atom of bitter principle from the Orange peel, completely change the medicinal action of the fruit juices, giving the combination a far more powerful and more beneficial effect on the system. "Fruit-a-tives" are tablets made of this combination of fruit juices—and they have made most wonderful cures of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles and of Blood and Skin Diseases. 50c a box.—Ask your druggist.

LOCAL

Rothesay E. McLaughlin has been pointed to a position in the St. John customs service.

Richard O'Brien has been re-elected chairman of the Free Public Library board, with J. B. M. Baxter secretary, and Dr. James Christie treasurer.

Charles Morrison, formerly of the North Shore, and Miss Margaret Sandall, formerly of this city, were married in Boston, Jan. 1.

J. M. Scott, broker, of Winnipeg, is at the Royal. Mr. Scott was formerly a resident of St. John, but left here for the west about twenty-three years ago.

Electrician Sproul, of the C. P. R., is installing an automatic lamp on top of the crossing gates at Milford to warn passengers of the approach of trains after dark.

Miss M. Travers has been appointed treasurer of the free kindergarten. Miss Belle Miller has been appointed assistant to Miss Morton. R. P. W. F. Starr have supplied the free kindergarten with coal and R. F. Craig has painted the school room.

J. Royden Thomson, vice-consul for Sweden, has received advices from the Swedish consul-general at Quebec that his government has consented to the request of the royal Norwegian government that the Swedish consular officers shall also attend to the Norwegian consular affairs in Canada.

A very pretty church wedding took place Wednesday morning in St. Rose's church, Fairville, when Miss Grace Gifford, of Milford, was united in marriage to James Goldie, of Fairville. Miss Minnie McQuinn acted as bridesmaid and James Dowling supported the groom. Rev. Father Collins performed the marriage ceremony.

The death of Miss Helen Davies took place suddenly Thursday at her father's home, 55 Spring street. The young lady attended the concert in York Theatre on Wednesday evening but was subsquently taken ill with appendicitis and passed away before any operation could be performed. Miss Davies was an only daughter and the sympathy of many friends will be extended to the sorrowing family.

The death of Edwin B. Givan, 8 King street, occurred Thursday. Mr. Givan who was a C. P. R. car man at the depot, had been sick only a few days. He was fifty-four years of age and twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Moore and his second, Mrs. J. Doherty, who survives. He also leaves five daughters—Mrs. Wilford Shoebridge, Mrs. J. Anthony and Misses Mabel, Laura and Eva Givan.

Frank White, of London, found dead in the woods back of Fairville last week, evidently died of cyanide of potassium poisoning. The autopsy suggests this and it is supported by a find made Wednesday by Coroner MacFarland of Fairville, who, in searching near where the body was found, came upon a quantity of that poison. An analysis of deceased's stomach will be made to definitely determine the matter.

Although the civic elections are some months away considerable interest is being taken in possible candidates which may come forward, especially for the mayoralty. The latest development is a well founded report that the Orange Order will have a candidate in the field. Several names are mentioned in this connection, but beyond the statement that their nominee will not be one of the five members of the order who are now in the council no definite announcement has been made.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. John Exhibition Association, held Wednesday in the rooms of the board of trade, suggestion to hold a horse show in connection with the exhibition next fall was put forward, but no action was taken. It was announced that a committee would meet the local government this morning in connection with the annual grant. A report from the caretaker showed the buildings to be in a leaky condition and badly in need of repairs.

Hibernian Lodge, No. 3 F. & A. M., has installed John Cochrane Edwards, W. M.; W. Alex. Porter, P. M., J. P. M.; Fred D. Miles, S. W.; T. Campbell Dickson, J. W.; Fred W. Thomson, P. M., chaplain; Herman Sullivan, P. M., treasurer; Joseph A. Magilton, P. M., secretary; Jas. Vernon McLellan, S. D.; T. Fred Powers, J. D.; Wallace A. Emery; S. Steward; Jarvis W. Arnold, J. Steward; Harry M. Hopper, D. of C.; D. Arnold Fox, organist; Fred G. Trites, I. G.; Robert Clerke, P. M., tyler.

Hon. F. C. Whitehouse, of Topsham (Me.), head of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, was at the Royal yesterday, his trip here being in connection with his business, which he says has been quite up to the average. The cut last season was 3,000,000. Mr. Whitehouse says that there has been, and is, considerable difficulty experienced in transporting the lumber to the markets, and that in all probability he will build three barges and a tug. He was unable to say if they will be built at this port. The demand for his lumber in the American markets, he says, is good.

The members of the bold band of adventurers who on Jan. 16 in one never-to-be-forgotten winter took a trip up the St. John river in the tug Lillie as far as the Public Landing, will this year celebrate the event by a drive and dinner at Newcombe's. A meeting was held last evening in the office of Dr. Smith and the following were elected officers for the occasion: Ald. J. W. Vanwart, president; N. C. Scott, vice-president, and B. Y. Elkin, secretary-treasurer. Next Tuesday will be the anniversary and a merry party numbering about fifty will participate in the drive and dinner which, it is expected, will surpass all similar events of previous years.

Funeral of Mrs. Wm Robinson.

Sussex, Jan. 11—The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Robinson, who died at the residence of her father, Thos. Riley, School street, on Tuesday last, took place this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock; interment at Kirk Hill. Rev. Frank Baird conducted the services. The funeral was largely attended and the floral offerings were numerous, showing the respect and high esteem in which deceased was held by her large circle of friends.

She—"I hear you have just got married. Is it too late to congratulate you?"

He—"Oh much too late. I was married three weeks ago."—Illustrated Bits.