POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XLVIII. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1907. NO. 29.

ALBERT OPPOSITION CHOOSE STRONG TICKET

W. B. Jonah Retires and George D. Prescott Unanimously Selected in His Place--Great Enthusiasm Prevailed at Monday's Convention, and Many Prominent Men Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder to Redeem the County.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Albert, N. B., Dec. 9—A large convention of delegates of the party opposed to the local government met in Oulton Hall at 1 p. m. today, more than fifty delegates and others being present. I. C. Prescott presided and Chas. S. Patterson was elected secretary. The meeting proceeded at once to business.

W. B. Jonah explained his reasons for retiring from the contest. He would do all in his power to assist in the election of any man the meeting would place in nomination.

Councillor John M. Garland, of Elgin, made a stirring speech and was cheered to the echo. He said he had contested the municipal election with Mr. Jonah but they were good friends and the fact that he was victorious did not change the feelings of personal friendship between them.

He had heard it rumored that he was supposed to be a worker in the Liberal ranks in consideration of the support he is supposed to have received in the late contest, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he was a Conservative through and through and would do his best to help elect the men chosen here today.

A written ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Geo. D. Prescott, 17; Dr. Murray, 12; I. C. Prescott, 4; W. B. Jonah, 4; spoiled, 2. The triers, Capt. B. J. Carter and A. L. Goggin read the result and the two lowest names were dropped.

On motion, the chairman asked each of the remaining nominees if he would run, if chosen by the meeting. Mr. Prescott stated that he would accept the nomination, if it were tendered him, and Dr. Murray stated that as Mr. Prescott would accept he would be happy to withdraw his name, and on motion Mr. Prescott's nomination was made unanimous on a standing vote amid great enthusiasm.

Mr. Prescott thanked the meeting for the honor done him and said the ticket was out to win and their work was already begun and would end at the close of the poll on election day. He would have to use Mr. Dickson as his rudder, as Mr. Osman had said he used Mr. Emmerson, but he hoped his steering gear would not get out of order so quickly as Mr. Osman's had done. (Great cheers).

W. B. Dickson made a splendid speech and said he would do his best to have Albert county send two men to the support of the good, true, clean, clever politician, J. Douglas Hazen.

Dr. Murray spoke thanking his friends for their support and also those who helped to lift the burden of the contest off his shoulders. He would work just as hard to elect the candidates chosen as if he were on the ticket.

C. W. Anderson, of Harvey, said he had run on a mixed ticket in the municipal contest but he was a Conservative and was proud of it. Ever since he was able to read for himself he had been a member of that great party, because he believed the Conservatives had made Canada what it is today.

Never in the history of the county was a political convention more thoroughly in earnest.

MILLTOWN HAS A SMALLPOX CASE

Girl Employe of the Cotton Mill, Recently from Caraquet, Stricken—Board of Health Takes Action.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

St. Stephen, N.B., Dec. 9—A pronounced case of smallpox has broken out in Milltown (N. B.) About a week ago a number of French came from the northern counties of New Brunswick to work in the St. Croix Cotton Mill. Among them was a girl from Caraquet who went to work in the mill on Monday and the last of the week, not feeling well, went out. Dr. Laughton and Deacon were called in and pronounced it smallpox. As her friends were calling upon her while she was poorly, it is feared the disease may spread. Dr. Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, has been communicated with and the house is quarantined and every precaution taken to check the disease.

BILL TO SUPERVISE CORPORATIONS UP IN U. S. SENATE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—In the senate today, the bills introduced included the following:

By Mr. Platt, of New York, for national supervision, of corporations. It establishes a bureau of incorporation as an adjunct of the treasury department which shall hold supervision over corporations whose business is carried on in two or more states.

By Mr. McLaurin, to relieve the present money stringency and prevent its recurrence. It permits persons owning any bonds of the United States to deposit them in the treasury and receive notes to an amount equalling their par value.

TRAGIC DEATH OF KINGSTON WOMAN

Aroused Husband, Overcome With Coal Gas, But Died While He Was After a Doctor.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 9—Mrs. Felix Varney, York street, aroused herself at 6 o'clock Sunday feeling ill owing to the house being full of coal gas. She woke her husband and pulled him to a window, where he revived. Mrs. Varney, feeling faint, laid down while her husband ran for a doctor. When they reached her she was dead. She was 28 years of age.

THREE NEWFOUNDLAND VESSELS WITH 120 MEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST

Paimpol, France, Dec. 9—Three Newfoundland fishing vessels, the Angler, Jacques and Croisade, with crews totaling 120 men, have been given up for lost, as they have not been reported since Oct. 1, when they left Miquelon.

CONSERVATIVE M. P. SUCCUMBED TO OPERATION FOR TUMOR

Ottawa, Dec. 9—(Special)—B. B. Gunn, Conservative member for South Huron, died in the hospital tonight. He was operated on today for tumor of the stomach.

WATER IS COMING IN BY ONE MAIN AGAIN AFTER NIGHT OF PERIL

Repairs to No. 2 Pipe Completed and City Will Have Relief This Morning

A Night of Peril and Alarm—High Levels Not Likely to Be Benefited Till This Afternoon---Industrial Establishments Were Shut Down, Business Houses Closed, Fire Danger Made Very Serious, and Householders Suffered Yesterday--City Supplied Light Company With Water and Street Lights Were on After 9 O'Clock---Extra Police on Duty.

Tuesday, Dec. 10

Water began to come through the mains in the lower levels of the city shortly after midnight and early this morning the quantity was increasing but was still unsatisfactory. There was every promise, however, that one main would be giving the city a fair supply this morning except on the high levels and that before night conditions would be normal or almost so.

For the twenty-four hours ending this morning St. John experienced alarm, loss and inconvenience because of the interruption of the water service, such as it had not encountered for twenty-seven years. In 1880, during a fierce winter storm, the service went to pieces completely for fourteen hours; but that was before St. John had spent half a million dollars to insure a plentiful and continuous supply of water for all purposes.

Early last evening, before the street lights were turned on, when the city was fog bound and darkness reigned, while every one was anticipating with dread the sound of the fire bells and where there was no satisfactory assurance that quick repairs to the pipes were certain, the position was not only of general gloom but of actual and great danger.

Only the chemical engines and the precautions of the firemen and the public generally and a little additional protection along the water front stood between the city and a great conflagration.

The street lights were turned on a little later and just as the city had assumed something like its normal appearance several alarms succeeded each other at short intervals.

Fortunately the fires were slight but one brought the city to a sudden and complete realization of its position. A blaze in Main street, North End, must have spread with great rapidity and with what result no one could guess but for the providential arrival of No. 2 chemical returning after responding to another alarm and all ready for action. In a few minutes that particular danger—and it was a great one—was over.

The people spent a day and night of helplessness as well as dread. The story of the manifold expedients to secure a little water is told in detail elsewhere.

The industries of the city were paralyzed and life generally was turned topsy turvy by the accident on McSweeny's farm.

This morning as The Telegraph goes to press it looks as though the serious part of the immediate trouble were over but the whole city is left wondering about the value of its costly service for this winter and the people expect both safeguards and explanations.

MAIN FIXED AT 10 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT

Repairs to No. 2 main were completed about 10 o'clock last evening and the water was at once turned on. It was not expected that owing to the resistance of air in the pipes a supply would reach the lower levels in the city before 6 a. m. this morning and residents on the high levels would probably have to wait until this afternoon.

The circumstances surrounding the recent breaks have been more difficult to contend with than usual from the fact that the accident occurred in low-lying ground, which was quickly submerged and that the mains gave out within a distance of eight feet of each other.

The three mains—the old, 12-inch No. 1 laid in 1850, No. 2 laid in 1857 and No. 3 in 1871 at the spot where the breaks occurred run parallel, No. 1 lying midway between 2 and 3. The place is on the McSweeney farm on the southern side of the road to Loch Lomond and just beyond the Hickey road. A row of willows is planted over the pipes and the trees have suffered considerably from the upheaval.

The leak which first indicated that there was a break beneath the surface showed over No. 3 main, which led to the supposition that this pipe was affected. It was only when the section of this main between the reservoir and the Venturi metres had been shut off and the water was still observed to be flowing that there was any idea that No. 2 was unsound. Attempts to refill No. 3 proved fruitless and this led to the conclusion that both mains had given out at the same spot.

Mr. Hunter's first idea to construct a coffer dam and by that means still leave the city a partial supply had to be abandoned yesterday afternoon on account of the difficulty of holding the force of water, and at 3 o'clock the city was completely shut off from the source of supply.

Find it Bad Situation.

A large boiler and steam pump were already on the ground and the scene of the breaks was laid bare by 6 o'clock. Examination then showed that No. 2 main had been the first to give way. A large piece of iron six feet long by one foot wide at one end and tapering off at the other had been blown out from the under side next old No. 1. The water appeared to have washed a channel under No. 1 and then under No. 3 in making its escape with the result that No. 1 was leaking and No. 2 deprived of any support from below had broken a section close to a joint, its loose end being buried in mud and water.

All efforts were at once concentrated on repairing No. 2. A new section was inserted in the main and by 10 o'clock the service was resumed.

SOME WATER IN

Low Levels Report a Little After Midnight.

A small flow of water from taps in lower levels became apparent before 1 o'clock this morning, indicating that the air was gradually being forced out. Morton L. Harrison had the water in his house at midnight. Between the reservoir and the Marsh Bridge eleven air valves placed on the summits were opened, and a watch was kept for the arrival of the water. The work was divided between two gangs, Mr. Hunter and his men taking the section from the city reservoir to the meters, and a party from the city looking after those nearer the Marsh Bridge. Practically all the men in the water department were on duty throughout the night as a large force was required in the city to open and close the hydrants, which took the place of air valves on the summits.

MANY FACTORIES HAD TO SUSPEND WORK

Serious losses were entailed on the mercantile establishments of the city. A few managed to keep their machinery running till noon and in some isolated cases they were enabled to continue operations into the afternoon. From inquiries made last evening it was learned that 1,838 hands had to take an enforced holiday through the shutting down of the factories in which they were employed. And there were probably more.

Stetson, Cutler & Co. had enough water on hand to run their saw mill till 9.30 a. m., when they were obliged to suspend operations for the day. The 140 employes were laid off.

Pender's Nail Works closed down part of their establishment between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the rest of the plant was stopped at noon. Sixty men were laid off in consequence.

The Portland Rolling Mills were obliged to close down at 11 o'clock and 150 men were temporarily out.

The St. John Iron Works closed at noon and 100 men were laid off.

The White Candy Company suffered in consequence of the enforced suspension of operations. They have been running four nights a week for some time in order to overtake their Christmas orders. Yesterday not a wheel turned in the establishment and the seventy-five hands were idle.

None of the laundries were able to do anything. The American Laundry had 12,000 pieces on hand from the steamers. They said that unless they could start today they would be compelled to send them back and allow the work to be done in Halifax.

T. McAvity & Sons closed down their factory at noon and 243 men were thereby compelled to take a holiday. They esti-

(Continued on page 7, fourth column.)

FIRE ALARMS CAUSE TERROR

Two Fires Last Night in Midst of Water Famine

ONE WAS SERIOUS

Chemical Did Great Work at a Time Most Needed—One False Alarm, One for Small Pokiok Blaze, Third for Main Street Building Fire.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The breaking out of fire, under yesterday's water famine conditions, was the event most dreaded and when the bells pealed out their warning last night for a North End blaze there was consternation which was added to when, soon after, two more alarms came in from other boxes.

The first fire was not serious but the second alarm was rung in for a blaze which threatened the principal business and residence district of the North End. Had it not been that chemical engine No. 2 was charged ready for use, and only a short distance away, it is hard to tell what would have happened.

The fire was discovered in a house at 445 Main street owned by Henry Maher and occupied as a residence and by Miss Campbell as a millinery store and by three families. In an instant the place was in flames but the chemical did its work quickly and saved the situation. If the chemical had not been on hand the only other alternative would have been to draw water from Hilyard's pond by the use of three engines and to arrange this would have taken considerable time.

The first fire occurred in the residence of a colored man named Hector on the Spar Cove road. Some sparks ignited a mat and an alarm was rung in. The North End department turned out but by the time the house was reached the flames had been smothered and the firemen returned.

While coming down Main street, C. F. Brown, district engineer, noticed flames in Miss Campbell's millinery establishment and ran in to Short's grocery store to telephone the fire stations. John Lloyd, of Douglas avenue, was ahead of him, however, and rang in the alarm from box 143. When the bell struck the chemical was at the corner of Main and Elm streets and the stream was on the flames in a few seconds. Just before the water was turned on, the situation looked dangerous. The inflammable material in the store went quickly and after Mr. Lloyd kicked in the door the blaze flamed out over the sidewalk and the fire looked like spreading. The chemical, however, did great work and the flames were under control in less than five minutes. The windows were broken and the whole inside of the shop gutted. The entire stock of hats and millinery supplies was destroyed and considerable damage was done to the fixtures and ceiling of the building.

On the second flat live Thomas McGowan and family and the damage to the furniture in this part of the house was considerable. Mrs. McGowan was nearly overcome with terror and had to be assisted from the house. Upstairs live Mr. and Mrs. William Isaacs and William Garnett and family. Mr. Garnett and his three small children had retired for the night, while Mrs. Garnett was sitting by the window. She heard the cry of fire and an instant later men rushed up the stairs and the children were snatched from their beds and carried across the street. Neither Mr. Garnett nor Mr. Isaacs has any insurance though their property was damaged by smoke. Mr. McGowan carries some insurance. The building, with the adjoining one, is owned by Mr. Maher and he has $4,000 insurance, divided among companies represented by Jarvis & Whittaker, W. M. Jarvis and A. C. Fairweather.

A large number of people gathered at the scene of the fire and there was considerable excitement. A disagreement between the members of the salvage corps and the hosemen was an incident. After the fire was under control a burly hoseman took hold of the rope strung by the salvage corps men and hauled it down so that the crowd might pass. A wiry salvage corps man jumped at the hoseman and told him to run his part of the show and the salvage corps men could run theirs. The rope was put up by the orders of the captain and only with the orders of the captain it would go down. This irritated the firefighter and the salvage corps man was thrown in the gutter. Some peace loving spirits interfered and the trouble ended.

Immediately after the fire the chemical was taken to York Point slip and again charged, ready for another emergency. At 11.30 o'clock it was thought that this had occurred but the alarm from box 135 proved to be a false one.

It was the opinion of all those who saw the fire last evening that the chemical had paid for itself just with one night's work as the block from the two ends of Elm street was in imminent danger and the prompt and effective action was all that saved the situation.

The origin of the fire seems to have been mysterious. Miss Campbell had left the shop only a few minutes when the fire was discovered and she says she left no light burning and but ordinary fire in the stove. She places the loss at $1,000 and she carries about $500 insurance with Wm. Thomson & Co.

MRS. HORSMAN'S SKULL WAS FRACTURED AT BASE

Dr. Addy Finds This as Result of Autopsy; is Also of Opinion That Injury Was Caused by Falling Into Well and Not by Blow--Says Woman Died of Suffocation--Other Witnesses Corroborate Mrs. Steeves About Choking Story.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 9—The preliminary examination of Christopher A. Horsman, charged with the murder of his wife, was continued in the police court at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. G. A. B. Addy, provincial bacteriologist, of St. John, who performed the autopsy, was the most important witness called.

Dr. Addy, in brief, gave it as his opinion that the immediate cause of Mrs. Horsman's death was suffocation. No marks of importance were found on the body, but the heart and organs of the body were found abnormal. A round bruise was found on top of the head and the base of the skull was fractured.

No external marks were found to show that the fracture of the skull had been caused by a blow, but Dr. Addy thought that the bruise on the head and the fracture of the skull were caused by the deceased falling and striking her head against some object. A fall in such a well as described would produce the results found.

No marks of violence were found on the front of the neck, neither was there evidence of violence to the larynx.

No Blow Struck, Says Dr. Addy.

Dr. Addy was closely examined by Solicitor-General Jones, as to the possibility of the base of the skull being fractured by a blow struck with some instrument, but he adhered to the statement that there was no external evidence that such had occurred.

If a blow was struck he would expect to find discoloration of the skin, but nothing of the kind was found. All the conditions he found about the head pointed to the injuries being caused by the deceased falling and striking on top of her head. The fracture showed a blow forcing the head down on the base of the skull.

The doctor's opinion was that deceased would have recovered from the fracture he found if no complications arose. The woman, he considered, could not have been resuscitated if she had been in the water more than five or six minutes at the most.

In his judgment it would be quite difficult to get a woman as heavy as the deceased out of the well described. The wet clothing would add to the weight and difficulty of pulling her out.

Dr. Addy's evidence was strongly in favor of the contention of the defence that Mrs. Horsman fell into the well, causing the marks found on the head and dying later from suffocation.

Stick to Choking Story.

At the evening session Mrs. Wellington Mitton, Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Ada Steeves and Wentworth Steeves gave evidence, largely corroborative of the evidence previously given by Mrs. Wentworth Steeves. Mrs. Mitton told of the efforts made to resuscitate Mrs. Horsman, of hearing her answer "No," when asked if she fell into the well, and wanted to die. She heard Horsman say: "If she comes to, she will mind me now." She told of accused having his hand on his wife's throat, choking her, and Mrs. Johnson compelled him to stop.

Mrs. Johnson gave a vivid description of the scene at the Horsman home on the day of the tragedy. She was very friendly to the Horsmans, she said, and had not any suspicions of anything wrong until she saw Horsman choking his wife, preventing her to get her breath. She compelled him to stop, ordered the doctor and took charge of the efforts to bring the woman around. She described the deathbed scene. She said Horsman told her his wife had been full of the devil for a week, quarreling with him and refusing to speak to him that morning when he met her going to the well.

Ada Steeves, the youngest daughter of Wentworth Steeves, testified to looking out their pantry window after her mother was called to the Horsman place and seeing the accused standing at the well, bending up and down.

Wentworth Steeves related a conversation he had with Horsman the afternoon his wife died. Horsman told him he was plowing around the well and was on his way to the barn for a wrench when he met his wife going to the well. As he passed he told her to be careful and not fall in there. As he emerged from the barn with the wrench he saw his wife in the well. He was unable to pull her out, but held her face out of the water until Mrs. Steeves came. When Steeves asked him why he did not take his wife out of the well, his reply was he could not.

The hearing was adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WHAT DID N. B. COLD STORAGE COMPANY PAY FOR ITS LAND?

Dr. Daniel, M. P., Queries Government About St. John Site.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Dec. 9—Dr. Daniel has a question on order paper in parliament as to the price of land for the New Brunswick Cold Storage Co.

KAISER COMPLETES HIS "REST CURE"

London, Dec. 9.—Emperor William of Germany, who has completed his "rest cure" at High Cliffe Castle, arrived in London today for three days of sight seeing. He lunched with King Edward at Buckingham Palace at noon and later took up his residence at the German embassy, where he will stay until Wednesday. His majesty looks to be in splendid health.

On Wednesday the emperor will leave for home. It is his intention to visit Queen Wilhelmina in Holland on his way back to Potsdam.

GOLDFIELD MINES TO BE OPENED WITH NON-UNION LABOR

No Members of Western Federation of Miners Will Be Employed--Lower Wages and a Reduction in Cost of Living Promised.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 9—The mines of Goldfield are to be reopened Thursday. The wage scale is to be reduced. No members of the Western Federation of Miners will be given employment.

There are about 1,500 Western Federation men out. The men who are to take the places of the strikers are not to be housed at the mines, but will be scattered through the camp and protection for each individual will be guaranteed by the Mine owners' Association. The propositions have been positively decided upon, the making of an open camp for all time, and the early lowering of wage scales. At the same time, the Mine Owners' Association is going to begin a vigorous crusade to lower the cost of living in Goldfield.

The scope of the Mine Owners' Association is to be greatly enlarged by the organization of the Nevada Mine Owners' Association, of which the Goldfield Mine Owners' Association will be a part. The announcement of the determination to open the mines is to be made at noon tomorrow by the Goldfield Mine Owners' Association, and some trouble may ensue.

YARMOUTH'S PASSENGERS HERE; OFFICER TELLS OF THE WRECK; INVESTIGATION NECESSARY

Vessel Reported Badly Damaged and May Be Total Loss--- Some Excitement When She Grounded --- Complaint About Fog Whistle.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The tug Maggie M. with the twelve passengers and some of the officers of the stranded steamer Yarmouth, referred to on another page, arrived at Reed's Point about 1.30 this morning.

The report they brought up is that the steamer is likely to be a total loss. Baggagemaster Angus Winchester told the following story: "I was unlocking the door to the mailing room about 5.15 this afternoon when the steamer went on the rocks with a crunching sound. We were going at half speed at the time, and the fog whistle at the Point was not sounding. In fact the captain has reported before that the whistle there was not working properly.

"There was some excitement at the time among the passengers, the ladies especially becoming excited. Everything possible was done however, and the passengers quickly assured that everything was all right. Life belts were strewn about the deck and the life boats swung out on the davits. Some considerable sea was running at the time and it was with difficulty that Second Officer Carlgren and one of the crew got ashore in a boat.

"At the time we struck the shore was about one hundred yards distant, but as the water went down she is high and dry on the beach with her nose right into the woods. She lies with a list to port and pounds somewhat in the sea."

Asked if he thought there was a probability of her being floated off, he said: "I can't see it, as her bottom is full of holes. The floors are buckled amidships and the tide rises falls in her and the fires were put out soon after we struck. She is a sharp built boat with large bilges and is settled on the rocks like a hen on her eggs and as she rolls the rocks punch her, making sounds like pistol shots. The vessel in fact is on a bed of rocks."

Mr. Winchester said that they were blowing the fog horn continually after the steamer struck and a tugboat went by and answered with four blasts but did not go to their assistance. Efforts would be made, he said, to get a tug to go down and stay by the steamer during the morning.

Captain McKinnon, Chief Officer Lawson and Second Officer Carlgren were aboard the Yarmouth and would stay by her. As to what further efforts would be made towards floating the steamer Mr. Winchester could not say.

While the passengers were getting from the steamer to the tug one was thrown into the water, the boat capsized alongside the Yarmouth. A line was thrown to him and he was gotten out safely.

Seven of the passengers registered at the Royal Hotel last night on arrival. Their names are: F. L. Jones, of Ottawa, chief preventative officer of the dominion; H. P. Burnham, special customs officer; S. A. Ivey, Toronto; H. L. Flemming and A. R. Whunmley, Montreal; B. S. McLatchy and Miss MacKay, the stewardess. The passengers confirmed the statement that the steamer was in bad shape and they say an investigation must be held into the cause of the wreck.

LOSS OF FORTUNE IN FAILED BANK CAUSED CLARA BLOODGOOD'S SUICIDE

CLARA BLOODGOOD

CLARA BLOODGOOD IN "TRUTH"

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 5.—While the audience was pouring into the Academy of Music tonight to see Mrs. Clara Bloodgood in The Truth, the actress blew out her brains in the Hotel Stafford, in North Charles street. Her body was found on a bed with a bullet hole through the roof of her mouth. Near her lay a book, entitled How to Shoot Straight, and a revolver with three chambers empty.

Friends of the actress are dumbfounded and are unable to give any reason for her deed. A letter she left for her husband, now on his way here from New York, may explain her death. One explanation offered tonight is that of her manager, John Emerson, who says he believes Mrs. Bloodgood was overworked and on the verge of nervous collapse.

Friends of the dead actress say she worried greatly over the loss of all her fortune, which was deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Co., recently failed.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, Dec. 5—Mr. Kenneth Mowatt, of Edmunds (Wash.), is visiting friends and relatives here after an absence of eight years. All are pleased to see him again.

Miss Dollie Hayden, of Robbinston (Me.), was married on Thursday last by the Rev. Father O'Flaherty, to Mr. Theobald Rooney, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Carson returned from St. John (N. B.), by Friday's train, and are now occupying their new home.

The members of the guild of All Saints' church held a five o'clock tea and sale of fancy articles, candy,etc., on Thursday of last week. Mrs. G. Harold Stickney assisted by Mrs. John Simpson and the Misses Ross, Beatrice and Dolly Andrews had charge of tea. Mrs. Jennie Clarke and Miss May Morris looked after the fancy table. The sum of $50 was realized.

Mrs. Hazen Grimmer, of St. Stephen (N. B.), visited her mother, Mrs. Charles M. Gove recently, for a few days.

Miss Bessie Richardson has resigned her position as teacher in the public schools.

Mrs. F. H. Grimmer has been confined to her room for several days, suffering from a severe cold.

Rev. Charles Ketchum of the church of the Messiah, Boston (Mass.), who has been a guest at "the Locusts" for a few days, returned to Boston by Tuesday's train.

The body of the late W. D. Forster arrived by train on Saturday last. The funeral took place at 2.30 p. m., and was largely attended. Service was held in All Saints' church, by Rev. R. J. Langford, after which the Freemasons took charge. Among those from out of town who attend the funeral were the Rev. Charles Ketchum, of Boston (Mass.); Mr. Karl Ketchum, of Woodstock (N. B.); brothers of Mrs. Forster; Mr. Percy Forster, of Minneapolis, son of the deceased; Messrs. John Black and James Vroom, of St. Stephen (N. B.); Messrs. C. N. Beale, W. H. Thorne and William Brodie, of St. John (N. B.)

Miss Bessie Clarke has returned from visiting friends in St. Stephen (N. B.)

Mrs. Richard Keay and son, Fraser, are both very ill. Mrs. Keay's mother, Mrs. Fraser, from Toronto, is with them, and all hope they will soon recover.

Mr. Spurgeon Rigby received word on Wednesday of Mrs. Edward Howard's death, which occurred at her daughter's, Mrs. McGibbon, of Woodstock. The remains will be brought here by train on Friday and taken to All Saints' Church, where a service will be held at 2.30 p. m. and thence to the Rural cemetery.

Dr. Kenneth Sills, of Bowdoin College, was in town on Saturday last, attending the funeral of his uncle, W. D. Forster.

Miss Carrie Rigby has been visiting up river friends lately.

The vacancy in the public schools caused by the resignation of Miss Bessie Richardson is to be filled next term by Miss Cecil Hewitt being transferred from the primary work to grades five and six. Miss Laura Shaw has been appointed to take charge of the primary school.

ST. GEORGE.

St. George, Dec. 4—The smoking concert given on Wednesday evening by the Canadian Order of Foresters in their hall, was very enjoyable. Solos were given by Messrs. George Anderson and E. D. Harvey, and others addressed the members.

Miss Jean Kelman, who is teaching at New River, spent Sunday at her home in town.

Miss Bessie McGrattan has returned from a delightful visit with relatives in New York and Boston.

Mrs. John Stewart, of Pemeroy Ridge, is visiting Mrs. Wallace Stewart and Mrs. Vaughan Dewar.

The Misses Mooney gave a very pleasant party at their home on Friday evening last.

The dedicatory services at the new church at Back Bay on Sunday were most interesting. Rev. A. J. McLeod, of Nova Scotia, who has been conducting revival services at L'etete, preached to a large congregation morning and evening. Rev. Mr. McQuarrie, of Lord's Cove, conducted the afternoon service, at which Mr. R. T. Wetmore sang the solo Face to Face. A mixed choir, under the direction of the organist, Miss Blanch McGee, sang the hymns.

Rev. George Titus, lately ordained in St. John, is to take charge of this church and the one at L'etete.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kernighan celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday evening.

Rev. W. J. Williams, who is in charge of the Baptist church at Mascarene, gave a reception on Monday evening.

SHEDIAC.

Shediac, N. B., Dec. 5—Miss Jennie Webster this week closed her handsome home, Riverside, and on Wednesday left for Moncton, where she intends remaining for some time, the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. J. White. Miss Webster, who does not intend returning to Shediac to reside until the coming spring, will be much missed from social circles.

Capt. J. C. Bray visited Amherst during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Williams, of Moncton, were in town on Tuesday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, Calder street.

Mrs. W. B. Deacon, accompanied by Mrs. G. M. Blakney and baby daughter Charlotte, is visiting friends in Moncton.

Mrs. F. J. White and daughter, Miss Marion, were in town for a short while last week, guests at Mrs. White's old home Riverside.

Miss Winnie Steven, of Point du Chene, left on Tuesday to be the guest for a few week of relatives in St. John.

On Friday evening of last week Miss Bessie Lawton entertained most enjoyably a number of her lady friends at fancy work, in honor of Miss Webster. Miss Mollie Lawton and Miss Beatrice Harper assisted in serving. Among the guests present were Mrs. F. J. White, Moncton; Mrs. H. W. Murray, Mrs. E. A. Smith, the Misses Minnie and Elsie Steven, the Misses Margaret and Annette Evans, Miss Burnyeat, Misses Lena and Hilda Tait, Miss O'Brien, Miss Webster, Miss Beatrice Harper.

Mrs. Steeves has returned to Moncton from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Moore, who have been spending a week with friends in St. John, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Smith, of Moncton, spent Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Chas. Harper, Main street east.

Mr. W. A. Russel visited St. John during the week.

Miss Bertie Hannah, who underwent an operation in the Moncton hospital this week for appendicitis, is reported much improved. Mrs. M. Hannah, who on Saturday last accompanied her daughter to Moncton, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Lena Bray entertained a few young lady friends at tea on Wednesday afternoon of this week at her home "The Hedges," Sackville street.

Miss Annette Evans and Miss Lena Tait visited Moncton on Tuesday.

Mr. O. M. Melanson was in St. John during the week.

Mrs. Burrill, of Yarmouth, is spending some time in town, the guest of Mrs. J. D. Weldon, Weldon House.

Mrs. J. V. Bourque visited relatives in Amherst during the week.

Mr. Arthur Bourque, who has been spending a few weeks at his home in town returned on Wednesday to his studies at St. Joseph's college, Memramcook.

Mr. Chas. Dickie and son, Master Harry Dickie, were in Amherst during the week.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 3—Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLaggan, of New Glasgow, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. John McLaggan.

R. A. Snowball has returned from Fredericton, where he was attending the funeral of Mrs. H. LeRoy Shaw.

Miss Addie Johnson returned from Boston Monday, where she was visiting her cousin, Miss Maud Johnson.

Mrs. Donald McDonald has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Boston and New York.

Miss Ruby Haviland spent last week with her aunt, Mrs. Norman Clark, Loggieville.

Mr. Albert Russell, of Rumford Falls (Me.), is visiting his home here after an absence of fourteen years.

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 6—The McCurdy Mission Band of St. John's church held their annual tea and sale on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, in the hall adjoining the church. The proceeds were about $25.

The river is full of floating ice today and the fishermen report smelts quite plentiful.

The steam ferry was hauled up on Thursday, Dec. 5.

The sisters of the Hotel Dieu will hold their Christmas fair beginning on Monday afternoon, Dec. 9. Great preparations are being made to make it specially attractive.

Mrs. P. F. Duffy and little son, Frankie, visited friends in Newcastle this week.

Miss Jean Wood, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. D. Henderson this week.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, Dec. 5—The Ladies' Whist Club met at the home of Mrs. M. W. Doherty on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. George Slipp entertained the Art Club Thursday afternoon of this week.

Miss Margaret Gray, daughter of the late Rev. James Gray, was united in marriage to George Jamieson, son of John Jamieson, of Clover Hill, on Monday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Baird at the home of the bride's mother. The bride was beautifully gowned in white silk. She was unattended. The presents were many and costly.

Mr. Geo. Dryden and little daughters were in St. John this week.

Mrs. M. W. Doherty was in St. John on Tuesday.

Mrs. O. Wilbur visited St. John this week.

M. W. Doherty, Wm. McLeod, H. B. Price and S. A. McLeod were in St. John on Wednesday evening attending the banquet given J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.

Mayor J. A. Murray is in Toronto this week on business.

Rumor has it we are to have a number of weddings in the near future.

H. R. Ross, of St. John, was the guest of H. P. Robinson over Sunday.

Miss Emma Parlee, business manager of the Moncton Transcript, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Robinson, Smith's Creek.

Mrs. W. W. Price, of Moncton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Daly, Church avenue.

Major O. R. Arnold spent Sunday in Moncton.

Miss Annie Carleton, of St. John, spent Sunday here at her home.

Mrs. J. M. Kinnear has returned from Boston, where she has been visiting.

The many friends of Miss Gertrude McDonald, formerly of Sussex, will be pleased to hear of her promotion from government court stenographer to private secretary to Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works.

Miss Brown, daughter of Con. A. E. Brown, I. C. R., is visiting Miss Hazel Brown at the "Willows."

A. J. Matthews, manager of the Sussex Packing Company, who filled the position vacated by H. R. Ross, has severed his connection with the company and will return to his former home in Halifax.

Among those who attended the Winter Fair at Amherst this week were Colonel H. Montgomery Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMonagle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Campbell, Newtown; Mr. Seth Jones,Mr. M. H. Parlee and J. Frank Roach.

W. B. Jonah went to Fredericton this week on business.

Mrs. Roach is very ill at her daughter's, Mrs. John Slipp.

Mrs. John Thompson has returned from Penobsquis.

The many friends of Conductor J. H. Sproul will be pleased to hear that he is fast recovering from his recent illness and will likely resume duty on Monday.

J. R. Fairn and daughter, of Aylesford (N. S.), were in Sussex this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherwood, of Hillsboro, were in Sussex this week.

The many friends of Jack Allan, of New Westminster (B. C.), but formerly principal of the Sussex grammar school, will regret to hear of his illness. He is suffering from an attack of pneumonia and his condition is quite serious. His sister, Mrs. Wm. Morrison, has gone to visit him.

James F. Roberts, of Cody's, was the guest of Murray Heustis this week.

Mrs. James McGivern and Miss Annie McGivern, of St. John, are visiting Mrs. J. D. McKenna.

Mrs. D. McRobbie and Miss Christine Crawford, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Thomas at the Knoll.

Miss Hattie and Clara Duncan, of Salisbury, spent Sunday in Sussex, guests of Mrs. F. Bonnell.

The turkey supper held in the Methodist church on Friday evening last was a great success. The receipts were $150. The lady committee in charge are to be congratulated on the excellent maner in which the bill of fare was carried and served.

At the regular communication of Zion Lodge held on Monday evening it was decided to celebrate St. John's night, the 27th inst., in the usual way.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 8—In reference to an item which appeared in last evening's Globe regarding diseased cattle in the herd owned by Edward Arnold, of this place, and from the symptoms, thought to be anthrax, is now satisfactorily cleared up and found to be a pure case of lead poisoning.

Dr. L. R. Murray, chairman of the board of health, upon being notified today, made a thorough and searching investigation into the case, and he found paint upon the throat and mouth of some of the cattle which are now sick, and it clearly shows that they had been eating paint.

An immediate search was then made for paint, and in the shed at the rear of Trinity church a tub was found which had contained paint which had been left there by the painters, who were painting the church. Some paint had been spilled on the ground, and the tub was licked out clean. Where the paint was found is only a short distance from Mr. Arnold's place.

Dr. Perry, veterinary, was in communication with Dr. Frink, of St. John, this afternoon, who gave a description of the symptoms and the finding of the paint. Dr. Frink also pronounced it lead poisoning.

Out of the herd of eight, three have died and the fourth is in a serious condition. The remaining four may be saved.

HAMPTON

Hampton, Kings Co., Dec. 4—This evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dann, Midland, Miss Elizabeth Dann will be married to Mr. Spence Snodgrass, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Snodgrass, of Hampton Village. A number of Hampton friends will drive over to be present and offer congratulations, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Canon Hannington.

The numerous friends of Dr. Wm. Henderson Ruddick, of South Boston, will be glad to learn that the crisis has been passed in the serious illness from affection of the heart which has recently laid him aside from his professional duties, and that he is now slowly convalescing.

Miss Elda Smith, of St. John, is a guest at the home of Dr. Scovil Murray, Main street, Hampton Station.

Mr. Harry H. Scovil, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scovil, Main street, Station, who is a member of the C. P. R. engineering staff, operating in Victoria and Madawaska counties, came home for a visit the last week-end.

Miss Hattie Barnes, professional nurse, who has been in St. John for some weeks past, is expected home in a few days, her patient having recovered from her illness.

Miss Florence L. Mabee went to St. John on Tuesday for a few days' visit to friends before returning to Hampton to complete her preparations for her journey to the northwest provinces.

Miss Florence DeVoe, eldest daughter of Mrs. Myles H. Fowler, Hampton Station, has taken the place of clerk and copyist in the office of the registrar of deeds, etc., for the county of Kings.

Miss Jennie E. Nelson, of the M. R. & A. staff, St. John, spent the week-end here as the guest of Mrs. T. C. Donald, Main street, Station.

Mrs. Andrew Ruddick, of Main street, Station, accompanied her daughter, Mrs. George H. Barnes, to St. John on Saturday, and will be the guest of the latter at her home, No. 34 Paddock street, until Christmas.

Miss Margaret Evans was a visitor to St. John today.

Mr. William Jackson has sold his fine property on Main street, Station, to Mr. Charles Smith, of St. John.

The young ladies of the Day Star Mission Band in connection with the Hampton Methodist church, have prepared and will immediately forward a well filled Christmas box to the Misses Eva and Lily Duke, daughters of the Rev. James A. Duke, of Lakeside Road, who are now teaching schools at Wostok, Alberta, the pupils being chiefly Galicians.

THE BORDER TOWNS.

St. Stephen, Dec. 4—Wednesday evening of last week was much enjoyed by those who attended Mrs. Edwin G. Vroom's reception. The parlors were most tastefully adorned with foliage plants and yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Vroom looked extremely well in a handsome gown of white silk with overdress of black sequin lace, with adornments of pale blue silk on the corsage. She was assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Victoria Vroom, who was attired in stylish costume of grey silk. During the evening ices and cake were served by Miss Branscombe and Miss Elsie Lawson.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Swan entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving day. Mrs. W. Trott King, Mr. and Mrs. Jed Duren, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Horton and family, and Mrs. Hatheway.

Rev. R. L. and Mrs. Sloggett entertained friends at dinner at St. Ann's church rectory on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick and family came from Skowhegan (Me.) to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Ross.

Mrs. W. Trott King has returned from a delightful visit of several months spent in Bethel (Vt.) and Portland (Me.)

Mrs. George Wilson has given invitations to a Cinderella party at her home on Saturday evening, in honor of her birthday. Bridge will be the feature of entertainment.

Mr. McGibbon, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. Stephen, has gone to Montreal for a few days' visit.

Mr. George Wilson has arrived home to remain until after the Christmas holiday season.

Miss Sadie McVey has returned from a very pleasant visit in Edmundston.

Miss Miriam Mowatt was the guest of Mrs. Henry F. Todd for several days recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Merritt, of Houlton (Me.), spent Thanksgiving in Milltown (Me.)

Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Irene Nickerson will reside with Mrs. Frank Paine during the winter months.

Miss Pauline Watson, of Woodstock, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ross.

Rev. A. J. Padelford, pastor of the Baptist church in Calais, is visiting his son, Rev. Frank Padelford, in Lynn.

Mr. Gilbert W. Ganong, M. P., is in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Jack Barker, of the University of Maine, spent Thanksgiving in Calais with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sears.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Todd have returned from Boston. Mr. Todd returns much benefited in health.

Mr. Walter Loughlin, of Portland (Me.), is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Laflin.

Miss Grace Stevens has returned from St. John, where she spent a week very pleasantly. Miss Stevens was a passenger on the N. B. Southern at the time of the accident last week, and was obliged to spend the night on the road, not reaching St. Stephen until the next day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Hill spent Thanksgiving day in Machias (Me.), guests of their daughter, Mrs. Alfred Ames.

Mrs. Henry McAllister recently gave a thimble party at her home in Milltown (N. B.), which was a most pleasant affair and was greatly enjoyed by her guests.

Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones, of St. John, is in town and is most cordially welcomed by friends.

The younger society element greatly enjoyed the dancing classes held by the Misses MacMonagle and Miss Short every Friday evening.

Misses Winter and Ethel McAllister have given invitations to a bridge party at their home in Milltown, from 3 until 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. J. Edwin Ganong entertained the Neighborhood Club at her residence on Monday afternoon.

A number of young society ladies are arranging to give a theatrical entertainment some time early in the new year, for the benefit of the Chipman Memorial Hospital and the public library.

Mrs. John N. Wall still continues very ill at her home in Milltown, much to the anxiety of her family and friends.

Mrs. Hazen Grimmer went to St. Andrews today to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. C. M. Gove.

MONCTON

Moncton, Dec. 6.—Mrs. D. I. Welch is spending a few days in Sackville, the guest of Mrs. E. L. Anderson.

Miss Helen Howe, of Calgary, is the guest of her uncle, Dr. J. D. Ross, and intends remaining for the winter.

Mrs. Milne has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Petitcodiac.

Mrs. Lefurgey and Mrs. W. A. Brennan, of Summerside, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George McSweeney.

Mr. W. H. Price, of Boston, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Price.

Mrs. T. W. Bell and son, Mr. Douglas Bell, of Dorchester, are spending a few days with friends in town.

Miss Beatrice Richardson is visiting friends in St. John.

Miss Starkey left on Monday to visit friends in Norton.

Miss Grace Harris is spending a week with friends in St. John.

Mrs. W. B. Deacon and Mrs. George Bleakney, of Shediac, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers.

Mr. William H. Irving, graduate of the Moncton High School, left on Monday for Mobile, Alabama, where he expects to spend the winter.

Mrs. W. B. McKenzie left on Monday morning for Halifax to spend a week with friends.

Miss Georgie Chappell is staying with relatives in Amherst.

Dr. B. C. Borden, of Sackville, and Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Dorchester, spent Monday in the city and in the evening addressed a meeting in the interests of temperance in the First Baptist church.

Mrs. Percy Bolton left on Monday to visit friends in Norton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Henderson, of Maccan, spent part of the week in the city, the guests of Mrs. H. W. Dernier.

Mrs. R. L. Botsford is spending the week in St. John.

Mrs. H. H. Lefurgey, of Summerside, is the guest of Premier and Mrs. Robinson.

A congregational social as a farewell to Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Thomas, was held in the vestry of the Wesley Memorial church on Tuesday evening. Several short addresses were delivered and Mr. Thomas was presented with a purse of gold. A short programme was carried out. Miss Marion Lea, gave a reading and Mrs. Colpitts, Miss Rayworth and Mr. Thomas rendered solos. Mr. Thomas left for St. John on Thursday to spend a few days at his old home, and accompanied by Mrs. Thomas and children he leaves next week for his new pastorate in Charlottetown. Many friends regret the departure from our city of the reverend gentleman and his wife.

Mr. George Ackman is enjoying a few days in Boston.

Miss Olive Williamson, of Newcastle, is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Fryers.

The Misses Hazel and Fannie Taylor entertained about twenty of their young lady friends at tea on Tuesday evening in honor of two of our latest brides, Mrs. L. C. Harris and Mrs.A.M. McLellan. Among the guests were Miss Flo Newman, Miss Eunice Welch, Miss Jennie Dernier, Miss Dot Borden, Miss Agnes Peters, the Misses Mollie and Helen Harris,Miss Mame Chappell, Miss Gertie Pitfield, Miss Beatrice Roach (St. John), Miss Grace Williams, Miss Georgie Marks, Mrs. E. A. Harris and Mrs. J. McD. Cooke. Whist furnished the amusement for an enjoyable evening.

Mr. Evan Evans has resigned from the employ of the Royal Bank and entered the service of the I. C. R.

Mrs. C. Edwin Taylor was hostess at a pleasant whist party on Wednesday evening.

Miss Beatrice Roach, of St. John, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. C. Harris.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Dec. 4—Mrs. C. D. Richards entertained at tea from 5 until 7 o'clock on Friday. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. F. B. Carvell, while the following ladies served: Mrs. W. D. Rankin, Mrs. F. McLean, Mrs. Godfrey Newnham, Mrs. William Skillen, Miss Mildred Carvell and Miss Mildred Balmain. The guests were Mrs. A. B. Connell, Mrs. Rourke, Mrs. L. A. Phillips, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. W. M. McCunn, Mrs. A. D. Holyoke, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. J. Lindsay, Mrs. T. Duncan, Mrs. A. Poole, Mrs. R. C. Thompson, Mrs. R. E. Holyoke, Mrs. A. G. Bailey, Mrs. T. F. Sprague, Mrs. William Balmain, Mrs. J. S. Creighton, Mrs. G. H. Harrison, Mrs. Charles Comben, Miss Hester Hume, Miss Eliza Kilburn, Miss Norah Dibblee, Miss Nan Dibblee, Miss Wetmore,Miss Jennie Campbell.

Mrs. Benjamin Griffith was hostess at a 5 o'clock tea on Wednesday. The guests were Mrs. E. S. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Donald Munro, Mrs. Godfrey Newnham, Mrs. Charles D. Richards, Mrs. T. F. Sprague, Mrs. R. E. Holyoke, Mrs. E. R. Teed, Mrs. W. W. Hay, Mrs. F. W. McLean, Mrs. J. A. Lindsay, Mrs. H. H. Lockwood, Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. N. F. Thorne, Mrs. Comber, Mrs. F. Atherton, Mrs. W. S. Skillen, Mrs. Ada Poole, Mrs. F. B. Carvell, Mrs. George Balmain, Mrs. H. Colwell, Mrs. D. Matheson, Mrs. E. Merriman, Mrs. Hubert Seely, Mrs. William Balmain, Miss Kilburn, Miss Isabelle Watts, Miss Nettie Harrison.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Keirstead is in St. John this week.

Mrs. Abbie Thompson and children, of Houlton, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. William Dibblee entertained a number of friends at a thimble party on Wednesday evening.

Miss Mabel Nicholson, of Boston, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nicholson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Comben entertained at whist on Thursday evening. The first prizes were won by Mrs. William Dibblee and Mr. F. W. McLean, and the consolation by Mrs. C. D. Richards and Hon. W. P. Jones. The guests: Hon. W. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McCunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Teed, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Dibblee, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Langstroth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rankin Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Holyoke, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. George Balmain, Mr. and Mrs. William Balmain, Miss Mary Clarke, Miss Mary Stewart, Miss Jennie Campbell.

Mr. Temple White, of Boston, is visiting in town.

Miss Grant, of McAdam, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Newcomb this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Phillips gave a small supper on Thursday in honor of their mother, Mrs. Lucy Phillips, who attained her eightieth birthday on that day. The guests were Mayor Munro and Mrs. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Holyoke. The dining room was lighted by eighty wax candles in the centre of the table, while the drawing room was a mass of flowers, eighty American beauty roses surrounded by eighty lighted wax candles covering the great old mahogany centre table.

Mr. Kenneth Mowatt, of Seattle, spent a few days of last week with his aunt, Mrs. J. S. Leighton.

Miss Ethel Doone, of Fredericton, is spending a few days with her sister, Miss Doone, of the college staff.

Mr. J. W. Leonard, general manager of the C. P. R., Montreal; Superintendent William Downie, St. John, and Superintendent D. W. Newcomb, Woodstock, made a tour of this division this week in special train.

Mr. James Turnbull, of the C. P. R. engineering staff, left on Saturday for Montreal. Before leaving the office staff presented to him a pipe and tobacco pouch.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Connolly left last week for Boston, where they will reside.

Mrs. William Dickinson has been very ill for the past two weeks.

Mrs. J. T. Garden spent a few days of this week in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Allen Dibblee.

Mrs. William Johnson, of Debec, spent Sunday in town.

NORTON

Norton, Dec. 9—Yesterday afternoon the Union Sunday school elected the following officers for 1908: Wm. R. Carson, superintendent; W. H. Heine, assistant superintendent; A. C. M. Lawson, secretary-treasurer; Nellie McFarlane, organist; Louise Perkins, assistant organist; teachers: T. A. McFarlane, W. H. Heine, Mrs. Mary Folkins, Louise Perkins, Mrs. Harold Perkins, A. C. M. Lawson and Mrs. T. A. McFarlane; assistant teachers, W. R. Carson, Chas. Perry, Lottie M. Gregg, Mrs. R. G. Innis, Mrs. O. R. Patriquin, R. G. Innis and Mrs. M. W. Somerville.

It was also decided to add twenty-five books to the library and to have a New Year's entertainment.

At the call of the chairman, E. L. Perkins, the supporters of the local government opposition for the parish of Norton met last week in the Foresters' hall. Delegates were elected to attend the county convention, which will be held at Hampton in the near future. John F. Frost, Geo. Stratton, H. H. Cochran, Allan Price and E. L. Perkins were elected delegates and Roland Seely, John Fowler, Joseph Titus, H. A. Myers and W. H. Heine, alternates. Hopeful, enthusiastic speeches were made by many present declaring themselves in favor of temperance candidates and clean politics.

Mrs. Aubrey Vaughan and son, Murray, of St. Martins, are visiting Mrs. Geo. R. Weir.

Miss Stella Keirstead returned last week to her duties as private nurse in Cambridge (Mass.), after spending some weeks here with her parents.

Wesley Patriquin visited his home here on Saturday, returning today to his work on the G. T. P. near Moncton.

BATHURST.

Bathurst, N. B., Dec. 5—Miss Margaret McKendy has returned to her home in Douglastown.

Miss Francis Girvan has returned from a visit to Campbellton.

Mrs. A. McCully is at home again after visiting with friends in Sackville.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. B. Sevez, of Montreal, are making a visit to Mrs. Sevez's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Melanson.

Miss Boudreau, of Montreal, has been a guest of Mrs. S. Melanson.

The very many friends of Mr. J. E. O'Brien regret to learn of his illness and trust that it may not be as serious as is feared.

Mr. Fenwick, who has been making a visit to his sons here has returned to Sussex.

The supper and sale held in St. George's hall by the members of the Church of England congregation, was in every way a success, the proceeds amounting to $55.

A Christmas fair is advertised to take place in the basement of the S. H. church on the evening of the 17th inst. The ladies in charge of the affair are making every effort to make it a success which there is no doubt it will be.

A very pleasing entertainment was given in the Opera House on Friday evening by a number of the young people of the town, under the management of Mrs. J. P. Byrne, and was a decided success. The proceeds which amounted to $70 have been added to the convent building fund.

Mr. P. J. Venoit, collector of customs, has returned from a short visit to Moncton.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Dec. 6—The funeral of Gracie and Willie Orr, who were the victims of the drowning accident Wednesday, takes place at 2 p. m. today. Interment will be in the Union cemetery, Richibucto. Richard Orr, father of the little ones, who was absent in Amherst, arrived home yesterday morning. He was absent only a few days.

Adolphe Melanson, who was proprietor of the Kent Northern Hotel, here, a few years ago, died at his home in Shediac on Saturday last, aged 32 years. He leaves a widow and four children.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Jardine, eldest daughter of George Jardine, of Kouchibougac, and J. D. Palmer, son of David Palmer, of this town, but now travelling, and a member of the firm of Barbour & Co., St. John. The marriage will take place the 23rd inst.

Mrs. Geo. N. Clark and Mrs. H. M. Ferguson are in Amherst this week taking in the Winter fair.

James McLean and Bonar Scott went to Amherst Monday.

Capt. John White, Stephen Alexander and John White, Jr., returned Wednesday from Charlottetown (P. E. I.), where they had gone in the schooner Dwina. They laid up the schooner in Charlottetown.

Our town has been visited this week by a band of fakirs who said they hailed from California. The party consisted of four women, who were peculiarly attired in gay colors and jewels. They went from house to house pretending to cure the sick and tell fortunes. At one house, where two of them called, there was a girl in poor health and pretending to be able to cure the girl by three days treatment after the payment of the fee of $11, which they exacted, and which the innocent mother of the girl foolishly gave them. They, the next morning, took the train looking for more victims on whom to play their game.

R. Flam, who keeps a store here, returned yesterday from St. John where he had gone to meet a brother who came from Russia and who was one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Mount Temple. Mr. Flam, Jr., accompanied his brother here and will attend school to learn English.

The school children are preparing recitations and songs for the closing day of the schools.

The smelt fishermen are making little progress as yet, owing to the poor condition of the ice. In many cases the floating ice upsets their rigging.

Miss Laura LaPointe, of Ste. Anne, has gone to Dalhousie, where she will engage as a teacher in the convent.

Miss Townsend, of P. E. I., who was visiting her brother, Rev. Wm. Townsend, Bass River, has returned home.

Miss Helen Roberts, who was severely burned some time ago, is improving slowly.

Rexton, N. B., Dec. 9—The death occurred at an early hour yesterday morning of Mrs. Catherine Harnett, widow of John Harnett, who was for many years postmaster of this town. Mrs. Harnett was a daughter of the late John McAuley and was born at Garrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim (Ire.) 88 years ago. She was a devout Roman Catholic and by her kind and charitable disposition won the respect of all. She was mother of the late Rev. D. R. Harnett, who was parish priest here a few years ago, and a sister of the late Rev. E. J. McAuley, of Albert county. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Walter Hogan, living in Washington (U. S. A.), one son, Thomas, and a daughter, Miss Harnett, of this town. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning, when requiem high mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Lapointe and the body laid in the Catholic cemetery beside those of her husband and six of their family who pre-deceased her.

The schools here were given a half-holiday Thursday out of respect for Gracie and Willie Orr, whose funeral took place that afternoon.

The funeral was very largely attended. Interment was made in the Union cemetery. Rev. A. D. Archibald conducted services at the house and grave.

Mrs. H. H. Pickett, of St. John, and Mrs. H. H. Warman, of Moncton, sisters of Richard Orr, have been in town attending the children's funeral.

Good catches of smelts are being made up river. The ice is not forming fast owing to mild weather.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, Dec. 6.—Dr. H. A. Jones received a hurry call by telephone yesterday to attend the case of an employe at Wright's mill who had his hand badly mangled on one of the saws.

Albert J. Gray, station agent on the I. C. R., recently returned home from a very pleasant holiday trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Gray's sister, Miss Margaret Gray, who accompanied him, was so favorably impressed with the country that she remained in Vancouver, where she will practice her profession of trained nurse.

Mrs. Elliott, of Moncton, was in Salisbury this week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lewis A. Wright.

A meeting, it is understood, is being held today in the Wright Lumber Company's office, at Coverdale, regarding the firm's affairs.

Councillor G. A. Taylor, Walter B. and Andrew A. Henry and a number of other prominent farmers and dairymen in this locality met Harry F. Hughes, of Petitcodiac; J. E. Stultz, of Havelock, and a representative of the Maritime Dairy Company, of Sussex, in the church hall at this place on Saturday last, when the season's business in connection with the Salisbury butter factory was settled up to the satisfaction of all concerned. A committee was appointed to get an option on a suitable building or grounds on which to erect a building for next season's operations, so that the outlook for next season's dairy business at this place looks most promising.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Dec. 5—Amos Dickinson returned from Chatham on Wednesday, where he was called by the serious illness of his father.

Miss Louise Perley is visiting in Bangor, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen.

Senator Baird left last week for Ottawa.

Rev. John Squires who has had charge of the Methodist church here since June, has resigned his charge on account of ill health and will leave next week for Boston, with his wife and daughter. During his stay he has made many friends who deeply regret his departure, and Miss Squires will be much missed by her young friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sadler are visiting friends and relatives in Boston for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burns of Fort Fairfield, Maine, were in town on Tuesday.

Rev. J. B. Ganong, secretary of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island S. S. Association, will address a meeting in Andover Baptist church on Dec. 19, and other places through the county, Kincardine, Kilburn, Rowena, Arthurette and Plaster Rock.

A political meeting in the interest of the opposition to the local government will be held in the Opera House, Perth, on the evening of the 11th inst. Mr. Morrisey, M. P. P. for Northumberland, and Mayor McLeod, of Fredericton are to address the meeting. Delegates to select candidates for the county will be appointed at that meeting.

Dr. Rankine from Woodstock, was called here last Friday in consultation with Dr. Earle, on the case of Mrs. Geo. Bedell. Her many friends will be pleased to hear that her condition is much improved.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, Dec. 5.—The creek had not been completely frozen over this season until Monday night and the venturesome small boys were exercising on it yesterday afternoon.

About fifty members of Queens Division, S. of T., which society now includes a goodly number of ladies, attended service in the Methodist church Sunday evening when, to a full house, the Rev. Mr. Kirby preached a most interesting sermon on the "Model Temperance Worker."

In their various branches both churches are busy. The Episcopalians expect to have their annual sale and high tea next week.

Next Wednesday evening in the temperance hall the annual Bible Society meeting will be held, on which occasion Revs. Spencer and Kirby will be the principal speakers.

The tug Martello, of the J. F. Bridges Tug Boat Co., is being generally remodeled and strengthened throughout under the superintendence of L. P. McLean, of Cumberland Bay.

H. B. Bridges and T. S. Peters came from St. John yesterday and report good sleighing from Welsford.

Two daughters of Samuel Hersey, of Upper Gagetown, were brought to jail by Deputy Sheriff Belyea on the charge of stealing. The people of Upper Gagetown have been for some time subjected to the inconvenience and loss of clothes taken from clothes lines as well as about all kinds of farm produce taken from cellar, granary and storehouse and the first direct clue to where any of the goods went was a few mornings since when Mrs. B. Currer discovered that all the clothes left out over night were gone and as there had been a light fall of snow just previous to the visit of the covetous the foot prints were easily seen and were traced to the Hersey house.

On the arrival of the deputy sheriff with a search warrant all of the articles of the last "haul" were found and a good many other things were discovered that had been previously pilfered from different people in the neighborhood. The Hersey women confessed to the clothes line raids but it is not yet known if they are the only culprits. The case will come before Judge Wilson under the speedy trials act.

Miss Ida Cooper, engaged with Mr. Prince, Hampstead, is spending a week at home.

RIVERSIDE.

Riverside, Dec. 5.—Miss Harper,of Shediac, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Harper.

Mrs. A.W. Smithers and daughter,Mary, went to Waterford on Thursday.

Rev. Mr. Worden returned from Boston last week, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Worden is much improved in health.

Dr. J. E. M. Carnwath and E. C. Copp visited Moncton last week.

Mrs. Isaac Pearson, of St. John, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Elmira Elliot, who has been quite ill, is convalescent.

Mr. Gaius Steeves has purchased I. T. Pearson's house and moved his family there last week.

Charles Urquhart spent a few days in St. John last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Payne have returned from a visit to Sussex.

Arthur J. Daley, of New London, (Conn.) visited his old home here yesterday.

Mr. Bliss Fawcett and Mr. George, of Sackville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Trueman on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. James Kinnie visited Sussex last week.

PETITCODIAC.

Petitcodiac, Dec. 5—Miss Willa Jones went to Amherst Saturday to visit friends.

Mr. Robert Trites, who has been spending the past few months in Maine, returned home last Friday.

Messrs Downey and Matthews, of Hillsboro, spent the week-end with friends here.

Miss Ina Lockhart returned Wednesday from Amherst, where she was visiting friends.

Mrs. J. W. Lowery, who has been enjoying a visit in St. John and Jerusalem, Queens county, arrived home Friday.

Mrs. Herbert Trites returned Wednesday from a very pleasant trip to Boston.

Messrs. Frank Mann and Leigh Stockton were in Amherst this week attending the winter fair.

Miss Beatrice Simpson spe[illegible] in Moncton.

Mrs. Stockton, of Ottawa, arrived last week, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Davidson, Apple Hill.

HARTLAND.

Hartland, N. B., Dec. 5—Miss Inez Bradley, teacher of the primary department of the Hartland High school, has tendered her resignation, to take effect at the close of the term. She has taught nine terms and will be succeeded by Miss Bessie Phillips of Pembroke.

Frank Gondrean, a well known merchant of Grand Falls, has had to have one of his legs amputated for a disease of the bone. He is being treated at Montreal.

Mrs. S. M. Boyer has been seriously ill for several weeks.

A lodge of Oddfellows has recently been organized at Centreville, with more than fifty charter members.

George R. Burtt has returned from St. John, where he was in attendance at the Hazen banquet.

A daughter of John Callaghan, of Williamston was buried in the Catholic cemetery at that place yesterday. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Bradley. The girl was 9 years old and died of pneumonia.

Market prices are unchanged and produce is moving at a brisk rate.

TRURO.

Truro, Dec. 4—Mr. Edward Stuart, the retiring organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was presented by the congregation with an appreciative address, accompanied by $75 in gold.

Mrs. A. B. Fletcher has returned from Salisbury (N. B.), where she has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Edmund Moore, widow of Dr. Moore.

Mrs. E. M. Gray, of Lynn (Mass.), was in Truro last week.

Mrs. Charles Weatherbee and son, of Londonderry, have been visiting Miss McAulay for a few days.

Miss L. Cox, of Souis (P. E. I.), was in Truro on Monday.

Mrs. Burrell, who has been visiting Truro friends, left for her Weymouth home on Monday.

Mrs. H. O. McLatchy has returned to Truro, after a prolonged visit at her former home in Halifax.

Miss Adriana Layton, formerly of Truro now of Oakfield, Hants county, has been visiting Truro friends.

Mrs. A. C. Patterson has as her guest Mrs. Batcher, of Newcastle (N. B.)

Mrs. Muir and her sister, Miss Lawson accompanied by Miss Mary Crowe, went to New Glasgow on Friday.

The funerals of Mrs. J. C. Spencer and Mr. Yuill Henderson, which took place on Sunday afternoon, were largely attended by sympathetic friends.

Mrs. T. D. Blackie, of Great Village Colchester county, spent Sunday in Truro.

Mrs. George Christie left Truro on Monday morning to visit relatives in the west.

Mrs. J. W. Carter, formerly Miss Juliet McCully, of Truro, is now in Panama having recently arrived there.

Miss Lillian Farquhar, of Halifax, who has been a guest with her friend, Mr

A Sleepless Child
soon becomes puny and irritable....
WORMS
are most likely the cause of it. Get
"DR. McLEAN'S Vegetable Worm Syrup."
It is safe, speedy and effective and will make the little one strong, healthy, sleepy and happy.
In Use for 50 Years.
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John Stanfield, left for her home last week.

Mr. Will Beck spent Sunday with his parents, returning to Halifax on Monday.

Miss Janie Cunningham, a former resident of Truro, who is now home on furlough from her missionary work in Japan, is expected to arrive in town tomorrow to remain for a short time. While here Miss Cunningham will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

Mrs. Angove, of Hazel Hill, Canso, was in Truro yesterday.

Many of the friends of Miss Margaret Snook gathered at the station this morning to bid her farewell as she left home for the west. Miss Snook intends spending the winter in Calgary.

Mr. John Stanfield, the newly elected member for Colchester, intends leaving for Ottawa tomorrow evening, and will be accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Eben Lynds and her daughter, Miss Eva, will leave tomorrow for Boston and New York. The latter intends on account of ill health to spend the winter in Virginia.

Mr. Stanley Sugatt, of St. John, formerly of Truro, was in town this week.

Mrs. Scheer, who has for the last two years been making her home in MacLeod, Alberta, has returned to Truro.

The Misses Marjorie and Ruth Davison entertained a large number of their young friends on Thursday evening.

Mr. Robert Parker, manager of the Metropolitan Assurance Company, and his wife, intend removing from New Glasgow to Truro.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Dec. 5.—Dr. T. J. Bourque went yesterday to St. John to attend the banquet in honor of J. D. Hazen.

Mrs. Ernest Halstead, who has for months been visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Hudson, left this morning for Hamilton (Ont.), to join her husband, and Mr. and Mrs. Halstead intend making Hamilton their home.

John Fitzpatrick has gone to Chatham, where he has secured employment for the winter.

Smelts are selling at two cents per lb. and as yet are not plentiful. A. & R. Loggie intend making all shipments in bulk and R. O'Leary will pack only a portion of his shipments. This will mean considerably less money for Richibucto. Only a small portion of fishermen are yet at work as the weather has not continued cold enough to make fishing on the channel.

Fifteen inches of snow fell at Bass River on Monday.

Andrew Woods, who has for some little time been visiting his father, Philip Woods, returned to Fredericton yesterday.

James Flanagan, who has been in the United States for some months, returned to his home this week.

S. L. T. Harrison has been in town for a few days.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield, Dec. 5—Rev. R. M. Bynon spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Armstrong, of Beechwood, spent Sunday at Sunny Vale.

There were four fine deer shot in this vicinity lately, the successful hunters being Samuel McPhinney, Roy Bell, John Garnett and Thomas McGrath.

Charles Odell and family are moving to Cape Breton this week. Mr. Odell is employed by A. W. Fownes, of St. Martins, who is carrying on a large lumbering business there.

Miss Rogers and Miss McGowan, of Barnesville spent last week in Fairfield, the guests of Mrs. John A. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Daly spent Sunday in Fairfield, the guests of Mrs. J. V. Brown.

Master Allen Armstrong spent two days last week in Fairfield with his cousin, Mrs. J. C. Dollan.

Mrs. Neil Smith and child have returned home, after a pleasant visit to Boston.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 6—The death occurred at his home, Little River, Sunbury county, this morning, of Henry Coburn, one of the best known residents of that locality. He had been a sufferer [illegible] for some time, but the [illegible] of his death was an attack of quinsy. He was a farmer and land surveyor, and was highly respected. He was twice married and leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters. Dr. G. H. Coburn, of Sioux county, South Dakota, is a son by the first wife, and the others are by the second wife. He was 75 years old and was one of the heaviest men in the province, tipping the scales at 350 pounds.

Members of the local government left for St. John by the nine-fifty train.

News of the tragic death at Holyoke, Mass., of Robert H. Buchanan formerly of St. John and Fredericton was a severe shock to his many friends here. Mrs. Buchanan was formerly Miss Christina Tripp of Keswick Ridge.

It is stated that the lumber cut on the Nepisiguit river this winter will not exceed seven million feet or less than half of last season's cut.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 8—Frederick Estabrooks, a well known resident of Marysville, died suddenly this afternoon while attending service at the Baptist church, Penniac. He had driven up from Marysville in company with the minister, Rev. Mr. Hayward, and passed away soon after the beginning of the service. Heart disease was the cause. Deceased was 77 years old, and leaves a widow and large family.

The funeral of the late Henry Coburn took place at Little River this afternoon, and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives including several from this city. Deceased had for twenty years been employed as a lumber scaler by the New Brunswick Railway Company, and was one of the most efficient men in the employ of that concern.

The river has frozen over but it will probably be several days before teams will be able to cross on the ice.

Lee Higgins, the eighteen-year-old son of Hugh Higgins, of Marysville, who was accidentally shot by a companion while out hunting during the month of September, died Friday night from his wounds. The bullet, it seems, penetrated his lungs and was never extracted. He has been steadily declining for some weeks, and his death was expected. He is survived by his parents, one brother and two sisters.

Tom David, the Syrian, in jail here, charged with murdering his wife at McAdam Junction, will be tried before Judge McLeod at the York circuit court, which opens January seventh. J. D. Hazen will defend the prisoner, and likely Attorney General McKeown will represent the crown.

David is showing the effects of his long confinement in the county jail, and is anxious for his trial. He has lost considerable flesh and complains that he is unable to sleep as well as he would like. During his stay in the jail, he has succeeded in greatly improving his knowledge of English.

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Mrs. Tibbits announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Amelia, to W. C. Gillies. B. Sc, of Ottawa.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Dec. 5—On Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., Mrs. Henry Ingram entertained a number of friends in honor of Mrs. Peter Clark and Miss Carruthers, of Bedeque (P. E. I.), who are visiting their sister, Mrs. S. J. McArthur, at The Manse. Among the guests were: Mesdames Clark, McArthur, H. C. Rice, H. A. Brown, John Robinson, jr., Donald Morrison, J. A. Rundle, Robert Nicholson, Gilmour Stothart and T. V. Tozer; and the Misses Carruthers, Clara McAllister, B. Coole, Margaret Robinson, Roberta Nicholson, Jennie Gremley, Gertie Stothart, Addie Stables, Helen Caie, Mollie Robinson and Mary Oliver, of New Glasgow (N. S.)

At 7 Crestwood Park, Roxbury (Mass.), last night, Alex. Eugene Corbett, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Corbett, of Newcastle, was married to Miss Harriett Fillebrown Stevens, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCobb Stevens, of Roxbury.

Miss Kate Blackmore is spending a few weeks in Whitneyville with her sister, Mrs. Gregory Dunnett.

Miss Curtis was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Hare, Whitneyville, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Huston, late of California, who have been guests of Mrs. A. H. Allingham for the past three weeks, have returned to Bangor (Me.) for the winter.

Mrs. Aitken and Miss Jean are visiting in St. John.

Mrs. C. C. Hamilton left for Moncton yesterday to visit friends.

Mrs. T. V. Tozer and Misses Minnie Ingram and Helen Caie spent Saturday in South Esk with Miss Jennie Tozer.

Miss Alexis Russell, graduate nurse, of Boston, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Reid, last week.

Mrs. Walter Appleton, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Isaac Leighton, returned to Moncton yesterday, her mother being convalescent.

Miss Clara McAllister has returned from a two months' visit to friends in Fredericton and St. John.

Mrs. W. S. Brown left yesterday to visit her daughter, Mrs. W. Hollis Crocker, of Amherst (N. S.)

Mr. W. H. Bell is convalescent.

Benjamin Gunderson, after an absence of five years in the U. S. A., is revisiting Newcastle.

Miss A. Gertrude Harvey, graduate of the Huntingdon Avenue Children's Hospital, Boston, who for the past two months has been ill, came home on Saturday to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. A. H. Allingham.

Mrs. Butcher is visiting her brother, Dr. Geo. K. Thompson, at Halifax.

Mrs. Walker, of Cimarron, New Mexico, is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Aitken.

Mrs. Kate Cinnamond, of Bathurst, visited her sister, Mrs. Reid, last week.

Miss Olive Williamson left for Moncton for a short visit this week.

Dr. George Leighton, of Rexton, spent several days last week with his parents here.

Miss Ritchie and Mr. Allan Ritchie, jr., returned from Wisconsin on Saturday.

The "sock social" held in St. James' hall by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church was a social and financial success. There was an excellent programme of music, recitations, etc. Mrs. Charles Sargeant delighted the audience with a solo. The quartette, consisting of Mrs. J. D. McNutt, Miss Minnie Sweezy, Mr. McNutt and Mr. A. E. Shaw, sang very nicely, and Mrs. Osborne Nicholson's recitation was an attractive feature of the programme. The proceeds was $42.

Hon. Allan Ritchie was in Fredericton this week.

Misses Kate Wiseman and Jessie Gickie attended the Winter Fair in Amherst this week.

Mrs. W. P. Bishop and Miss Edith, of Bathurst, are visiting here en route to New York, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Irene Robinson, of Derby, is visiting Miss Olive Anderson.

SACKVILLE.

Sackville, Dec. 4.—Mr. A. B. Copp entertained the members of Sackville Curling Club to a supper at the Sackville Bakery on Thursday evening. Speeches were made and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. Mr. Thos. Murray and Mr. Raleigh Trites favored the company with songs, which were much appreciated. The following gentlemen were present: Dr. Borden, Dr. McClung, Rev. Mr. Ainsley, of Springhill, Capt. Hanson, Capt. Anderson, Mr. John Johnson, Mr. B. C. Raworth, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mr. Allister Cameron, Mr. H. A. Ford, Mr. A. G. Putnam, Mr. W. T. Wood, Mr. F. J. E. McGinn, Mr. Alex. Ford, Mr. H. H. Woodworth, Dr. E. Hart, Mr. C. A. Milton, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. W. R. Rodd and Mr. J. M. Palmer.

Mr. Herbert Trenholm, of Bayfield, is moving to Sackville.

One of the most pleasing and brilliant events of the season was the at home given in the Ladies' College on Friday evening by the Eclectic shields. The spacious rooms presented a very attractive appearance, each room being tastefully decorated with banners and eclectic shields. The guests were received by Miss Dora Knight, Miss Nan Lea and by Dr. and Mrs. Borden. The programme, which was carried out in Beethoven Hall, was a most delightful one and was highly appreciated. It included a vocal quartette by Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Miss Edna Baker, Miss Hazel Hughes and Miss Helen Goodill. Miss Myrtle Atkinson gave a delightful piano solo and Miss Daisy Flemming gave a reading, which was much enjoyed. The vocal solo by Miss Dorothy Brown was a pleasing number. In addition the Sackville Band rendered an excellent programme during the evening. The members of the society are Miss Dora Knight, of Amherst, president; Miss Dorothy McSweeney, of Moncton, vice-president, and Miss Clara Wilson, of St. John, second vice-president.

Dr. Inch, of Fredericton, spent Sunday in town the guest of his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Hunton, York street.

On Friday evening Mrs. A. C. Smith entertained a number of friends from 5 until 8 in honor of Miss Nora Wiggins. During the evening the friends showered the bride-elect with handkerchiefs. Those present besides the guest of honor were Mrs. A. G. Putnam, Mrs. Fred Rainnie, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. A. W. Bennet, Mrs. H. C. Read, Mrs. T. Murray, Miss Kate Morice, Miss Ogden, Miss Cowan, Miss Margaret Morice, Miss Jane Estabrooks, Miss Gretchen Allison, Miss Lyle Milner and Miss Bessie Carter. The hostess was assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Helen Wiggins and Miss Lila Estabrooks.

Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Welsh, of Moncton, were the guests of Mrs. E. Anderson over Sunday.

Mrs. F. C. McCready has returned from St. John, where she spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. T. Flood, Duke street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Milner, of Squire street, left on Friday for Somerville (Mass.) to visit their daughter, Mrs. Louis J. Gorden.

Miss Bessie McLeod, of Mt. Allison teaching staff, spent Sunday at her home in Point de Bute.

Mrs. Fred Reid, Squire street, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McGregor, of Rexton (N. B.), has returned home.

Mrs. H. C. Read has been the guest recently of Mrs. R. C. Borden, Moncton.

Mrs. James Wheaton, of Upper Sackville, who has been so ill with pneumonia, is steadily progressing toward convalescence.

The Misses Alice and Helen Roberts, of Rothesay, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, York street.

Miss Smith, of Middle Sackville, gave a handkerchief shower in honor of Miss Ethel Ayer, who is to be one of the principals in an interesting event to take place in the near future. Among those present were the bride to be, Miss Ayer, Mrs. Chas. A. Stockton (St. John), Mrs. Alfred Ayer, Mrs. James R. Ayer, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. David Allison, Mrs. Will Campbell, Miss Ogden, Miss Ethel Barnes, Miss Margaret George, Miss Bertie Hicks, Miss Laura Silliker, Miss Mary Campbell, Miss Margaret Morice and Miss Alice Campbell.

Mrs. Irving, of Fredericton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Black, Middle Sackville.

Mrs. A. B. Copp entertained at a most enjoyable thimble party on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Boudry, of Canton (Mass.), was the guest on uSnday of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Fawcett.

Mrs. James Rainnie arrived home last week from an extended trip to Boston.

A genuine surprise was given to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott on Wednesday night, when a number of their friends invaded their home and presented them with a handsome couch, the occasion being the twenty-first anniversary of their wedding. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. V. McCready and little son are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McCready.

Mr. J. Albert Avard, of River Hebert (N. S.), who has just recovered from a serious illness, was in town last week the guest of his brother, Mr. Fred Avard.

Mrs. Nalder, of Windsor (N. S.), who addressed a public meeting in Beethoven Hall last Sunday afternoon, and also in the Methodist church in the evening, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Borden.

Senator Wood, who was in Ottawa last week, has returned home.

Mr. Murray Fawcett, of Rothesay College, came home to attend the funeral of his grandfather, the late Charles Fawcett.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitcher Mitchell, of Moncton, were the week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scott.

Miss Nora Wiggins was the guest recently of Mrs. I. W. Binney, Moncton.

Mr Frank McMulkin, Mt. Allison, who was called to St. John by the sudden death of his mother, has returned.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Nettie Raworth, of Jolicure, to Mr. Charles Chapman, of Little Shemogue.

Mr. Byron Atkinson, of Jolicure, is very ill with blood poisoning.

Mrs. C. C. Avard entertained a very enjoyable "flinch" party on Monday evening. Those who attended the party were Miss Nellie Copp, Miss Josephine Crane, Miss Edith Trueman, Miss Lily Richardson, Miss Hattie Cahill, Miss Violet Richardson, Miss Hattie Bartlette, Miss Mabel Dixon, Miss Lizzie Ogden, Miss Etta Ayer, Miss Jennie Richardson, Miss Currie and Miss Ruel. Miss Bessie Carter, Miss Edna Humphrey and Miss Steeves assisted the hostess in waiting on the guests.

A large circle of friends congratulate Mrs. Janet Trueman, of Point de Bute, upon the attainment of her ninetieth birthday and hope she may live to celebrate many more.

The marriage of Miss Ella Oulton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Oulton, to Mr. A. E. Oulton, both of Jolicure, will take place in the near future.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, Dec. 5—Mr. S. L. T. Harrison returned on Monday from a short business trip to New York.

Mr. A. B. Pipes recently spent a few days in Chatham with friends.

Mrs. Douglas was in Amherst with friends several days last week.

Mr. Arthur Wilbur, of Newcastle, and Mr. and Mrs. Havelock Wilbur, of Moncton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilbur on Sunday last.

Mr. G. R. Payzant was in Moncton on Tuesday last.

The Young People's Bridge Whist Club meets tonight at the home of Miss Emily Emmerson.

Miss Toole, of Memramcook, has been visiting Mrs. E. A. Hall for the past week.

Philip Palmer has returned home after several months spent in Richibucto.

Mrs. A. R. Emmerson accompanied Hon. H. R. Emmerson to Ottawa last week and is visiting friends in that city.

Miss Nellie Palmer was in Sackville last week, the guest of Mrs. Fred Regan.

Mrs. Silas Tower met with a serious accident on Sunday night last, when she was thrown from a carriage, which resulted in a number of her bones being broken. She was conveyed to the home of Mrs. W. R. Palmer, where she is being cared for until she is able to be removed to her own home.

Posters are out for a sale of fancy articles and tea to be given in Hickman's Hall on Monday next by the ladies of Trinity church. The proceeds will be applied to the lighting of the rectory with electricity, which has recently been done.

Mr. C. L. Hanington left on a business trip to Ottawa on Monday, accompanied by his wife. They will be absent about ten days.

Miss Backhouse is absent from town visiting friends in St. John.

WOLFVILLE

Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 7—Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Saunders, of Paradise, Annapolis county, are in town, visiting at the home of the latter's father, E. F. Caldwell, who is quite seriously ill.

Rev. J. D. Spidell, pastor of the Baptist church at Kentville, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist church at North Sydney. The church pays a salary of $1,000 a year and free parsonage.

W. Syson, who has lived for several years in Wolfville, left this week for British Columbia.

The latest news from Dr. DeWitt, who is now at the Victoria General Hospital, Montreal, is very encouraging. He stood the journey remarkably well and it is thought that he will be speedily restored to health without an operation.

News has been received of the death of Henry Harris, a former resident of Wolfville, in British Columbia, where he had been making his home with his daughter.

H. R. Lawford, who for the past three years has been editor and manager of the Western Chronicle, has severed his connection with that journal and leaves shortly to take a position in Boston.

Those from this county who won prizes for fruit at the Royal Horticultural Society exhibition at London (Eng.) are: J. R. Blanchard, F. H. Parker, each silver gift Banksian medal; J. A. Kinsman, J. E. Smith, A. L. Morse, R. E. Messenger, each silver Knightian medal; E. E. Archibald, F. W. Foster, F. C. Johnson, W. W. Woodworth, each silver Banksian medal; F. C. Starr, bronze Knightian medal; the Nova Scotia government farm, silver gift Knightian medal.

The community of Argyle was shocked last Saturday morning to learn that John F. Nickerson, a well known resident of the place, had committed suicide by shooting. The unfortunate man, who was about 65 years of age, had been ill for two years and was failing rapidly.

The Propylaeum Society of Acadia College gave a very pleasant at home to the college men last evening. College hall was gaily decorated with Acadia colors—blue and garnet. The guests were received by Miss Hilda E. Vaughan, president; Miss Jennie Welton, vice-president; Mrs. W. B. Hutchinson and Mrs. R. P. Gray.

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5—The ball given by the Tennis Club Thursday evening was a brilliant social success, there being over 150 guests present. The guests were received by Mrs. H. Dupuy, Mrs. D. W. Robb, Mrs. H. Pipe and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, who proved to be ideal hostesses. The music rendered by the orchestra, was all that could be desired. The card tables were also well patronized and many enjoyable "rubbers" played. A running supper was served during the evening and was heartily enjoyed by the guests. Among those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald, Maccan; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hillson, Miss Tennant, the Misses Jodrey, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuy, the Misses Dupuy, the Misses Downey, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hickman, Dorchester; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wheaton, Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. J. Ross Millar, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ormond, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Tuller, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. B. C Munro, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Rodger, Dr. and Mrs. Avrd, C. D. Dennis, Miss Burrell, of Yarmouth; Mr. D. R. Laird, Mrs. and Miss Cresswell, Miss Florence Robb, the Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Morrison, W. T. Wood, Sackville (N. B.); Miss Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Campbell, the Misses Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Calhoun, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moore, Miss Ratchford, Mrs. and Miss Morse, Miss M. Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Douglas, Mr. J. H. Morrison, Mrs. D. C. Allan, the Misses Sleep, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis Bent, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cochrane, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pipe, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wetmore, St. John; J. McSweeney, Sackville; Prof. and Mrs. Singleton, Miss Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Curry, Mr. W. H. McKee, Moncton; Miss Jean Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Dow McDonald, Mrs. W. G. Calhoun, Superintendent and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Nappan, and a number of others.

Mr. D. A. Morrison attended the banquet given by St. Andrew's Travelers' Society in St. John last week.

Dr. Clarke, of Tatamagouche, visited J. E. Hamilton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wetmore, of St. John, are visiting in town.

Mrs. Grace Hebb, of Lunenburg, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. Roy Clarke left Saturday on a visit to friends in Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Turner, of Halifax, spent several days of last week in town.

Miss Blanche Moffatt spent Sunday at her home in River Hebert.

Mrs. T. N. Campbell and Miss Kate Campbell were the hostesses at one of the most delightful at homes of the season on Friday afternoon. About 150 invitations were issued and all who attended spent a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. George Hillcoat, Church street, entertained her lady friends at whist on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Wm. Moore succeeded in capturing the first prize.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wetmore and son, of Moncton, were in town over Sunday.

Stanley Logan, of the Provincial Experimental Farm, Truro, is in town attending the Winter Fair.

Mrs. C. L. Purdy has been called to her home in Campbellton by the serious illness of her sister.

Miss Margaret Sutherland, of Pugwash, is the guest of Mrs. Ernest Patterson, Croft street.

Miss Grace Coates is visiting her friend, Miss Sadie Benjamin, in Boston.

Miss Genevieve McLeod and Miss Gladys Willis, of Summerside, are guests of Mrs. J. P. Atherton.

Miss Anna Jackson has returned from a visit to Mrs. S. A. Colwell, St. John.

Miss Myra Brannon, of Oxford, is the guest of Mrs. N. T. Rockwell this week.

Mr. Roy Black, who has been on the Bank of Montreal staff at Bathurst (N. B.) for some months, returned home on Monday and will resume his work in the branch here.

The Misses Janet Estabrooks and Lottie Tingley spent Sunday at their homes in Sackville.

E. D. Manning, of Port Williams, was the guest of Mrs. James Arnold this week.

Mrs. R. A. McLean, of Wentworth, is visiting her father, David Embree, Rupert street.

Mrs. A. Robertson, of St. John, is the guest of her son, E. L. Robertson, Spring street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Carr, of St. John, are spending a few days with Mrs. Carr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Walker.

Lieut.-Governor McKinnon, of P. E. Island, was the guest of D. R. Laird, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, this week.

Mr. Oscar Chase and Miss Margaret, of Cornwallis, are visiting Mrs. Chas. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. York, of Wharton, are in town.

Mrs. Alex. MacMurray and son, Jack, and Miss McLean, of St. John, are visiting Mrs. Andrew Mack.

Miss Jean Cameron and Miss Daisy Fraser, of Durham, Pictou county, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. James Greany, of Moncton, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, of Sussex, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Beatty.

Mrs. Jesse Elderkin, of Fox River, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Elderkin.

Miss DeWolfe, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. E. B. Elderkin.

Mr. George McDougal, of New Glasgow, is the guest of Dr. J. G. McDougal.

Mrs. D. A. Morrison is visiting relatives in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bent are visiting in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gillespie, of Parrsboro, and Miss J. Gillespie, formerly superintendent of Highland View Hospital, left this week for New York to spend the winter.

Miss Beatrice Harris, of Bedford, was the guest of Mrs. Max M. Sterne this week.

Mrs. C. A. Lowe, of Sydney, is the guest of Mrs. Isabel Jodrey, La Planche street.

Mr. A. F. Newcombe, of Port Williams, is the guest of Mr. James Cooke.

Mrs. James McKay and Mrs. Jas. H. Grant, of Hopewell, Pictou county, are guests of Mrs. Innis, Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horne and little son, Ivan, of Charlottetown, are guests of Mrs. Horne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McKie.

Amherst, Dec. 6.—(Special)—A bad smash up took place on the main line of the I. C. R. here this morning some time after midnight, when night freight No. 15 in charge of Conductor Coles, and Driver Morrison, going west, ran into a shunting engine, No. 86, Driver King. The shunter was almost totally demolished, the forward trucks as well as the rear. The driver and fireman of the shunter jumped and escaped injury.

A carload of machinery of the Robb Engineering Company for the Chambers Electric Company, Truro, was turned completely over and the machinery badly damaged. Two flat cars were almost smashed into splinters. Fortunately the track was not damaged in the least, the only damage done to the freight engine was the tearing away of her pilot. The machinery being shipped by the Robb Engineering Co. was a cross compound engine on which they had been working night and day, their men were at the train ready to accompany it to Truro to set up in the electric station and the delay will cause serious inconvenience. The machinery is valued at about $5000. It is hard to say who is to blame for the accident. The auxiliary from Moncton is here clearing away the track.

PARRSBORO.

Parrsboro, Dec. 6—Mrs. S. S. Harvie has returned from a visit to relatives in Pictou.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Reid and children, who have been in Grand Manan for several months, returned on Wednesday.

Miss Mabel Reeves, of Kentville, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. H. A. Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Webster spent a few days in Kentville the first of the week.

Mr. George W. Hurst, who has been spending a few days at his home in Canso, returned Thursday evening.

Mrs. Charles Blanche, of Amherst, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. B. Mahoney.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith have been in Halifax for a few days.

Mrs. P. S. Blake went to Springhill on Monday to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. Dulhanty.

Mr. Fred McAleese, of Amherst, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Thomas McAleese.

Mr. W. Elderkin, of Wolfville, has been added to the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mrs. Walter Fullerton is visiting friends in Amherst and Sackville.

Mrs. N. C. Nordby and Miss Elizabeth Fraser are spending a few days in Truro.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Elderkin, of Advocate, have returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Spicer are attending the Winter Fair at Amherst this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rutherford and Miss Beatrice Toggart went to Salem yesterday to attend the marriage of Miss Hattie Corbett to Mr. George Matthews.

The bazaar held by the ladies of the Baptist congregation on Thursday and Friday of this week in St. George's hall was a most successful event and the financial results are something to be proud of. During the afternoon of both days the tea tables, in charge of Mrs. F. A. Rand, Mrs. A. E. McLeod and Mrs. H. C. Jenks, were well patronized.

The various artistically decorated booths presented a lively and pretty appearance and the ladies in charge were kept exceedingly busy.

The handkerchief booth, prettily decorated in white and gold, was in charge of Miss Bessie Forsythe and Miss Cora Ward.

The booth most sought after by the ladies was that of fancy needlework, where anybody desiring to purchase a Christmas gift found many dainty and pretty articles with prices to suit. This booth was looked after by Mrs. F. M. Young and Mrs. Johnson Spicer. The Japanese booth, in charge of Mrs. William Puddington, was most attractive. A great variety of fancy and useful articles were here offered for sale. Adjoining this was the doll booth, where the wants of customers were attended to by Miss Fay Jenks and Miss Edna Thompson.

Misses Sadie and Grace Cook and Mamie Brownell had charge of the candy booth. Here, besides quantities of delicious home-made candies were sold circus lemonade (served in a very novel way), hot chocolate, candy recipes and fortunes which revealed many facts heretofore unknown to their many patrons.

The Parrsboro Citizens' Band furnished music during the evenings.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BALMORAL OPENED

Dalhousie, N. B., Dec. 8—Today at 10.30 the formal opening of the new Roman Catholic church took place in the young parish of Balmoral, Restigouche county. The weather was beautiful and there were over 600 people present.

Solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. John Wheten, P. P., of Pokemouche. A most eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Leonard, of the Capucin order of Ste. Anne, Restigouche. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion.

Apart from a very generous collection taken today, D. A. Arseneau, warden of the county, presented Rev. Arthur Melanson, present priest of Balmoral, with the station of the cross for the new church, costing $140.

The construction of the new church was commenced about five years ago by Rev. Father Wheten. About two months ago Rev. Arthur Melanson, assistant priest at Campbellton, succeeded Father Wheten, and since then the construction of the church has proceeded under his direction.

The new edifice, which is one of the finest wooden structures of its kind in the province, cost about $25,000 and is clear of debt. The building measures 145 by 56, apart from a large vestry, and is heated by hot air.

Among those who attended the ceremonies in Balmoral today were Rev. A. A. Boucher, Dalhousie; Rev. Father Lambert, Black Point; Chief Commissioner LaBillois, Alderman Shannon, Postmaster LeBlanc, Dr. Doucett and B. E. O'Brien, Dalhousie.

J. H. Campbell, of Plymouth, raised from one pumpkin seed accidentally dropped among the beans two vines twenty-four and eighteen feet in length and there were three pumpkins that weighed forty-two, forty-one and eighteen pounds each.

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A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

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Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb Tins.

CENSUS GIVES A ROSY REPORT OF MARITIME PROVINCES

Great Increase in Stock and Land Under Tillage in Past Six Years.

Ottawa, Dec. 9—A bulletin of the census and statistics departments giving comparative statements for 1907 and 1901 of field crops and live stock in the maritime provinces was issued today. New Brunswick had this year 1,087,626 acres of land in crop, an increase of 192,831 acres, as compared with 1901; Nova Scotia, 883,472 acres in crop, an increase of 163,306 acres, and Prince Edward Island 504,228 acres, an increase of 57,134 acres.

New Brunswick now has 24.69 acres of land in crop for every 100 acres occupied, as compared with 10.31 in 1901; Nova Scotia 17.40 acres in crop out of every 100 acres occupied, as compared with 14.18 in 1901, and Prince Edward Island 42.26, as compared with 37.46 acres.

In respect to live stock the bulletin shows an increase during the past six years of 22,714 cows, 69,920 sheep and 46,848 swine in New Brunswick; 15,417 cows, 106,391 sheep and 32,796 swine in Nova Scotia; and 7,381 swine in Prince Edward Island.

There was a decrease of 2,598 cows and 13,973 sheep in Prince Edward Island during the six years.

HAMPTON SCHOOL PROPERTY WENT CHEAP AT AUCTION

Hampton, Kings county, Dec. 7—At the Hampton Consolidated school this afternoon all the lands, buildings and furnishings of the former school districts, Nos. 2 and 3, now included in the consolidated school district, were sold at public auction. There was not much competition, and the several lots realized but little in advance of the upset prices. The first and most important lot was the property in Everett street, Hampton Station, formerly known as the Superior school, including an acre of land, a fine wooden building, sixty feet by thirty, on stone and brick foundation, with basement, cloak rooms and outbuildings. There is also a furnace, and the school furniture of two departments. The upset price was $400, and after a few small bids it was knocked down to Robert H. Smith at $430. It is understood that Mr. Smith was acting for the officers and members of the Corinthian Lodge of A. & F. A. Masons, who intend to convert it into a Masonic hall, which can easily be done at an inconsiderable cost.

The property represents an original outlay by the school authorities of more than $3,000, and is in quite a good state of repair.

The second lot offered was the school site at Hampton Village, with the buildings upon it, the upset price being $230. The lot is of no great size and the buildings are old. It was knocked down to S. H. Flewwelling at $280, and will be used by the Baptist church as a Sunday school and ladies' hall.

The third lot was the school furniture and fittings in the Village school, the upset price of which was $22, and S. H. Flewwelling secured it for $25.

The sale was attended by the leading residents of both villages.

FATAL RESULT OF PROHIBITION RUM

Summerside Man Fell Off the Wharf and Perished—P. E. Islander Drowned at Skagway.

Charlottetown, Dec. 6—Hector McDonald, aged 41, a native of Garfield (P. E. I.), master builder for the Guggenheims, at Bonanza Creek, Yukon, was drowned recently at Skagway on the eve of his departure for San Francisco. When at attempting to make his way across the deck to the steamer Princess Royal, which was about to sail, he tripped over a guard rail, fell backwards into the bay, and was drowned. A boat was lowered, and the steamer's searchlight turned on, but no trace of McDonald could be found.

This morning the remains of Robert Laird McGougan, aged 45, unmarried, were found in six feet of water near Queen's wharf, Summerside. Last night cries for help were heard from the wharf but although people rushed to the rescue nobody could be seen. McGougan, while under the influence of liquor, is supposed to have wandered on the wharf by mistake and fallen overboard.

SCHOONER GOLDEN BALL IS ASHORE

The three masted schooner Golden Ball, owned by the Eastern & Southern Navigation Company, of which Captain Peter McIntyre, Main street, is the agent, ran ashore on Thursday night on Eastern Bunker's Ledge, near Cranberry Island, and is in a dangerous position.

Cranberry Island is a small island a few miles away from Mount Desert Island on the Maine coast. The news of the disaster was received by Captain McIntyre yesterday in a telegram from Capt. H. J. Shanklin. The message further stated that the schooner was filling with water and in all probability could not be floated without the removal of a part of the deck load.

Capt. McIntyre left last night for the scene of the disaster to look after the owners' interests.

The Golden Ball cleared from this port on Nov. 29, for New Bedford (Mass.), with 148,311 feet of plank, 300,000 laths and 839,000 cedar shingles, shipped by A. Cushing & Co. The cargo is covered by insurance. There was also a small insurance on the vessel. The Golden Ball was built in 1890 and is registered at Bourne (Mass.) She was 124 feet long, 30 feet 4 inches wide, had a depth of 10 feet five inches, and was registered at 254 tons.

WOMAN FAVORS WAR.

(Modern World.)

Society is in a process of growth, has not yet arrived at its maturity, or its equilibrium of forces, and therefore must have its public and private war until social adaptation be complete, and war, thereby, come to an end. It is well that the so-called "peace advocates" are in a magnificent minority, since with a whole nation of peace men you would have a people like the Chinese.

PROHIBITION COMMISSION REPORT CONTAINS NO RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Scott Act it Sets Out That Liquor is Openly Sold in a Number of New Brunswick Towns, and That Perjury Has Increased—Conditions in P. E. Island Recounted—Chairman Skinner Says They Were Not Asked to Make Recommendations.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the prohibition act in P. E. Island and the Canada temperance act in New Brunswick, has been received by the provincial government. It contains a review of the conditions found by the commissioners during their investigations. No recommendations are made. The report is signed by the three commissioners—A. O. Skinner, the chairman; Rev. Thomas Marshall, and W. D. Carter. Rev. Mr. Marshall returned to P. E. Island Friday evening.

Mr. Skinner, when asked Sunday by a Telegraph reporter why no recommendations had been made, replied that the commission under which they were appointed did not call for any recommendations. They were required to investigate conditions and that had been done.

In reply to a question if Rev. Mr. Marshall was satisfied with the report, Mr. Skinner said if Rev. Mr. Marshall had not been satisfied he would not have signed it. With regard to expressing any opinion as to what should be done now that the report was received, Mr. Skinner declined to give his views. It was for the government to act, he added, as they saw best. He had nothing to say on the matter before the government dealt with it. The commission's report is as follows:

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Executive Council of the Province of New Brunswick:

We, your commissioners, appointed under the commission hereto annexed, to inquire into the working of the Prohibition Act in the province of Prince Edward Island; and the Canada Temperance Act in the several counties of this province, beg to submit the following report:

Your commissioners visited the city of Charlottetown and the several towns throughout the province of Prince Edward Island and made careful inquiry and took evidence concerning the Prohibition Act and its working in these places, and also as to its enforcement throughout the country districts.

The Prohibition Act, a copy of which is here appended, was brought into force in the city of Charlottetown by direct act of the legislative assembly in the year 1900, the act to take effect in the other counties of the province whenever the Canada Temperance Act should be repealed. In 1906, on the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in the remaining counties, the law became operative throughout the Island. In Prince Edward Island since 1881 there has been no license law such as exists in New Brunswick. In Charlottetown, in the year 1891, the Canada Temperance Act was repealed and practically the free sale of liquors continued until 1894, when the Scott Act was again brought into force. The act was again repealed and a stringent regulation law was enacted, which continued in force until superseded by the present Prohibition Act.

Your commissioners also visited or received evidence of the working of the Canada Temperance Act in the several counties of New Brunswick in which the said act is in force. The act is now in force, and has been in force, in the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Northumberland, York, Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens and Sunbury for the past 28 years or more.

A copy of the evidence taken by us is hereto annexed, and we submit the following finding:

Finding of the Commissioners.

1. The evidence shows that under the Prohibition Act there has been a considerable decrease in the sale of liquors in Charlottetown, and, to a lesser extent, in Souris and Georgetown. In Summerside the evidence is so conflicting as to leave the question of any decrease in the amount of liquor used there in doubt.

2. The act has abolished the open saloon and barroom and treating, and has curtailed to a great extent open drunkenness, noise and rowdyism.

3. In the country districts the open sale of intoxicating liquor has been practically stopped by the Canada Temperance and Prohibition Acts.

4. Owing to sections 33 and 34 of the act there has been an increase in the crime of perjury, arising from the enforcement of these sections, causing a larger number of persons to be placed upon oath. The records of the police court of Charlottetown show that there have been twenty-two convictions attributable to information obtained in this manner since the act came into force.

5. That the liquor sold in many of the drug stores, and where it is sold illicitly, is of bad quality.

6. The prohibition law is very similar to the Canada Temperance Act; neither of these acts being strictly prohibitory laws. There is nothing in either to prevent the importation or consumption of intoxicating liquors, but only the sale thereof.

7. The Prince Edward Island law is a provincial one, applying to the whole province, and is directly under the authority of the government; the appointment of inspectors and the payment of their salaries being under its control. The Canada Temperance Act makes no such provision. The New Brunswick Liquor Law gives the authority to the municipalities to appoint inspectors, limiting the salary to be paid them to $500.

8. The penalties provided in the Prohibition Act of Prince Edward Island are in most cases more severe than in the Canada Temperance Act, and the Prohibition Law also provides that an intoxicated person may be arrested and compelled to state where he obtained his liquor under penalty of contempt of court—a provision not contained in the Canada Temperance Act.

9. In the country districts of New Brunswick the Canada Temperance Act is fairly well enforced, and the sale of liquor to a great extent wiped out. This is not, however, generally the case in cities and towns under the act. Here we find that in most cities and towns the act has been used as a means of raising civic revenue, thus virtually converting it into a license system. Spasmodic attempts, for longer or shorter periods, have been made to change this state of affairs, but the result has been in most cases to return to the revenue system. In the city of Moncton, we find there are about 15 open bars; in the town of Newcastle, 6; in Chatham, 6 or more; in Fredericton, 15 or more; in St. Stephen, 8; in St. Andrews and Milltown there are also open bars, and in Shediac intoxicating liquor is freely sold. The evidence shows that in Marysville, Sussex, Woodstock, Sackville and St. George, this system of fining for revenue does not prevail, and that in these five towns the act is fairly well enforced.

10. A difficulty experienced in the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act is that insufficient remuneration is provided for inspectors and officers.

11. One of the evils arising under the enforcement of this act is perjury. The evidence shows that this leads men to have less regard for the sanctity of an oath.

The commissioners desire to express their appreciation of the courtesy and assistance extended to them by Honorable Arthur Peters, premier, and the provincial officers of Prince Edward Island, and to the mayor and officials of the city of Charlottetown.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. O. SKINNER,
Chairman.
THOMAS MARSHALL,
WM. D. CARTER,
Commissioners.

St. John (N. B.), Dec. 5, 1907.

NEW YORK ENGINEER COMING TO REPORT ON NEW BRIDGE PROJECT

Two Sites for Span Across the Falls---Cost Estimated About $150,000---Hon. Mr. McKeown Tells What Has Been Done.

W. Hildenbrand, C. E., one of the engineers of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, has been requested by the provincial government to report on the relative cost of a bridge either of the cantilever or arch type over the falls, and on the most suitable site for its erection. He is expected here to pursue his investigations as soon as his engagements permit.

In an interview Sunday night Hon. H. A. McKeown, attorney-general, gave a Telegraph reporter an outline of the steps taken up to the present time towards constructing a new or improved bridge over the falls. Early this year, he said, Mr. Hildenbrand made a survey of the present bridge, answering questions as to its condition, the strength of the various parts, its length of life, and as to the possibility of strengthening and enlarging it so as to take care of the traffic, which is becoming greater every year.

He made a thorough examination of all the parts and submitted a report in which he set out in detail the result of tests applied to the cables, towers, anchor pits and flooring of the present structure. Summarising the results he reported that, with some repairs, the bridge could accommodate traffic as at present for many years to come, but that, without very extensive and expensive changes, it could not be made to accommodate street cars nor the increase in the traffic, if the ratio of the last few years was maintained.

One serious difficulty in utilizing the present bridge and strengthening it was that the towers were so close together at each end that the bridge could not be broadened without making the approaches so narrow as to congest the traffic at the entrances. The roadway at present is twenty feet in width and, in order to give the increased accommodation, at least thirty feet floor width was required. This space would provide for two tracks for street cars, two lines of vehicular traffic and two sidewalks.

Other Available Sites.

In addition to the present site, two were available—one some little distance above the bridge, between it and the cantilever, and the other below, starting from Split Rock and crossing to a point near the present western end. The bridge as it stands today is 583 feet in length. A bridge from Split Rock to the western shore would measure a little under 500 feet. From the other site the length would be something more than 700 feet. Inasmuch as it would be out of the question to build a pier bridge, it would be necessary to have a structure either of the suspension, cantilever or arch type. At the Split Rock site it would be necessary to do considerable grading to the approach and build a roadway for some distance, but it would get rid of a sharp curve, and it would not be necessary to destroy any house property in the approach.

The government, Mr. McKeown continued, recognizes the necessity of immediately coping with the immense increase of traffic, and had decided to secure the services of Mr. Hildenbrand or some other equally competent engineer to report on the adaptability of the two sites and on the relative cost of a bridge of either the cantilever or arch type. A communication had been sent to him asking him how soon he could be on the ground, and the provincial engineer was now awaiting his reply.

Cost About $150,000.

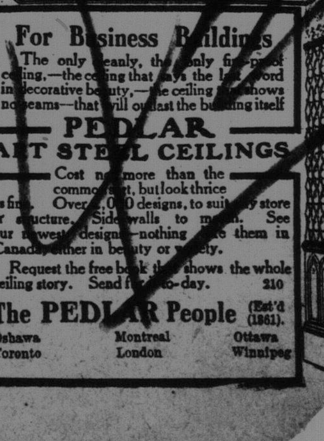
With regard to the cost it would be in the vicinity of $150,000, as the structure would be a modern one in every particular. As a reason for employing an expert engineer Mr. McKeown mentioned that the Dominion Bridge Company and several United States builders were asked some time ago for tenders and to supply their own specifications and plans, but replies had been received from each firm that, as the span was of such unusual length, their own engineers would not take the responsibility. It, therefore, devolved upon the government to have plans prepared by an independent engineer and call for tenders as soon as they were ready.

Speaking of the advantage a new bridge would be to the community in general, Mr. McKeown said much credit was due to James Lowell, M. P. P.

"Why are you raising the price of milk two cents?" asked the housewife, grimly.

"Well, you know," returned the milkman, "winter is coming on, and—"

"Oh, I see," resumed the woman, not softening in manner, "the water will be needed for making ice."—Philadelphia Ledger.



POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., DECEMBER 11, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

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Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft!

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"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

PORTS AND FAST LINES

The requirement that the mail steamers whose final port is St. John should land their mails at Halifax involves the skirting of a dangerous coast for a hundred and forty miles, which would probably be given a greater offing were the ships making straight for Cape Sable.—Montreal Witness.

Soon after he was nominated Hon. William Pugsley, in an address to his supporters, expressed the view that the mail steamers should go direct from St. John to Liverpool. He was not thinking so much of the point raised by the Witness as of the fact—upon which he dwelt—that instead of going around to Halifax to pick up mails which could better be put aboard here along with the Imperial mails and the passengers, the steamer should lay her course for Liverpool as soon as she was out of the Bay of Fundy. If necessary he thought it might be arranged that the Allan liners should come to Halifax only, and the C. P. R. ships, carrying the Imperial mails, to St. John only. But to compel the C. P. R. to send its vessels to Halifax, involving a useless waste of time, he thought unreasonable.

Since his elevation to the cabinet Dr. Pugsley has been silent in regard to this question, although it seemed of prime importance to him in the days before he was elected. It is of interest to note that the Witness, in discussing the arrival and arguments of the advocates of the Blacksod Bay route, advances contentions which might well be used in regard to St. John's claims as a convenient mail port. "Canadians have noticed," the Witness remarks, "that however the speed principle may rule theoretically, it is a practical fact that passengers do not leave a ship at the first port of call if the ship will take them nearer their destination, even in cases where they would save much time by changing the ship for the railway. If the fast Canadian ships, after calling at Blacksod Bay, were to go on to Liverpool, almost all but the passengers who had not business or interest in Ireland would go on with them to the English port. If they did not go on, those lines would be preferred that did. This at least is what we would deduct from past observation; and if such would be the result, we cannot have our line go by Blacksod, much as we would like it, or if it called there, it would only be for the deposit of mails and local passengers, as hitherto at Moville.

"It is true that the deputation sets forth a very different condition from that with which the delays at Moville or Queenstown have made us acquainted. Instead of having again to transship at Belfast or Kingstown they have visions of a car ferry running from coast to coast at the nearest points, or as near as they can find harbors. So that the passengers landed at Blacksod Bay would simply be whirled across Ireland and without leaving their cars be carried on through Scotland to England. We can imagine an enormous catamaran for the latter voyage that would cause the passengers on most occasions to feel the sea very little. But even then the advantage would be no more than hither-bound passengers would have by leaving the ships at Rimouski, which they never do unless they are bound for somewhere below Quebec."

Few passengers bound for the West leave an incoming steamer at Halifax. They stick to the ship till she comes to St. John, which is much nearer their destination, and, making a single change, board the limited train which is to carry them across the continent. The freight, of course, must come here. The policy that would land it at Halifax would be one governed by special interests and not by the recognized laws of transportation, under which the short railroad haul is sought.

THE STEEVES MOUNTAIN CASE

A Telegraph reporter visited Steeves Mountain yesterday to inquire into certain features of the Horsman tragedy which must have puzzled the public, and which were not satisfactorily cleared up by the inquest if we may judge by the decisive action of the provincial authorities. It is clear that a very strong and general prejudice against Horsman exists among his neighbors, and it is necessary to keep this in view in considering the statements made by several persons who were present during the hours which elapsed from the time the woman was discovered in the well until her death. With some of the neighbors Horsman has had trouble over his treatment of his first wife, a matter in no way related to the case in hand and one which should not now be recalled to his injury.

Statements which the neighbors now make are not evidence, and while they corroborate much that was sworn to before the coroner, the stories must be guardedly received until they have been heard in court where the accused will have the protection of counsel. The inquest, however, rendered absolutely necessary the detention of the husband and a post mortem examination; for whether suspicion of foul play was or was not at any time justifiable, some of the testimony given was such as to reflect seriously upon the prisoner and it could not go unchallenged. The physician's opinion that death was due to drowning is what guided the jury, and it would have been final had it been based upon an autopsy. Even then the authorities were bound to inquire as closely as possible into the circumstances attending the drowning and the nature of the efforts made to restore the woman to consciousness.

It is now made clear that the woman made no intelligent statement. When she answered in the negative the question as to whether she fell into the well, she evidently did not realize what had been said. Other questions seemingly elicited the same reply, and it meant nothing. It is noteworthy that much depended upon the woman's ability to make some coherent statement as to what really had happened. A simple sentence during a minute of consciousness might have prevented the cloud of dangerous gossip and suspicion now so much in evidence. Unfortunately she was unable to speak. The intimation that the husband actually sought to shorten her life in the presence of his neighbors will no doubt be proven worthless in court by competent testimony. Under the circumstances the crown authorities will no doubt exercise care in securing the presence of every witness whose testimony can fairly be regarded as relevant, in order that the whole matter may be satisfactorily cleared up once for all.

MANUFACTURE IT HERE

Discussing President Roosevelt's reference to pulp wood and his expressed desire that Canada shall not put on an export duty, the Montreal Star advances stoutly the good Canadian doctrine that the pulp and paper industry, dependent upon Canadian wood, should be carried on in Canada, not in the United States. It says in part:

"When the bargaining begins, Canada should keep constantly before its mind the fact that it holds all the high cards. We have the forests and the Americans have the need. That being so, we must not be cajoled or hoodwinked into selling out our advantage for any small price. For instance, it will never do to let the Americans take away our pulp wood or pulp free of duty, either import or export, and then permit them to shut our paper—our finished product—out of their market. Free pulp must certainly be accompanied by free paper. Otherwise we will be simply feeding the American paper mills with our raw material that they may keep our paper, hampered by an import duty, out of their market and compete with it in foreign markets on even terms.

"The proper handling of this situation by the Canadian government should result in transferring the entire paper industry to Canada; for, as we have a monopoly of the raw material, we can command a monopoly of its manufacture. Thus, we will get work for Canadian workingmen and profits for Canadian capital and prestige for the Canadian name; and all by the perfectly legitimate use of our natural advantages. Other industries depending upon the forest for their raw material, should be in much the same position. We ought gradually to get the bulk of them. It will pay them better to manufacture near the 'mine' and ship only the finished products to the American cities than to carry the bulky raw material, with all its waste, to their 'plants' scattered throughout the Union.

"This is a problem that calls for long-headed and clear-sighted and thoroughly courageous statesmanship at Ottawa."

BORDEN VS. PUGSLEY

"Mr. Borden", says the Toronto News after reviewing Dr. Pugsley's vague charges, "is not obliged to take action for libel. Mr. Pugsley is bound to prove his charges or to stand in a very curious and ignoble position before the country."

The fact is, as even the government newspapers, the Toronto Globe among them, fully realize, that Dr. Pugsley made a large political blunder in introducing at Fairville an issue by which he was not prepared to abide. If Dr. Pugsley knew what he said he knew he should have lost no time in making his facts public in such a form as to render a searching investigation inevitable. He had no intention of proceeding beyond the threatening stage. He began some time ago to explain his position, and in Ottawa the other night he again explained it at considerable length. But he did not make public the knowledge he says he has, and it was this the public desired rather than his explanations. The Toronto Globe, seeing that Dr. Pugsley's trouble is acute, now comes to his rescue with a burst of political stage thunder. Here is a sample:

"Both Mr. Borden and his journalistic allies miss or purposely evade the real issue raised by Hon. Mr. Pugsley. They conveniently overlook the fact that Mr. Borden went through the country deploring the electoral wickedness of his opponents. The Liberal press agreed with him that the law needed strengthening in order to meet the fertile ingenuity of the crooked election worker, but protested against Mr. Borden's assumption that all the wrongdoing was on one side, and that the Conservative party was immaculate and blameless. It was this utterly insincere and hypocritical pose that drew Mr. Pugsley's fire. The Minister of Public Works has never said that there was no fund on the Liberal side at the general election."

The answer to the Globe is in everybody's mouth, whatever his politics. When Mr. Borden, in his public speeches, charged the government with corruption he did not employ hearsay evidence but quoted from the records of the courts and of committees of the House evidence which could not be successfully challenged. Mr. Borden never contended that the opposition is composed only of saints and the ruling party only of sinners. That is a fiction used by those who were discredited by the evidence he cited. That it is unreasonable fiction is indicative of the desperate nature of their plight.

The Minister of Public Works, the Globe says in the second place, has never said that there was no fund on the Liberal side at the general election. The Globe knows why he did not say there was no such fund. Every intelligent elector knows why. That there was such a fund is notorious, as is the knowledge that it was of generous, not to say prodigal, proportions.

In his Ottawa speech Dr. Pugsley definitely declined Mr. Borden's proposal for a royal commission to investigate the campaign doings of both parties in 1904. He said that while Mr. Borden ought to sue him for libel in order to expose alleged Conservative wrongdoing, it was not fair to insist upon such an inquiry as would involve both parties. Thus in December Dr. Pugsley confirms the opinion generally formed in September regarding the gun he flourished at Fairville. It wasn't loaded.

THE SICK SENATE

The Senate of Canada is sick, and the doctors are prescribing. The Senate, it is now admitted, does not command the confidence of the country, of the House of Commons, or even of its own members. Three resolutions or notices of motion are now put forward to end or mend the patient. Mr. McIntyre, of South Perth, proposes a conference between House and Senate to consider these changes in the make-up of the upper chamber: (1) An age limit for retirement and a shortened term of service for future senators; (2) an extension to other authorities than the present one of power to select persons for filling a portion of the future vacancies in the Senate; (3) a rearrangement of some of the duties and work of the two houses; (4) other changes calculated to place the Senate in a position of increased usefulness and of increased responsibility to the people.

Mr. Miller, of South Grey, proposes this murderous resolution: That the Canadian Senate, as an institution, has not proved to be of any decided benefit to Canada, and cannot be regarded as a necessity; that the disadvantages connected with and resulting from maintaining the Senate greatly outweigh the advantage and benefits derived therefrom, and that the Senate may with advantage be abolished. This suggests Dr. Osler and chloroform.

Senator McMullen, who ought to know something about the condition of the patient, will move "that in view of the agitation regarding the usefulness and necessity of the Senate as a part of a legislative system, and in view of the criticisms both in Parliament and the press with respect to appointments to this chamber, it is in the opinion of this house desirable that the question of the method of appointments and the term for which appointments are to be made in future should be considered and the system recast with the object of bringing it more in unison with the popular sentiment of the people than it is at present."

Here are proposals indicating recognition of a popular demand that the Senate be made more useful and more responsible, but the outlook for radical improvement is not good. Partizan advantage blocks the path to Senate reform, and it holds a flaming sword.

THE TEMPERANCE COMMISSION

Messrs. Skinner, Marshall and Carter, members of the commission appointed by the local government "to enquire into the working of the Prohibition Act in the province of Prince Edward Island, and the Canada Temperance Act in the several counties of this province," have submitted a report which will be read with some surprise by all classes. The commissioners make no recommendations. The chairman says they were not asked to make any. The report suggests that perhaps they were asked not to make any. As the report is signed by Rev. Mr. Marshall, who represents the Temperance Federation, we are left to infer that he assisted in preparing it and approves of its contents. This, in itself, is somewhat remarkable. For what it does not say the report is surprising. If the local government was looking for a report which would make it easy to do no more than it is now doing, it has received it.

The report may be divided into two portions, one dealing with the P. E. Island prohibitory law, and the other with the Scott Act as seen "in operation" in New Brunswick. About neither of these subjects does the commission say much that is new or convincing. As to conditions in New Brunswick the commissioners make these statements, which should be read with care:

"9. In the country districts of New Brunswick the Canada Temperance Act is fairly well enforced, and the sale of liquor to a great extent wiped out. This is not, however, generally the case in cities and towns under the act. Here we find that in most cities and towns the act has been used as a means of raising civic revenue, thus virtually converting it into a license system. Spasmodic attempts, for longer or shorter periods, have been made to change this state of affairs, but the result has been in most cases to return to the revenue system. In the city of Moncton, we find there are about fifteen open bars; in the town of Newcastle, six; in Chatham, six or more; in Fredericton, fifteen or more; in St. Stephen, eight; in St. Andrews and Milltown there are also open bars, and in Shediac intoxicating liquor is freely sold. The evidence shows that in Marysville, Sussex, Woodstock, Sackville and St. George, this system of fining for revenue does not prevail, and that in these five towns the act is fairly well enforced.

"10. A difficulty experienced in the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act is that insufficient remuneration is provided for inspectors and officers.

"11. One of the evils arising under the enforcement of this act is perjury. The evidence shows that this leads men to have less regard for the sanctity of an oath."

All this means non-enforcement. The conditions here proclaimed were already notorious. The extent of the violation is not fully indicated. To say, for example, that the evidence shows the act to be "fairly well enforced" in Sussex is to make it known to many that the evidence, at least in so far as it refers to Sussex, is worthless. It is true that enough money is not provided for inspectors and officers. The commissioners might have told why. The county councillors elected by the people will not spend the money necessary for enforcement. The people do not insist upon it. When it comes to direct taxation to enforce prohibition a little enforcement goes a long way with many of the electors. The act in most cities and towns, the commissioners point out, as many have pointed out before them, is used to raise revenue, and so becomes a license law. This, as the commissioners do not point out, places officials and people in the position of partners in the law-breaking and its proceeds. The commissioners say the Scott Act breeds perjury. It does as it is "enforced" in New Brunswick because this method of enforcement makes it abundantly clear that there is neither the resolute intention nor the effective machinery to punish perjury no matter how flagrant or how common it may be. So far as New Brunswick is concerned the commission finds that prohibition does not prohibit; but it suggests no remedy.

The sections of the report dealing with the P. E. Island law are by no means conclusive. The Island is much more sober than it was under the Scott Act. Its law is administered by the province and not by the counties. Neither the Scott Act nor the Island law prevents the importation or consumption of liquor, though both forbid the sale. This means that the results of the laws will depend chiefly upon the men charged with enforcing them. What these men do, or fail to do, depends in turn upon the public sentiment behind the legislation. In New Brunswick that sentiment, if measured by the money spent and the efforts authorized by the county councils, is not powerful enough to compel even a pretence at enforcement in most of the territory in which the Scott Act is law.

Having received the report of its commissioners the government will be in the same awkward position it occupied when it appointed them. And it will do nothing.

ROOSEVELT AND JAPAN

In this column the other day reference was made to the removal of the Japanese ambassador from Washington just as the American fleet was leaving the Atlantic for the Pacific and the American President was issuing a message containing strong recommendations concerning the necessity for being prepared to fight. The London Globe directs attention to some of these matters, and deems it ill-advised on Mr. Roosevelt's part to have assumed a tone so aggressive. Commenting upon what it terms the striking omission from the presidential message of any reference to the Japanese controversy, the Globe says:

"It is unfortunate that President Roosevelt is unable to give an assurance, mitigating the emphasis laid on the need of an increase of the navy, the approaching voyage to, and the deficiency of coaling stations and docks in the Pacific.

"It is doubly unlucky that the discovery by the Marquis Aoki that his health or necessities of state require his temporary return to Tokio should be coincident with the publication of the presidential message. These facts are apt to suggest that the difficulty between the two nations is not in so fair a way of permanent readjustment as was hoped.

"The solution of the difficult problem will not be helped by reference to an aggressive sea-going navy and its powers of 'hard hitting.'"

The Globe concludes: "We are perfectly certain that the President did not intend to be provocative, but we cannot help saying that, in view of all the circumstances, it would have been better if he had taken more care to avoid that appearance."

All of which depends to a great extent upon what impression he desired to produce, in Tokio and elsewhere. The fleet goes to the Pacific because of Japan, and because of the belief in Washington that the display of so much force in the Pacific will have its effect in Tokio. What particular effect remains to be seen.

FOR ABOLITION

Powerful arguments for the abolition of the Senate—which the present government will neither abolish nor effectively reform—are put forward by the Toronto Star (Lib.) If a second chamber is necessary, which the Star does not admit, it "ought not to be appointed by the government of the day." "Parliament," the Star says, "should be a representative body, and a Senate appointed by the executive can lay no claim to that title. A second chamber, if it is to be of any value, must be a check upon the dominant party in the House of Commons. The Senate is itself appointed by the head of the dominant party."

The Senate, as we now have it, the Star regards chiefly as a lever for party use by the government. "The Senate, instead of being a check upon the government, is a means of increasing the power and influence of the government, exactly where it ought not to be increased. It is a huge and needless addition to the patronage at the disposal of the government. Few positions in the civil service can be compared with an appointment which carries with it $2,500 for life and duties of a nominal character. Where the selection is made, as it usually is, from the House of Commons, the tendency must be to impair the independence of Parliament. If the appointments were not for life, and were not made by the government, two of the strongest objections would be removed. But the necessity for the existence of a second chamber of any kind would remain to be proved. What is the advantage of having Parliament meeting and doing business in two sections? It does not facilitate the transaction of business. It does not make Parliament more representative in character. It does not improve the quality of the membership. The British House of Lords owes its existence to class distinctions, and to the old idea of representation of classes. The Canadian Senate owes its existence to blind and unreasoning imitation."

The government of the day, with an election not very far away, will scarcely devise measures to chloroform the Senate, notwithstanding the Star's reasoning. The time may come when Canada will need a second chamber, but if so it will not be one whose members are appointed by the government.

NOTE AND COMMENT

United States regular troops are to take charge of Goldfields, Nev. They may see strenuous service.

* * *

The local government will light the bridge. Now the city and the county can scarcely neglect to light and improve the approaches.

* * *

The government has wisely decided to extend Lord Kitchener's term as commander-in-chief in India for two more years. His presence there is the best possible insurance against serious trouble.

* * *

The civic investigation does not prove very exciting. The inquisition lacks a vigorous inquisitor and a few more witnesses. Presumably the recorder and Mr. Connell are to be heard among others.

* * *

When Hon. Mr. McKeown talks about a new bridge he should be understood as referring to some structure intended to carry the government over the elections. Such bridges are often made of promises.

* * *

While the local government is talking about bridges it might as well look into the Navy Island bridge scheme. The city, which has failed to establish a satisfactory ferry service, would be willing to contribute liberally.

* * *

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is by no means enthusiastic over the All-Red line. It is not business, he says. The Irish delegation tells Sir Wilfrid Laurier it must be Blacksod Bay or nothing. And that is neither business nor politics.

* * *

When Premier Robinson reads the report of his temperance commission and notes the absence of recommendations he will doubtless address some question like this to two out of three of the commissioners: "And what action would you advise under these harrowing circumstances?" It would not be safe to ask the third member. He is for out and out prohibition.

* * *

The London Mail is quoting Canadian newspapers to show that British immigrants should not come to Canada this winter. Some classes certainly should not come at present. The Toronto Globe speaks plainly on the subject of that city's unemployed, saying:

Many recently arrived immigrants who are walking Toronto streets in idleness complain that they have come to this country in response to advertisements published in British papers and inducements held out by immigration agents in the old land. The immigration department should use its utmost efforts to have advertisements of this nature withdrawn until the spring opens. The sending of carpenters and blacksmiths to Canada just now is a quite unwarranted proceeding, and there are thousands of pick-and-shovel men in the big cities who will have a hard time of it till the season for out-door work comes round.

* * *

Six doctors were present at the autopsy in the Horsman case. So many should be able to ascertain the cause of death. There will remain several questions of importance, chiefly how the woman got into the well, exactly what was done for her thereafter, and why such extraordinary evidence was given, and ignored, at the inquest. The magistrate will doubtless require competent testimony as to the well itself, its diameter and depth, and the chance for the escape of any healthy and conscious person who might fall in. The value of the talk in Steeves Mountain will be tested by examination in court, as, for example, the report that though there was no bucket in the well after the woman was taken out, one was discovered later on. Stories of this kind spring up quickly in cases of this kind and today's examination should dispose of them. The autopsy, while necessary, is really of secondary importance, inasmuch as the nature of the fatal injury is not so difficult to discover as the exact manner in which it was received.

STIFF SENTENCE FOR ROWDY ON I. C. R. TRAIN

Moncton, Dec. 8—Fifty dollars or three months in jail was the sentence imposed by Police Magistrate Kay Saturday on a young man named Smith Higgins, charged with drunkenness and creating a disturbance on the I. C. R. train. Higgins was a passenger on Friday's C. P. R. train from the west, and was taken off at Moncton. He was unable to pay up and will be taken to the county jail.

SARDINIAN CAPTAIN EXONERATES BROTHER OF THE MOUNT TEMPLE

Captain Henry Says Currents, Thick Weather and Difficulty of Sounding Caused Wreck

PRAISES CAPTAIN BOOTHBY

Allan Line Commander Recites Conditions on Nova Scotia Coast and Says He Can Easily Understand How C. P. R. Liner Went on Iron Bound --- Life Saving Was Marvellous Piece of Work.

According to Capt. B. Henry, of the Allan liner Sardinian, which arrived in port Saturday evening, the officers of the wrecked steamer Mount Temple were not to blame for the steamer going on Iron Bound Island. He gives as the causes of the accident, the dangerous currents which sweep around St. Margaret's Bay, the thick weather and the difficulty of casting the lead under the conditions which prevailed.

He said: "I can understand the accident perfectly. I have been too often on the same coast myself to condemn anyone. There are powerful currents, and with the high vessel, she would run rapidly ashore. It is hard to be casting leads frequently as with a high sea running they are likely to be lost, and the captain would want a whole shipful to make frequent soundings. The risk of men going overboard has to be run, and on my ship I have lost men trying to make soundings under the same conditions.

While off the Nova Scotian coast I have let the Sardinian go, and she drifted forty or fifty miles within seven hours, parallel with the coast.

"Even before the gale struck him the Mount Temple captain was probably out of his course, and in that heavy southwest snowstorm matters became worse. To save the leads and the lives of his men he was likely cautious as to the soundings, and he struck the rock. I consider the rescue of the passengers a marvelous piece of work—to think that few could speak English and that a riot was prevented. The great handicap on these steamers is the fact that the passengers cannot understand orders, and the danger is great."

The Sardinian made the usual winter trip with a little rougher weather just before reaching Halifax. The steamer brought 469 passengers—423 steerage and forty-six second cabin. All but eleven were landed at Halifax. Those coming here were all passed by the immigration authorities. Of those who were landed at Halifax there were many Bulgarians, in some cases whole families being aboard.

The Sardinian brought a general cargo, consisting of 1,500 tons. A large quantity of light French wines formed a part of the cargo. Asked as to how the tariff arrangement under the new French treaty would affect the importation of wines, Captain Henry said that no doubt the importation would be increased. The Sardinian is noted as a wine boat. On one trip she carried 12,000 cases of champagne to Montreal.

PLUMWESEEP FARMER KILLED BY I. C. R. TRAIN

Harry Long Found Mangled by Side of Track—Some Witnesses, Wanted at Inquest, Couldn't Be Found.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 7—(Special)—Harry Long, a farmer of Plumweseep, was struck and killed by a moving train some time during the night. The body was found this morning by Section Foreman Ruland, on the right hand side of the track at the foot of a four foot embankment about 100 yards west of the I. C. R. water tank. One leg was broken and one foot partly cut off. Part of his moccasin and the foot were found in the middle of the track. Blood was found on both sides of the track, and the body being found almost opposite the blood stains, it is hard to say whether an east or west bound train struck him. The body was frozen hard and as the temperature was not low during the night the doctor says the man had been dead for hours.

It is the supposition that Long was struck by No. 1 train west or fell from the train and was run over about 8 o'clock last evening, or else struck by an east freight about 11 o'clock.

Long was in Sussex the most part of yesterday, but was not seen to board any train.

Long was a married man, about 45 years of age, a native and farmer of Plumweseep. A wife and five brothers survive. His wife was a Miss Parlee, of Waterford. His brothers are David and Alex., of Norton; Luther, of Hillsdale; Joseph of Boston, and Will of Harvey Bank.

The inquest which was begun this afternoon by Coroner Burnett, was adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock, Dec. 13.

The following witnesses were examined: Hugh McCormick, Chief of Police McLeod, Albert Manning, James Leake, section foreman, and William Ruland, section foreman.

From the evidence taken they could not trace Long after 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. Other witnesses who were wanted but could not be found are said to have been in company with Long late Friday evening. They will be examined on Friday next.

The jury is composed of Frank Deboo, Mel Scott, W. H. Lynch, Alfred Campbell, Harry Cussack, Wm. Jeffries, Robert McKee.

The City Schools.

The city schools will close for the Christmas holidays on Friday, Dec. 20, when one session will be held. They will reopen Monday, Jan. 6. The usual exercises and presentation of medals will take place in the High school. The medal winners are: Corporation gold medal, Donald Macaulay; Parker silver medal, for best paper in mathematics, Miss Edith Wallace; Governor-General's silver medal, for highest standing in grade ten, Miss Dora Jones; Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie's silver medal, highest standing High school entrance examination, St. John county, Miss Mary Lingley; Judge Trueman's gold medal, for the same in the city, Miss Mary Lingley; Senator Ellis' medal for best English essay in grade eleven, Miss Grace Coster.

The total enrollment in the schools is now 7,600, which is 400 more than at this time last year.

LUKE BRAYLEY WAS CLOSE TO DEATH

Rescued from Water Near I. C. R. Trestle—Came from Musquash and Had Been Drinking.

Luke Brayley, who came here from Ireland last January and has since been working in this city and Musquash, was found between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday morning clinging to a beam under the I. C. R. trestle and up to his shoulders in the icy waters. Brayley's perilous predicament was discovered by George Brown, Arthur Wright and Thomas Sharkey, a party of longshoremen returning from work. The attention of the three men was attracted by feeble cries from under the wharf. They investigated and, finding the unfortunate man, soon had him up with the help of some tackle. Brayley became unconscious. Policemen McNamee, Ward, Bowes, Rankine and Covay came up and the man was carried into the office at the Grand Union Hotel. Dr. Berryman was called. Under his direction the men worked almost an hour over Brayley before he came to.

In the meantime unsuccessful efforts were made to summon the ambulance and Policeman Rankine, procuring a coach himself, drove him to the hospital.

When Brayley was asked how he came to be in the water he was unable to give any explanation. He said that up to a month ago he was working for a citizen in Elliot Row. Since then he has been in Musquash. On Thursday, he said, he came to the city and had been drinking but he professed to have no clear idea of how he came to be in the water. He claims he had $20 in his pocket when he came to the city Thursday.

A Spectacle of Shame.

(From an alleged Washington Despatch to the New York Sun.)

This great and glorious capital is now gagging the regular annual reproduction of a nauseating comedy. There are some spectacles to which even the most imperturbable stomach cannot be inured, but which on the contrary multiply their emetic properties in the simple process of repetition. Among these the comedy in question is chief.

Innocent persons are sometimes heard expressing astonishment because a statesman to whom they have listened throughout the summer vacation criticising our Best and Greatest with unmeasured energy is reported in the newspapers as having been among the first to gallop to the White house, sweating with ecstasy and reverence, almost fighting his fellow courtiers for the earliest opportunity of obeisant genuflexion. At Buena Vista, for example, or at Rabbit Springs or on Shoat Mountain or elsewhere, Hon. Bucephalus Bagstock has been explaining daily to timid and incredulous but rapidly increasing audiences the futility, ineptitude, arrogance and mischievous purpose of the extraordinary Being who at present concocts and distributes our national afflictions. All summer long the changing tides of visitors have recuperated at this fountain of stern, patriotic wisdom, until the very feeblest thought himself material for protest and antagonism. Now we see Hon. Bucephalus—and his real name is "Nine out of Ten"—moist and panting in the vestibule, contentious for precedence in the ante-chamber, crowding and pushing in the procession, and fantastically abject at the bottom of the throne!

For the bewildered Innocent Person we feel the utmost sympathy and pity. He is the one honest victim in the case. To him the difference between a midsummer altitude of two hundred feet above the Potomac tide level and the wintry miasmatic influences of the White Lot is and seems destined to remain an impenetrable mystery. He wags his empty head and passes on. But the judicious must continue to grieve. What blight has fallen on the courage and self-respect of our representatives at Washington that they should do these miserable things? In the rare atmosphere of the hills [illegible] lungs expand. Away off on the distant [illegible] with the salt winds fanning them to manhood, they harbor virile thoughts and speak from reinstated gizzards. There must be some poison in the air of Washington.

Either that or our statesmen as a rule are mean grovellers.

THE KOREAN WAY.

(Korea Daily News.)

A strange rumor says that Messrs. Yi Chai Keuk, the chief of the Imperial College, and Yi Do Chai, together with three eunuchs, have announced their intention of committing suicide within a few days. When the news of Mr. Yi Chun's death at The Hague was told his wife in Seoul she struck herself severely and announced her intention of starving herself to death.

Song of the Press,

(New York Post.)

In William Hurd Hillyer's "Songs of the Steel Age," Richard G. Badger brings out an addition to the stock of poetry designed, after Kipling model, to interpret an industrial civilization. From "The Song of the Press" we may take these lines as typical:

Here I stand, the bounteous giver of the latest word, forever
Am I listening to the whisper of the wire; near and far,
Good and bad the news—no matter—in an instant, I will scatter
A most marvelous translation through the crowded streets afar.
Banks may fail and bonds may falter, and on ancient hearth and altar
Strange new fires may burn unbidden—creeds may crumble, swords may rust,
All the rack and change of ages doth but number me fresh pages,
While the slow red tide of freedom humbleth sceptres to the dust.
I alone am tireless, deathless; day by day the starved crowd, breathless,
Waits for me to feed and fill them, for new falsehoods ravenous—
Hence, with truth, perforce I mingle harmless fictions and the jingle
That the multitude call poems—jest and fable dolorous;
Banal narrative and hollow cant of Pharisees they swallow,
Mixed with modicum of knowledge here and there a saving grain;
Here and there a crystal holy; and Truth's essences are slowly
Conquering the world's black blindness, driving out the old blunt pain.

Sunday in Wall Street.

(Chester Firkins, in The Metropolitan.)

On Wall street, Trinity looks down,
Her proud and ancient architraves
Molded in simple friar-brown,
Among the old and storied graves.
Six days the city struggle beats,
The city clangor jars her gate;
Today, above the silent streets,
She rules, vice-reine of God's estate.

Six days the spire-clock marks fast
The burdened minutes of the mart,
The victor, on the tide upcast,
The loser, bowed with broken heart—

Here, on the steeple writ, they see
Each moment's fateful shibboleth,
Marking the triumph that may be
Marking the ruin that is death.

But now the brazen hands are slow:
The deep bells ring in solemn round,
Now hushed the holy hours go,
Where few pass by—and without sound,

Now, down its builded cavern-hall,
Wall street in mighty silence lies,
The spell of God's rest over all,
The peace that is Man's lordliest prize.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

SIX DOCTORS CONDUCT POST MORTEM IN HORSMAN CASE AT STEEVES MOUNTAIN

Prisoner Represented by Lawyer and Dr. Jones

Horsman's Little Girl Afraid to Tell Sad Story---Between Her Tears and Sobs She Related the Unhappy Life of Parents---Said Father at One Time Threatened to Kill Mother, Threw Her Into Mud Hole at Another, and Once Hurled a Metal Teapot at Her.

Salisbury, N. B., Dec. 6.—An autopsy on the body of the late Mrs. Horsman was made here this evening. Six doctors were in attendance: Drs. G. A. B. Addy, St. John; McDonald, Petitcodiac; Myers and MacNaughton, Moncton; King and Jones, Salisbury.

E. A. Reiley, counsel for Horsman, arrived here from Moncton this evening, and with Doctor Jones, attended the autopsy in the interests of his client. The body, this morning, was in a well preserved state and was viewed by many of the villagers, including school children. Those who knew the woman in life remarked that her features looked very natural.

The body, which was placed in a sample-room here after being exhumed at Boundary Creek on Thursday evening, has been in charge of T. T. Goodwin by night and Constable Alfred Lester during the day. Reinterment will be made tomorrow morning. The doctors finished the autopsy about 8.30 p. m.

To determine beyond question the cause of the death of Mrs. Charlotte Horsman, of Steeves Mountain, in connection with whose death, her husband, Christopher A. Horsman, is held for preliminary examination in Moncton, Attorney General McKeown Friday commissioned Dr. G. A. B. Addy, of this city, to go to Steeves Mountain, and, with the coroner, Dr. McDonald, of Petitcodiac, make an autopsy on the body which, on the crown's order, has been disinterred for that purpose.

Hon. W. P. Jones, solicitor general, who will conduct the case for the crown, passed through the city last night on his way to Moncton where the preliminary examination of Horsman will be begun this morning. To a Telegraph reporter Hon. Mr. Jones said he had nothing to say in connection with the matter, except that orders had been issued to have the witnesses brought to court for examination.

The well, where Mrs. Horsman was found, was photographed by a representative of The Telegraph on Thursday. It contained six inches less water than on the previous Saturday, the day of the fatality. From the stones which are roughly placed around the top of the well it is four feet ten inches to the bottom and the water stood about a foot below the surface.

It should be noted that any struggle near the spot could be seen for a considerable distance along the Dudley Wilmot road. The well is also visible from the window of Wentworth Steeves' house in the opposite direction.

Standing on the edge of the well and stooping to draw water it would require but a slip on the ice and snow which surrounds it, to overbalance and pitch forward headlong into the water. It is not easy, however, to understand why the unfortunate woman did not draw in her legs and regain her footing at the bottom of the well.

The house occupied by the Horsman ...tograph taken by a Telegraph man. It is situated at the western end of Steeves Mountain on the Dudley Wilmot road. It stands but a few yards back from the highway and presents a rather poor and unfinished appearance. The entrance used by the family is in the rear and behind the house at some little distance stands the barn. The well is to the left and beyond, being about thirty-five feet from the barn door.

There are only three rooms in the house, all opening out of one another and with very little furniture. The children slept on the floor of the front room.

Moncton, Dec. 7—Hattie Horsman and Mrs. Wentworth Steeves were the principal witnesses today during the examination of Christopher Horsman. The child testified reluctantly that on one occasion her father had threatened to kill her mother, but she saw no violence on the day her mother died. Much of the testimony was of a highly interesting character. Fear of her father prevented Hattie Horsman from testifying freely until the afternoon session. The examination was adjourned until Monday morning, but it is probable no more evidence will be taken until Monday evening, owing to counsel having other engagements.

The court room was crowded with a number of women in the audience when the case opened shortly before 11 o'clock, with Solicitor-General Jones appearing for the crown and E. A. Reilly for the defence. Horsman was as calm as usual when brought into court, although at first he appeared to be rather embarrassed by the staring crowd, but seated beside his counsel, he soon regained his composure, and listened closely to the evidence given by his little daughter.

The little girl made a fairly intelligent witness. She was neatly dressed, wearing a dark skirt and coat, with a bright red "toboggan" cap.

Hattie Horsman's Story.

She was at first questioned by Solicitor-General Jones in regard to herself, and said: "I have gone to school and am in the first book. I am twelve years of age, and have seven brothers and sisters. I remember Saturday morning last. There was no school and I was at home. I remember mamma being found in the well. It was after breakfast. I don't know what time. The breakfast dishes had not been washed up."

"When your mother went out of doors for the last time that morning, where were you?" asked Mr. Jones.

"I was in the porch when she went out, and I came in and went out again. Mother took a tin pail and a wooden pail. I went in the house to take care of the baby, which is three months old. The baby was in the cradle, and I rocked the cradle, but didn't take up the baby. Mother often went to the well before and left me to take care of the baby, when I was home. On this other occasions she was away only a little bit. The well is right down by the barn and you can't see it from the porch or house. She would come back in a few minutes generally. She did not come back as soon as usual that morning."

"What did you do?"

"I got baby asleep and went out in the porch waiting for mama to come."

"Do you know how long it was before you went out in the porch?"

"I don't know. I stayed in the porch quite a few minutes. I had no coat or hat on. I stayed in the porch until I was cold and then went in the house. I did call mother when I was in the house, but looked out and could not see her. I could not see father. I didn't see the barn door open, as I couldn't see it from the house.

"I didn't hear anything when I stood in the porch. I began to be a little bit anxious to know where mother was. I didn't think anything had happened to her, for she always went and got the water and never fell in. I went back and made a fire in the kitchen. My little brother was in the woods at this time. The next brother is nine years old, and was out in the woods, too.

"I waited about ten minutes before father came. I didn't notice the clock, but think it was about ten minutes. I didn't go out again into the porch, and didn't look to see if mother was coming."

"Had there been any words that morning between your father and mother?"

"A little few."

"Cross words?"

"Yes."

"When was that?"

"After breakfast, in the house."

"Were there any blows struck that you saw?"

"No."

"Not that morning?"

"No."

"Any other morning or any other day?"

The child gave no answer, and Mr. Jones asked, "Would you rather not answer, or don't you remember?" Still there was no reply and the child burst into tears and said "I don't like to say."

"Well, never mind," said Mr. Jones. "We won't ask you to say."

"Do you remember any of the words that were used that morning, or anything that was said?"

"I don't know."

"These words, were they just before your mother went out, or some time before?"

"Some time before. Father went out first. He was banking the well up, putting earth around it, on account of the winter coming on. He went out that morning to go on with his work. I saw him working beside the well. I don't know whether he was working there when mama went out. He said he had seen her when she went to the well, and that he was in the barn. He told that to some of the women. He was not at the well when mama went out. He was standing alongside the plough just before mama went out. He had something in his hands. I don't know what it was. It was something quite large."

Mr. Jones indicated with his hands about four feet, and the little girl said that what her father had in his hands was about that long. She said the horse was harnessed to the plough, which was just beside the well.

"Mama's in the Well."

"I didn't see either father or mother after, when I looked out of the porch, but the horse was in the same place. I did not see father coming, but I heard him when he got in the porch. He poked his head in the kitchen door and said, 'Mama's in the well.'

"Anything else?"

"He told me to go down after Mrs. Wentworth Steeves. That is the nearest house. He told me to be quick.

"Did he say anything about what he was going to do, or what Mrs. Steeves was going to do?"

"No."

"What did he tell you to tell Mrs. Steeves?"

"That mama was in the well."

"What did he say?"

"I went out-doors and commenced crying."

"What did he say?"

"He stood there and tried to keep me still, and told me to run down after Mrs. Steeves. We were not there very long. I don't remember of saying anything to him. I went down to Mrs. Steeves' house. Father left at the same time I did, going down towards the well. I couldn't see the well from where I was standing."

Was there anything said by your father then as to how your mother got in.

"No, he didn't say anything. I hurried down to Mrs. Steeves' who came up with me. I could see father as I was coming back."

"What was he doing?"

"He was standing up beside the well."

"Where was your mother then?"

"I don't know if she was out or in."

Mother Lying on Ground.

"Could you tell whether he was holding anything?"

"No he was not. I didn't see him again until I got in the yard. He had hold of mother then. He was standing by the well. Mother was out of the well and he was standing over her. She was lying on the ground beside the well. Mrs. Steeves and father tried to carry her and they couldn't, and then they got her on a hand-sled, and hauled her to the house. Miles, Frank, Mrs. Steeves, father and myself were there. Miles and Frank were coming up when we got in the yard."

"Was your mother a stout woman?"

"She was short. They took the sled in the house. The fire in the kitchen was going very good and there was a kettle of water on the stove. They took her off the sled, put a buffalo on the bench and put her on it. The bench is near the stove."

"Who did this?"

"Papa, Mrs. Steeves and Mrs. Johnson."

"Was this done right away?"

"It was quite a bit after they hauled the hand sled in."

"While your mother was lying on the hand sled, did she say anything?"

"She didn't say anything, only yelled."

"Did she seem to be suffering pain?"

"Yes. It was quite a bit after she was brought in the house that she began to yell. She appeared to be unconscious before being brought in the house."

"What was done for her while she was on the hand sled?"

"A little water was put in her mouth."

"Who did that?"

"Papa and one of the women."

"Was anything said about hot water?"

"Mrs. Johnson said her wet clothes should be taken off and she should be rolled in hot blankets. After the doctor came, this was done. Father told the women to do whatever they liked."

"Did he make any objection to taking her wet clothes off?"

"No."

"Was anything said about hot water?"

"I don't remember."

"When your mother was on the sled, where was your father?"

"He was by the sled, holding her head up and rubbing her throat."

"Did he have her clothing unbuttoned at the throat?"

"I think he did."

"What did the women say?"

Wouldn't Stop Rubbing Throat.

"Then told him not to rub her throat. He made no answer but didn't stop. She was about the same while he rubbed her throat and just hollored. I don't know whether she seemed to be in pain while he was rubbing her throat. When she was put on the buffalo two quilts were put on her, but the wet clothing was not taken off until the doctor came."

"Who sent for the doctor?"

"Some of the women said we should have a doctor, and Mr. Johnson went and telephoned for Dr. Jones."

"Did you have any brandy or liquor in the house?"

"Yes."

"Did you use it before the doctor came?"

"I don't know."

"Did your father talk to you about it afterwards?"

"No, I don't remember him talking about it."

"Do you remember when it was your mother was buried?"

"The same day as the inquest."

"What time?"

"At night. She was buried in the Boundary Creek graveyard. There were quite a few people there."

"Who dug the grave?"

"Coley Jones was one and some others helped him."

"Do you remember any of the words that were said between your father and mother that morning?"

"No."

"Do you remember any time when your father struck your mother?"

"Last winter."

"Did you see it yourself?"

"Yes."

"Did they have words?"

"Yes, I saw him strike her then. He struck her with something."

"What was it?"

No answer.

"Did it happen in the house?"

"Yes."

"When did it happen?"

"At meal time."

"What did he do?"

Hurled Teapot at Mother.

"He threw the teapot at her."

"Anything else?"

"I don't know."

"Did it break the teapot?"

"No, it was a galvanized one."

"Did it strike her?"

"I don't know."

"After breakfast last Saturday were there any threats made?"

"Not that morning."

"What morning were there any?"

"I don't know."

"What did he say he'd do to her?"

"I don't like to say."

"When was it?"

"It was this fall, just a little while before the ground froze up. It was said in the house."

"What did he say?"

No answer.

"Did he say he'd do something to her?"

"Yes."

"What was it?"

"I don't like to say."

"I don't blame you," said Mr. Jones, "but in court, if His Honor says you must say, I must ask you to say what he said to your mother then."

Mr. Reilly objected. Magistrate Kay thought the witness should answer the question.

Mr. Jones again pressed the question, and the witness replied. "He said he would beat me," and then began to cry. "I'll say it this afternoon" she said.

"I have known my mother to faint several times," said the witness when court was resumed at two o'clock, this afternoon. She fell down on those occasions. I don't know how long she would remain in that state. I don't remember of her having any fainting spells recently. I don't think she fainted last summer. It was longer ago than that."

Mr. Jones again went into the question of the disagreement between the father and mother and repeated the question of what the threat was. When no answer was forthcoming he asked the girl if she was afraid of any person and still got no reply? "Do you remember what was said?" the Solicitor General asked.

Mr. Reilly suggested that perhaps the witness did not remember, but Hattie said she did. "What was it?" asked Mr. Jones. There was a prolonged silence, during which the little girl wept copiously then she sobbed out:

Threatened to Kill Mother.

"He said he'd kill her."

"He said that, to your mother, did he?"

"Yes."

"Was there anything said about what he wanted her to do?"

"He said he wanted her to do what he told her, or else he'd kill her. I remember one time he pushed her out of the barn into a mudhole."

"Did you hear him say anything then?"

"I don't know now."

This closed Mr. Jones' examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reilly, the little girl said she had been talking to Mrs. Wentworth Steeves today, since noon.

"Were you talking about the case?"

"Yes."

"What did she tell you?"

"She told me to tell the truth."

"Nothing else?"

"No."

The witness said that she had also been talking with her aunt, Mrs. Lewis, about the case, and had also talked with her Uncle William. "My aunt did not tell me anything to say here today. She asked me if I knew how mama fell in the well, and I told her I did not know. I told her papa and mama did not get along very well and she told me to tell that here. Mrs. Lewis and my father were not very good friends."

"Last Saturday morning after breakfast, papa and mama had a few words and papa went down to the barn. He harnessed the mare into the plough to fix the well. I have been to the well myself. I was not out that day, and I don't think I was out Friday. I don't think there was any ice around the well."

Mr. Reilly went over some of the incidents as related in the previous testimony.

"Father Didn't Seem Sorry."

"Did your father appear sorry?"

"Not at first but he cried when they covered her up. Father was rubbing her neck after she started to come to. Mrs. Steeves had sent her boy Noble for Mrs. Mitton and he went to Johnson's and Mr. Johnson came down running his horse. Mrs. Mitton came first, then Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson. They came after mother had been moved in the kitchen. I forget who gave mother the cold water. They left her on the sled quite a while. Then we got some mats and put her on those and the doctor was sent for."

"Mother said 'no' several times, but they could not seem to make her realize anything. Mama used to faint sometimes. I brought her to with cold water. Once she fainted when papa was home and he used cold water on her."

"You could see the well from the end of the house," the witness said in describing the location of house, barn and well.

The little girl said her papa and mama got on well at times, and at other times they didn't.

Re-examined by Hon. Mr. Jones she said she had told the truth and had not been asked by anyone to tell anything which was not true.

The trouble the morning of the drowning had been because her father let Miles go to Uncle Ezra's frolic against her mother's wishes.

When mama was on the bench, her face was not covered up.

To Magistrate Kay, the witness said the brandy was given to her mother out of a spoon. The women said "open your mouth," and she said "no, no."

This concluded the evidence of the little girl.

Mrs. Wentworth Steeves.

The next witness called was Mrs. Wentworth Steeves, who gave evidence at the inquest.

"I have known Horsman about seven years. I knew Mrs. Horsman about the same length of time. I think she was about thirty or thirty-five years old. She weighed about 150 pounds. She never went around to the neighbors very much. She didn't have the privilege; her husband wouldn't let her, for one thing. I don't think she was ever in my house and I haven't been in her house very much in the last three years except last winter when her little boy died and when we made a donation for her. It is about fifty rods by the road from my house to hers. It was between nine and ten o'clock when I was summoned by Hattie Horsman, who said 'mother's in the well.' She was crying and I went with her. My children were in the house at the time, my husband not being at home. I didn't see Horsman until I got into the yard. The Horsman well is visible from my pantry window, but I did not look. When I got in the Horsman yard, Horsman was standing across the well with one foot on each side of it. He was holding Mrs. Horsman's face out of the water, her face being out about three inches. Her face was down towards the water and her feet were on the ground. Her hands and arms were still in the water, and water was running off her hands and hair. It looked to me as if she had just been lifted out. His hands were underneath her, and if he had let go, she would have fallen back in. I think I could have pulled her out alone, for I took hold of her shoulders and lifted her out. The well was not full of water then, it being down about ten inches. When I took hold of her, Horsman helped me to lay her on her face on the ground. There was no cover over the well, and I did not notice any sods. It was a cold morning, but I did not notice any ice around the well. I suggested that we get her to the house. I saw no signs of life. We did not try to pick her up or carry her, and when the hand-sled was brought, we lifted her on the sled. We seemed to have no difficulty in lifting her. Her head was on the sled, and little Hattie supported her feet. Mrs. Horsman was not lying on the ground when Hattie and I came up. I helped him to lay her on the ground. We put her in front of the cook-stove in the kitchen. I suggested some warm water and he said he had heard cold water was the best. He gave her some water with a spoon, out of a bucket. She didn't swallow it."

Made Horsman Let Go Wife's Throat.

Deceased was left on a hand sled until Mrs. Johnson arrived. They finally removed the woman to the bench and wanted to put warm clothing on her, but Horsman said she would come to sooner if she was kept cold. While deceased was on the hand sled accused had his hand on her throat, saying he wanted to work the froth from her throat. At this time the woman was showing signs of returning consciousness, but her tongue was out and she was black in the face. Mrs. Mitton told Mrs. Johnson that Horsman was choking his wife, and Mrs. Johnson took him by the arm, took him away and told him not to take her by the throat again.

"Did he put his hand to her throat again?" asked the solicitor-general.

"No, he dassent," replied the witness.

The prisoner, she said, did not tell them how the accident occurred. She only knew what the child told her that her mother was in the well. The prisoner's little boy remarked "Mama is coming, to," and said to get a doctor, but the prisoner made no answer. Mrs. Johnson ordered the doctor, sending her husband to 'phone for one. The accused expressed a preference for Dr. Jones, but just before the doctor came Horsman got some brandy, kept in the house, and he and witness gave deceased some with a spoon. Deceased could not take it, as the froth was oozing from her mouth.

Says Mrs. Horsman Spoke.

Witness said she spoke to deceased and she answered: "What." She asked her if she fell in the well, and she said "No." At times deceased opened her eyes and appeared to know them. She seemed in great agony and wanted to get up, but her husband would not let her. He held her on her back and said she might hurt herself.

Witness didn't attend the funeral which took place Tuesday night after the inquest.

Witness said just before Mrs. Horsman died it took Mrs. Johnson, Horsman and herself to hold her in bed.

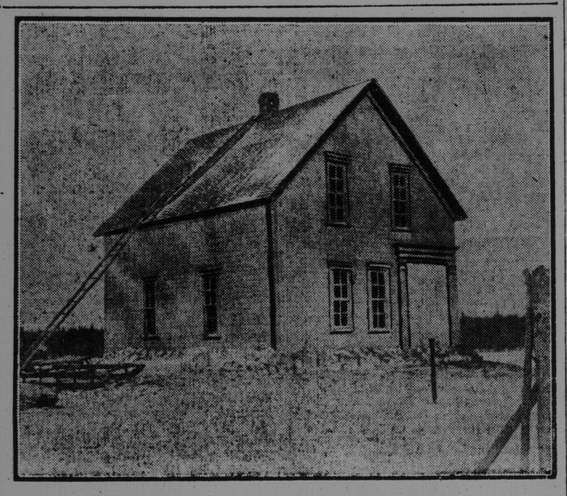
While they were working with Mrs Horsman in the kitchen, the prisoner said: "Well, if she comes to she will mind me now."

In cross-examination it came out that Mrs. Steeves and Horsman hadn't been on friendly terms for four or five years. Horsman had killed some of her turkeys, which got into his field. She never went into Horsman's house afterwards, unless sent for. She dressed Mrs. Horsman after death, took sand out of her hair, but found no marks she considered amounting to much. There was a small black and blue mark on one arm, a slight ridge on the shoulder, but nothing she considered unusual.

The investigation was adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock, with the understanding that further adjournment would be made till the evening, as counsel for the defence was unable to be present.

Chief Rideout visited the Horsman home today, making a further examination of the premises, taking the measurements of distances between the well and the house, and the distance Mrs. Steeves' house is from the Horsman place. The plow wrench the accused said at the inquest he went to the barn after at the time of the tragedy was secured, and brought back by the chief.

The Transcript states it was misinformed in stating that the mortgages on Horsman's property were held by E. A. Reilly, who has taken up the defence. The mortgages are held by other parties in the city.



THE HORSMAN HOUSE AT STEEVES MOUNTAIN.

THE WELL IN WHICH MRS. HORSMAN WAS FOUND.

ALAMEDA, SASK., PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Alameda, Sask., Dec. 6—Fire last night blotted this town almost entirely out of existence. The loss will be fully $200,000, of which $125,000 is covered by insurance, principally in the Commercial Union, Western Assurance and Liverpool London & Globe.

Only one building is left standing on the east side of the business portion of the town's main street. The principal losers are:

Broadtoot's American Hotel, $20,000.
B. T. Gibson, men's store, $14,000.
Hopper Bros, general store, 25,000.
Crosk & McDowell, implements, $15,000.
Wood & Gibson, general store, $14,000.
Brown Lumber Company, $25,000.
Farmers' Elevator and Trading Company, $50,000.
Crown Lumber Company, $20,000.
Brighton Hotel, $20,000.

KILLED FORMER WIFE AND NEW HUSBAND, THEN SHOT HIMSELF

Smithville, Tex., Dec. 6—E. W. Swenson shot and killed his former wife and her husband and then committed suicide near here this morning. Following her divorce from Swenson, the woman married Jacob First a farmer. With her husband she was in Smithville on a shopping trip and they were returning to their home, when they met Swenson. The couple not heeding his command to stop, Swenson opened fire, killing the woman and then First. Turning the weapon on himself, he inflicted a fatal wound.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF WORKMAN

Fell Into Tub of Boiling Pulp and Flesh Parboiled—Told His Terrible Experience Before He Died.

Montreal, Dec. 8—Boiled in a vat of pulp and scalding water was the terrible experience of Leslie Williams, twenty-nine years of age, of Tupper Lake (N. Y.) The vat was six feet deep, and the young man had to wade ten feet before he could get out of the stuff. By this time his flesh was parboiled from head to foot, and by the time he dragged himself out of the hole he was in a wretched state and soon collapsed and fell back into the boiling water.

Williams was finally rescued by some of his comrades, and after a medical consultation, it was decided to bring him to Montreal. After emergency treatment of cold cream and sweet oil to prevent the skin from peeling off, he was brought to the city and taken to the General Hospital, where he died. When seen on Saturday morning he was able to relate his experience, and his death in the afternoon was not expected.

"While I was at work in the mill I was sent into a room where I had never been before. It was dark, and before I could realize where I was going I went headfirst into the boiling wood and water. The shock was so sudden that I thought I was in another world. I had to fight my way through the pulp. I thought every step would be my last. I could feel the very heart within me boil, but I do not remember how I got out of the hole."

The medical experts say the victim must have had a very strong constitution to have lived as long as he did. Persons who have been burned all over their body seldom recover, they say.

SPRINGHILL COMPANY DECLINES TO REOPEN MINERS' GRIEVANCES

Declares Matters in Dispute Have Been Already Settled, and an Advance in Wages is Not Possible.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 8.—A despatch from Ottawa quotes a letter from the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company addressed to the department of labor, in which they decline to take part in any proceedings under a board of conciliation which has been asked for by Pioneer Lodge, P. W. A., of Springhill. The company points out:

1st—The application is to re-open a question finally determined by a former board.

2nd—The application is made contrary to the terms upon which the men returned to work on the 29th of November last, after thirteen weeks strike over one of the issues now proposed to be re-opened.

3rd—The intention of the application is to obtain an advance in wages, which this company cannot afford to give under any circumstances, as the applicants well know.

4th—The company regrets that it has to take this course, but it does so with less hesitation for the reason that the main issue has already been determined, and an award given in favor of the company by a former board, which the men refused to accept with a consequent strike, that was a loss of $500,000 to the community, whose only support is the undertaking of the company.

75,000 HANDS TO GO ON SHORT TIME IN NEW ENGLAND MILLS

Boston, Dec. 8—Within the past few days a large number of industrial concerns throughout New England have reached a decision to curtail the production temporarily until there is further improvement in business conditions throughout the country. A week ago many factories which were closed for a brief period resumed operations, but beginning this week numerous corporations will run on short time until the close of the year.

In New England about 75,000 hands are affected at the present time by this general policy of curtailment. Of this number a very small percentage are put out of work entirely and the general sentiment seems to be that industrial activity will be more apparent after the close of the year, a time when a general settlement of accounts is made in most lines of business.

The curtailment is practically general throughout the New England woolen industry. The American Woolen Company, which operates 30 plants in seven states, has put into effect a short time policy for a few weeks in the majority of its factories, which running in full, employ more than 30,000 hands.

The Atlantic Mills, of Olneyville (R. I.), the largest independent woolen plant in that state, have cut the running time by 15 1-2 hours each week, in the day time, and the night work by one-fifth. These mills employ 2,400 operatives.

In Rochdale (Mass.), the woolen mills of A. Howard & Son, will run but three day a week, with a reduction of one hour each day.

The plan is in operation, beginning this week.

At Stafford Springs (Conn.), a large portion of the Faulkner Woolen Mills has been shut down and the Fabyan Mill and Rhode Island Company's plant have laid off several hundred hands. The Lincoln Company at Pascoag (R. I.), together with the Anchor Mills, are curtailing.

Monoton Men Attacked by Lucifee.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 7—(Special)—While William Mann and a lad named Stevenson were in the woods a few miles west of the town in search of rabbits, yesterday afternoon they were attacked by a lucifee. The animal was quickly killed by Mr. Mann. They first became aware of the lucifee's presence by hearing a noise behind them and turned to find the animal sneaking upon them. The lucifee immediatly made a spring at them, but, was warded off by Mr. Mann until he could get good aim at it. The animal was shot in the breast and was killed instantly.

STATEMENT BY DAVID RUSSELL

Denies Revealing Transaction to Liberal Leaders and Challenges Those Who Falsely Have Accused Him.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—The Gazette this morning prints the following letter from David Russell:

"With reference to a statement that I have revealed a certain transaction to the leaders of the Liberal party in connection with a discount amounting to $100,000 that took place on or about the date of the last general election, I wish to state that my business transactions are conducted honorably and in a businesslike manner. Neither the Liberals, Conservatives nor the public have received any information at my hands whatever. I have had many transactions with both the Liberal and Conservative party, all of which have been above board and have been treated by me in the strictest confidence. Whether they were of a business or personal nature, I would consider it an ungentlemanly act to divulge them, and such action would be most repugnant to me and incompatible with my way of treating matters of this kind. I have been made a target in this case, and hereby challenge any one whom it may concern to prove the statement mentioned. I would now invite the guilty party to come forward and relieve me from the unworthy suspicion he has placed upon me and for which he is responsible."

EMMERSON'S WOULD-BE BLACKMAILER PLEADS GUILTY

John L. Labatt Sentenced to Nine Months' Imprisonment in Jail.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7—(Special)—J. R. Labatt, manager of the local agency of the Labatt brewery, pleaded guilty in the police court this morning to sending a blackmailing letter to Hon. H. R. Emmerson, and was given nine months in jail. The story is another one of stock speculation. Wentworth Greene appeared for Labatt and Charles Murphy for Emmerson. Mr. Greene said that there was no such letter as that alluded to by Mr. Labatt in his letter to Emmerson. When Mr. Labatt said that he had such a letter he stated what was false and for which there was no grounds. Mr. Murphy said that this statement was satisfactory to Mr. Emmerson, who did not wish to appear against Labatt, and who also would like the court to deal leniently to him.

The only witness for the defence was John Labatt, an uncle of the prisoner. Labatt said that the prisoner worked for him for four years and gave every satisfaction. Some time ago he asked him for assistance as he had been speculating on margin. It appears that he speculated to the extent of $25,000 in Twin City, which he bought on margin. He used $300 of his mother's money for this purpose and wrote the letter to Mr. Emmerson demanding $1,500, to help him out. Mr. Greene and Mr. Murphy wanted to let the prisoner off on suspended sentence, but the crown prosecutor, Mr. Ritchie, would not consent to this as Labatt had written letters to others. The prisoner therefore goes to jail for nine months.

ELDERKIN, WHO ESCAPED FROM DIGBY JAIL, RECAPTURED

Digby, N. S., Dec. 6—(Special)—Elderkin, the man who escaped from Digby jail on the night of October 31st, last, was captured in a false cellar under the end of the house he and his family occupied at Weymouth, yesterday afternoon, by Chief of Police Bowles, of Digby, and brought here on a special train late last night.

He did not resist his arrest, although he is said to be somewhat of a desperado, and the Weymouth people thought he was heavily armed.

Elderkin was arrested in Boston on a charge of burglarizing the Weymouth post office. He was brought to Digby October 22nd. Since his escape his alleged assistants have been tried by the speedy trials act and discharged.

Elderkin declares his innocence and claims that at least one of his companions was guilty.

SISTERS EXPELLED FROM FRANCE REACH HERE

The eighteen sisters of the order of Daughters of Jesus, recently expelled from France, who were passengers on the steamer Empress of Britain to St. John Sunday, were met here by Mother Elizabeth, of Three Rivers, provincial of the order, who, accompanied by another sister, came to the city for that purpose.

Most of the sisters will go to Three Rivers, and the remainder will go to houses of the order in other parts of Quebec. Thirteen members of the Daughters of Jesus are now in St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, and Rev. Father Curran came to the city to see if he could have one of those arriving Sunday go to Charlottetown. Arrangements have been completed by which one will go.

SHILOH'S

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THE FARM

GROWING POTATOES

There is ample room for improvement in the growing of the potato, which is a native of this continent, and, next to cereals, is probably the most important of our plant foods. It grows best in a moist, cool climate. The average yield per acre is under 100 bushels, but yields of 250 to 300 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Two hundred bushels per acre may be considered a good yield. The average price ranges between thirty-five and forty-five cents a bushel. The heaviest yields, and the potatoes of best qualities, are grown on rich, well-drained sandy loams, but successful crops have been produced on all kinds of soils. On heavy clays the tubers tend to sogginess. All stiff soils should be lightened by thorough drainage and by the ploughing under of green crops and barnyard manures. Newly-cleared forest land is especially desirable for this crop. It is of prime importance that the soil be not only fertile, but in a good mechanical condition, loose, friable, deep and mellow. The crop does well on a heavy clover sod. Owing to the tendency to plant diseases, the crop cannot be grown successfully on the same ground year after year, but must rotate with other crops. In some districts where potato-growing is practised extensively a three years' rotation is followed; fall wheat, seeded to clover in the spring, clover the second season, ploughed under in the fall, and potatoes the third year. After a fertile soil, thorough preparation for planting is one of the most important factors in successful potato growing. It must be remembered that the potato roots feed deep into the soil, although the tubers are generally formed quite near the surface. Well-rooted barnyard manure is one of the best fertilizers for this crop, but there is always danger in applying it direct, as the tubers are likely to be scabby. It is usually applied to the preceding crop in such an abundance that there will be plenty for the potatoes. This crop does well after heavily manured corn, clover or grass, preferably the last two. The point is, the soil must be rich in humus. Green crops are frequently ploughed under. Many successful growers not only plough under clover on a soil which has been heavily manured the previous year, but apply a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as well. In the vicinity of New York city the fertilizer formula, applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre, is made up as follows: Nitrate of soda, 127 pounds; high grade dried blood, 440 pounds; acid phosphate, 1,000 pounds; sulphate or muriate of potash, 400 pounds; land plaster, 33 pounds. This quantity is sufficient for two acres. Fertilizers should be applied when the ground is being prepared and thoroughly mixed into the soil. If nitrate of soda is used it should be withheld and applied among the rows after the potatoes are up. None of the fertilizers except the land plaster should be brought into contact with the seed pieces. The rows should be made three feet wide, and the furrows four inches deep, with the seed pieces placed sixteen to eighteen inches distant in the furrow. Only the very best seeds should be used, which should be cut immediately before planting and coated with land plaster. After the crop is planted and before the young plants have broken through the soil run over the field with a light harrow or weeder. This will break the crust and kill the weeds which are just starting. Harrow the field again in ten days, and still again when the plants are three or four inches high. If the harrow teeth are slanted backward no harm will be done to the young plants, but the greatest benefit will result in preserving moisture and checking weed growth. Cultivation should be frequent and shallow, and the ground should be kept level. Where the seed is put in four inches deep hilling is inadvisable, but a little soil should be thrown toward the plants about the time they begin to blossom. The vines should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green for blight and bettles. Through spraying frequently increases the yield by 100 bushels per acre.

PRESERVATIVES IN BUTTER

(By Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph).

The chemical analysis of different preservatives was undertaken by Prof. Harcourt, and the full information has been published in bulletin form.

There is a demand for improved keeping quality in our butter. One of the common complaints that is made about Canadian butter is that it does not keep well. We have been enabled to improve this to some extent by adopting pasteurization, and the use of a pure culture; but that is not sufficient where the butter is held three or four months in cold storage, and in many cases it would not be sufficient if we exported directly to the markets of Great Britain, and there is an increasing demand in that country for saltless butter. The most common preservative which has been used in the past is common salt or sodium chloride, which we can take in comparatively large quantities without having any serious effects. In the month of July, and in the month of September of the past summer we made four tests, and the method of making these tests was briefly as follows: We would take a churning of 300 or 500 pounds of butter, and from that we would take from six to eight different lots, sufficient in each lot to make twenty-eight pound boxes of butter. Into one of these boxes we would put salt at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce, into another lot of butter we would put one-quarter per cent of some commercial preservative, and we had five different kinds of commercial preservatives. Then we used borax from one-quarter to one-half per cent. In one experiment we used a mixture of salt and preservaline, using a quarter per cent of each. In addition to the more common preservatives that I have mentioned we used two that are rather uncommon, namely, sodium fluorides and salicylic acid, and we came to the conclusion that neither of these were suitable to put into butter. Sodium fluorides is indigestible, and even if taken in small quantities it will give you a severe pain the stomach. Salicylic acid gives an objectionable flavor to the butter. Mr. Woodard, of Montreal, said that the butter in which salicylic acid was used had no commercial value.

If I had space I would like to go over some of the comments that were made upon these samples by the experts in Montreal. However, these comments will be put in the bulletin, and by reading it you will get all the information. Some of the samples were said to have a preservative flavor. We find that a quarter per cent of any of these preservatives is sufficient to hold the flavor of the butter for any reasonable length of time, and if you use more than that it gives the butter a preservative flavor. Another thing that we ascertained was that the samples, almost without exception, moulded very badly. That was one point that was brought out very strongly, and very plainly, and it could not have been an accident because there were eight or nine boxes made from the same churning, and put into the same kind of boxes and the same kind of parchment paper used and the butter that was treated with preservatives, without exception, moulded very rapidly, and where salt was used the boxes had no mould on them.

In the month of December, 1902, we made a rather severe test of these preservatives. We made some nine prints of butter, using salt in one and preservatives in the other lots. We put these prints in a room where the temperature was from 60 to 70 degrees, on December 6, and we examined these samples on January 13, and the sample with salt was very badly off in flavor, being very rancid. Most of the samples in which the preservative had not been used were also quite objectionable in flavor, but the samples with the preservatives will hold the flavor of the butter under extremely adverse conditions, such as was carried out in that test.

One word as to the effect on the human system. During the past term at the college we have had one table of the students who volunteered to use butter containing preservatives. They used it for six or seven weeks. It was wholly voluntary. So far as we could see it had no effect upon them, and they say they are willing to continue the experiment during the present term.

About the first of October we went through all these samples of butter before sending them to Montreal. I went over them myself and three of the senior students of the college. We had to taste some fifty or sixty samples, and in tasting so many samples in an afternoon we were bound to swallow a considerable amount of butter. I tried to swallow no more than I could help, but that night I had the most violent headache I have ever had in my life, and I am not subject to headaches. I had to stay up most of the night, and I asked the boys if they had any peculiar sensation after tasting this butter. On two of them it had no effect, but one of them had experienced just the same sensation as myself, a violent headache. I had that same experience on two other occasions when scoring this butter, and so far as I am concerned I believe preservatives have an injurious effect upon my health, and I would not like to use them for any length of time, but there are persons who could use it without experiencing any evil effects.

A lady and gentleman from Newfoundland some time ago inspected our dairy department. The gentleman is interested in the manufacture of oleomargarine in Newfoundland, and he was thinking of starting a creamery down there, and we were discussing the question of preservatives, and his wife said that she never ate any butter in Newfoundland. I asked her why. She said: "When I eat butter I have a headache and indigestion," and she thought the reason was that because almost invariably butter sold in Newfoundland has preservatives; and I think that is an evidence that preservative is injurious to the health. What are we going to do about it?

Our experiment would lead us to come to the conclusion:

First, that the boron compounds certainly tend to preserve the quality of the butter.

Second, sodium fluoride, formalin and salicylic acid should not be used as food preservatives, and especially they should not be used in butter.

Third, it is not necessary to use preservatives in butter for the Canadian trade.

Fourth, if the British export trade will allow one-half per cent. of preservatives, and that seems to be a minimum amount that is considered safe, I think our butter makers are justified in using from one-fourth to one-half per cent.; but we are not prepared to recommend the use of preservatives in butter for the Canadian trade.

I think it is quite possible that we can get borax at a price which will give us just as good results as the different commercial preservatives, and as far as our experiments go they indicate that borax is just as good as any of the commercial preservatives.

Boracic acid gives us the poorest result. Common borax gave us nearly as good results as any of the commercial preservatives.

The effect on the health has not as yet been fully determined, but the indications are that if used in excessive quantities it would have quite an injurious effect upon the health.

Preservatives seem to bring about a condition which is very favorable for the growth of mould. If the question of preservatives is going to be a live one in our butter industry, then I think the time has come when this question of preservatives should be taken under government control, and the whole thing should be under government supervision, and only those preservatives which if used in small quantities are not injurious should be allowed, and the quantity should be regulated in some way.

CHARCOAL FOR HOGS

A farmer asks why his hogs seem so hungry for coal, ashes, etc. He says that they will leave their other feed and eat the soft coal when he throws it in to them.

No satisfactory explanation of this peculiar craving has yet been made. Swine greedily devour almost anything that will supply mineral matter—ashes, coal, rotten wood, mortar, soft rock, etc. Prof. Henry says that hogs in a state of nature, rooting for food, get what they need, but when confined in small lots, in pens, on floors, conditions are unnatural, and mineral elements must be supplied. It is thought, also, that ashes, charcoal, etc., act as a vermifuge and preventive of disease. Intestinal worms may produce the craving for something that will destroy them. Soft coal is not the best. Ashes and charcoal, with salt, seem to produce the best results. Bone meal is also excellent. Ashes are particularly valuable when feeding corn. A mixture of charcoal and ashes, with a quart of salt to the bushel, is good. Keep it where the hogs have free access. They will not eat too much. This is said to prevent sows from eating their pigs. If bone meal is added it will still be better. Prof. Henry, in his work on feeds and feeding, gives a method of burning corncobs into charcoal. Dig a pit five feet deep, one foot in diameter at bottom and five feet at top. Have cobs dry. Start a fire in bottom of pit and add cobs until pit is full and all aflame. Then cover the pit with a sheet iron lid, larger in diameter than the top of pit, and seal up with earth all around the edge of lid. In twelve hours the charcoal can be taken out. Then compound it as follows: Six bushels cob charcoal, three bushels common charcoal, eight bushels salt, two quarts slacked lime, and one bushel wood ashes. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds copperas in hot water, and sprinkle it over the mass, and mix again. Put mixture in a box where hogs can eat at pleasure.

WET FEED FOR HOGS

Among feeders of swine the question of wet versus dry feed is frequently debated. The data reported by the experiment stations on this subject are somewhat conflicting, but in general it is shown that soaking has about the same effect on grains as grinding, and is desirable for swine feeding puroses. At the Illinois station pigs ate more and gained more when fed on soaked corn than on dry corn. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has recommended the soaking of all grains, whether ground or whole, for twenty-four to thirty hours before feeding. The tests in Wisconsin and Vermont gave practically the same results as those in Illinois, while in West Virginia 385 pounds of soaked corn equaled 410 pounds of dry cornmeal. The experiments at the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, revealed no marked difference in the feeding value between dry and wet mixed meal, but more of the meal was wasted when fed dry than when fed wet. With bran, cornmeal and wheat, more rapid gains were made at the Utah station when these feeds were fed dry, but the gains were cheaper when they were fed wet. At North Carolina station sloppy feed gave the poorest results; moistened feed better results, while dry grain was better than either. In Indiana the best results were obtained by feeding dry grains, allowing twice their weight of water to drink. In some German experiments rye and barley meal were found more effective dry than wet. After taking this broad survey the weight of evidence seems to be that under ordinary circumstances it is desirable and advantageous to soak grains for hogs, but not to cook them. The advantage of soaking, on the whole, appears to be about seven or eight per cent.

MANURING THE SOIL IN THE WEST

Without going into detail as to the various considerations that may affect the result of manuring, the chief points to be observed are:

1. To manure the soil. Use all of the manure produced, prevent losses by washing away, quit burning straw, haul manure onto the fields, somewhere, some time, somehow.

2. Manure the highest and poorest spots, give a good application at one time—from fifteen to twenty-two horse loads—and manure another place next time.

3. Manure with reference to the time of rainfall, to the next crop which is to be grown and to the other work which must be done. Late fall and winter, when other work is not pressing, is a good time. Light top-dressing may be applied to wheat in the fall.

4. Growing crops for green manuring alone is not the most profitable method. Pasture them and plough under the remainder when about to manure.

The tendency everywhere in cultivating new soil has been to pay but little or no attention to the conservatism and improvement of fertility. It is customary to refer to the fertility of new soils as "limitless, unbounded and inexhaustible." Enthusiasts speak of the vast natural fertility of the soils and many who till the soil come to believe what they hear and give no heed to facts and the teaching of experience.

Soil Fertility.

By soil fertility is meant, in a general way, its productiveness—its ability to produce a paying crop. Variations in the degree of fertility produce variations in the crop produced. Soil fertility depends upon three things:

1. The supply of moisture. Soils may be either too wet or too dry to produce a crop. They may be too hard or too loose, too coarse or too fine, and thus unable to retain sufficient moisture for crop production.

2. The mechanical condition, Texture, ease of working, tilth, cold, warm, are general terms referring to mechanical conditions. The available supply of moisture is greatly affected by the mechanical condition of the soil.

3. The supply of plant food. By this is meant the chemical elements which are removed from the soil by plants, and which must be present in the soil for crops to be grown and matured. Nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid are the principal substances constituting plant food. It is a fact that the application of manure to the soil is essential to continued successful crop production. The application of manure, on the other hand, is a matter that should be investigated by every farmer and results that seem peculiar are often produced and are difficult of explanation.

Manuring.

Under this general head are two sub-divisions:

1. The use of manure produced by animals and of refuse material such as straw, cornstalks and the like.

2. Green manuring, or ploughing under of all or part of a crop grown either solely for this purpose or in part for pasture.

The effect of the application of manure of any sort to the soil is to modify the supply of plant food, the mechanical condition, and the capacity for holding moisture. In practically all cases, the supply of plant food is increased and a larger amount of it is placed at the disposal of succeeding crops. The mechanical condition, and consequently the capacity of the soil for water, is altered. For a time, until the soil settles and rains fill it with moisture after ploughing, the effect may be harmful. After this condition is met the results are usually beneficial. The time of application in reference to the periods of ample rainfall and to cultivate methods determines whether or not beneficial results will be secured the first season. And since in farm operations immediate results largely determine opinion of methods, it is thought by some that manuring is not profitable.

When variations in seasons and soils and the rainfall and temperature of the wheat-seeding season are considered, it is remarkable that the results of practical experience so strongly favor the application of manure to wheat lands. The report, "Top-dressing increased yields one-third, results of ploughing under depend on supply of moisture," states the case exactly. In seasons where there is an abundant summer rainfall, manure ploughed under will decay and settle down. On the other hand, in dry seasons, and especially if the soil is not well cultivated soon after ploughing, manure which is ploughed under will keep the soil open and made it dry out easily. The seed then goes into a dry soil, germinates poorly, giving a thin strand, and starts off the wheat in a weakened condition.

This makes the manuring of land sown continuously to wheat difficult, and in such cases it would appear that a top-dressing, well worked into the surface of the soil, would be the best and safest practice.

Manuring and Crop Rotation.

When a succession of crops is grown the problem of manuring the soil is much simpler than when wheat is the sole crop. Greater opportunities are afforded for choice in the matter of time of application of manure, and there is less possibility of loss because of the drying of the soil. There is practically no danger of loss by leaching when manure is applied in the winter and the soil is usually sufficiently dry so that loads may be readily drawn through the fields. It is thus possible to put manure on land that is to be used for spring crops, if the land is ploughed early, the spring and early summer rains will settle the soil and lessen the danger which exists when manure is applied in a dry time of the year.

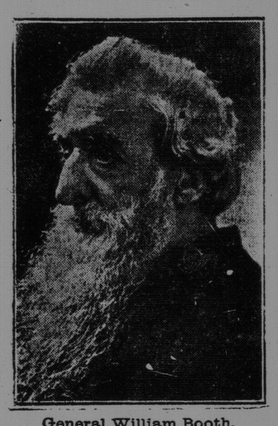
As the use of manure becomes more general discussion as to the best time to apply manure will arise. At present, however, the great need is that farmers generally should save and use the manure produced on the farms and put it on the soil. It now matters little when or how—the one great thing is to form the habit of using the manure that is produced.

How I Founded the Salvation Army

By General William Booth.

(Copyright, 1907, by J. W. Muller).

THE Salvation Army, from whatever standpoint it is viewed, has, no doubt, become a matter of some moment. I cannot say that, at any rate for some years after I commenced the work out of which it has grown, either I, or, so far as I know, any of my helpers, had any expectation that it would ever reach its present influence and proportions. Contrary to a very generally accepted idea, I had no preconceived plan of campaign when I began. I knew very little of the problems I was to attack. I had very little experience of work among the really poor and working classes, and still less among the children of misfortune, whom I have since come to know and speak of as the "submerged." I was a Methodist minister, accustomed to work chiefly among the lower middle



General William Booth.

classes in provincial centres, with, no doubt, many of the limitations, both of thought and outlook, which are common to those conditions. True, my early association with the Church of England—the church of my father, so far as he could be said to have a church at all—prevented my entire acceptance of some of the Nonconformist views of denominationalism, and gave me, perhaps, a more liberal feeling towards the work of all good men.

His Wife's Influence.

The influence of my dear wife—whose death in 1890 was, and must always remain, the greatest loss of my life—a woman of wide sympathy as well as of striking intellectual powers, tended also to a largeness of ambition and hope for the cause of Christ, which was and has since been of great service to me. But so far from having in mind the formation of a new religious society when I began my irregular warfare in Whitechapel in 1865, I was possessed of the idea that I could safely send my converts to join with the existing churches of the locality; and, in fact, I did so. It was only when I found that my proteges were not very warmly received—to put it kindly—and that they were therefore in danger of lapsing for sheer want of comradeship and oversight, that I resolved to draw them together and form them into small societies after the best model of which I then knew.

Later on experience showed me—perhaps I ought to say, convinced me—that in these converts or "members," as we gradually came to call them, I had a most attractive agency, and a most potent influence for reaching men and women in like conditions to those under which they themselves had been living. I found that ordinary working men in their corduroys and bowler hats could command attention from their own class which was refused point-blank to me with my theological terms and superior knowledge. I found that the slaves of intemperance were accessible to the influence and testimony of little bands of reformed drunkards, and that their message was of hope when mine was only too often one of condemnation. I found that the wild and unruly East Enders, whose highest idea of happiness was too often enshrined in a skittle-alley, or a boxing booth, or a "penny gaff," could be made to feel that there was, after all, "something in religion" when they found their old acquaintances living clean and yet happy and prosperous lives under its influence.

The Germ of the Army.

I soon became convinced, therefore, that the best way to reach with the Gospel of Christ the large classes of the population lying entirely outside the influence of the churches was by means of those classes themselves. Therein lay what may be called the germ of The Salvation Army. From that point everything else, or nearly everything else, in our peculiar propaganda, has proceeded.

But I quickly found that such work as was possible could be best done by wise combination. Combination involved organization, and organization involved government, and government involved leadership. As to the kind of government that would prove most likely to attain the ends I had in view, I was at first very undecided. It was natural that this should be so. And yet this very indecision resulted in our learning by experience many lessons which subsequently proved of the highest value.

Influenced by circumstances, and guided, as I believe, by the good hand of God, I made several experiments. I began with a form of government which was purely paternal. Everything proceeded from myself or my immediate assistants. Great and small, principle and detail, all that concerned the inception, control, and management of the work, was referred to me. I soon found that to be an impossible arrangement for myself, and one unsuited to the people with whom I had to deal.

I then adopted a more commonplace plan. I called into co-operation with me certain selected—in point of fact, they were elected—persons representing the various stations or societies which had up to that time been established, and with the missionaries or evangelists who were already employed in the direction of the work, formed them into a conference with the committees and sub-committees usually found in association with that type of governing body.

But this plan also failed. After a few years, spent chiefly in debating abstract questions and passing resolutions which ceased to be of any practical interest the moment they appeared on the minute books, a few of my most trusted lieutenants came to me, and in effect said, "This method of work will never shake the kingdom of the devil. We are only growing daily more and more like the societies around us. We are losing much that is best, and all that is distinctive in our work. We do not wish to become another little sect."

My mind was already made up. "Government by talk" had been tried, and was found wanting. The leading spirits at once—there was not a single dissentient—placed themselves in my hands. We reorganized ourselves on—without at all intending it—semi-military lines, and shortly afterwards took the name of "The Salvation Army." The work at once made great strides, and came forthwith into touch with a wider public.

Took on New Character.

I am very far from under-estimating the value of what had already been accomplished. In fact, all, or nearly all that seemed so powerful in striking the imagination of multitudes of the people, had its inception before this change took place, but from the moment of our adopting for our organization the simple method of responsible and individual command and personal obedience, our whole campaign partook of a new character; and, in place of the hesitation and almost total want of progress which had marked the Conference period, every department of the work leaped forward.

And here I ought to mention one of the most powerful agencies for guiding and maintaining both the spirit and manner of our operations. The moment the work assumed anything like considerable proportions, it became difficult, and soon impossible, for me to express my wishes and give my instructions to my various helpers by word of mouth. For a time I had, therefore, to issue these instructions in the form of correspondence; but this, also, I soon found to be a task beyond my ability; and yet if unity and harmony were to be preserved among those who had gathered around me, and if they were to be helped in conserving the results which God had enabled them to achieve, it was evident that they must know my wishes. I was, therefore, compelled to print such special directions as I had formerly issued in other forms. This method has been continued up to the present, and, indeed, has been extended by reason of the advances of the work in a degree I could never have anticipated. It is now just twenty-one years since I issued a volume of "Orders and Regulations for Field Officers of the Salvation Army," and not only has that volume been revised half a dozen or more times since then, but other volumes, dealing with the work of other classes of officers engaged both in our Evangelistic and our Social operations, in this country and in other lands, have been issued.

These various "Regulations" form a remarkable compendium of Salvation Army plan and purpose, and they also constitute a kind of history of Salvation Army work. While I always have been conscious in some measure of the guidance of the Holy Spirit in preparing them, it is equally true that they are themselves the outcome of the labor and experience of our most active and capable workers in every part of the world.

But I have never placed too great reliance upon either these laws or the methods of their application. I have ever been deeply impressed by a vivid sense of the utter powerlessness of any mere system, however wisely it may have been framed, which has not in its application that Spirit of Life which alone can impart that vital force without which no extensive or lasting good can be accomplished. God forbid that any Regulations which I have issued, no matter how effective for their immediate purpose, should go to swell the number of the dead forms and powerless systems already in existence.

Across the Seas.

The extension of the Salvation Army to lands beyond the seas has, in the main, been the result of events similar to those which have led up to its establishment in different parts of the old country. One of the most frequent means—or should I say occasions—for such extensions has been the removal from one place to another of persons who had received benefit through its influence in their former homes. Arriving in their new surroundings, they have desired to impart something of the same spirit which they had received, and to see bestowed upon their new associates something of the benefits which they have observed flow from its operations elsewhere. Accordingly, in some of the cases, they have set to work to hold meetings, which have proved immediately successful, and they have then asked from us the appointment of leaders.

In other cases, they have not ceased entreating us to send them competent pioneers, until we have been compelled—often reluctantly—to comply with their wishes.

It was in this way the work began in the United States in 1881, through the influence of a silk worker who had moved there from Coventry, and similarly in Canada a little later. In the same way our flag was unfurled in Australia in 1881, through a milk dealer who had emigrated from Stepney. In Sweden, a short visit of an officer from England who was seeking health resulted in the holding of meetings, and out of that casual effort the opening of the work there, and in other parts of Scandinavia, followed. Here again there was no concerted or deeply laid scheme of extension. Everything has been a process of natural development, which, although quite unsought, and largely unconsidered, has nevertheless been irresistible.

When first the work of the army was established in other than English-speaking countries, there arose the interesting question of language. It was quite natural that at any rate, in the earlier years of the work, leaders would be required for the various nations who had enjoyed the advantage of association with myself and being trained in England. But then a very large proportion of my officers were uneducated and comparatively illtrained. So far from having any acquaintance with other languages, it was the utmost they could do to speak their own correctly. But the passion of true sympathy is the parent of many valuable inventions; and it soon proved possible, through the use of interpreters who were themselves touched by the same Spirit, and inspired by the same motives, to enable English leaders to do all the work, both public and administrative, connected with their important positions.

These interpreters came forward in a surprising way. A little attention was shown to them, certain helps provided in the way of improving their fluency, until now we have developed a corps of specialists in this matter; and wherever an English-speaking officer appears in the Salvation Army world, whether in Tokio or in Berlin, at Ahmedabad or Madras, or at Milan, whether in Trondhjelm, or in Buenos Ayres, there he will find a duly appointed and capable translator, who is as well able to interpret his thoughts and words, and even his emotions, as if he were a delicate musical instrument at the disposal of the master musician.

The Army Officers.

But my officers, as a whole, are one of the most remarkable and, I think, most important facts of the army. In the earlier days my chief difficulty—as also my chief necessity—was to obtain the help of men and women whose spirit would fit them for the work I wanted done. From the very first I saw that I must raise these co-workers from amongst the class to whom I wished them to minister. If they were to be for the people in the sense I required, it was a necessity that they should be of the people. I recognized this, and I set myself to do it. I resolved that no disadvantage as to birth, or education, or social condition should debar anyone from entering the list of combatants so long as they were one with me in love for God, in faith for the salvation of men, and in willingness to obey the orders they should receive from me and from those I authorized to direct them. I have, of course, had many disappointments—not a few of them very hard to bear at the time—but from the early days of 1868, when I engaged my first recognized helper, to 1878, when the number had increased by slow degress to about 120, and on to the present day, when their number is rapidly approaching 20,000, there has not been a single year without its increase, not only in quantity, but in quality.

I am sometimes asked, what about those who have left me? Well, I am thankful to say that we remain in sympathetic and friendly relations with the great bulk of them. It was to be expected that in work such as ours, demanding, as it does, not only arduous toil and constant self-denial and often real hardships of one kind or another, some should prove unworthy, some should grow weary, and others should faint by the way. It could not be otherwise, for we are engaged in real warfare, and whoever heard of war without wounds and losses? But even of those who do thus step aside from the position of officers, a large proportion—in this country nine out of ten—remain with us engaged in some voluntary effort in our ranks.

As a body, the men and women who make up the total sum of our leadership are a signal evidence of the presence of Christ in our midst, proving themselves to be no mean successors of the apostles. They are sent from God to proclaim the demands of His law and the provisions of His salvation to all who have not realized the one or experienced the other. They are pioneers of a religion that demands from them a high example of labor, of a faith that makes them gentle among the rebellious, the false, the ungrateful, and the cruel; of a love that sends them with the touch of divine compassion to the careless, the sensual, the revilers, the extortioners, and that brings them down into close and intimate touch with the outcast and forlorn and heart-broken.

Indeed, religion means to them not merely the purification of motive and the rectification of life for themselves, but it involves the whole disposal of life for the service of others. They are not only service of others. They are not only servants of God and servants of The Salvation Army, but the servants of all who suffer, of all whose burdens break down, of all whose unbelief or sorrow, or rebellion, or misery, is but the outward sign of that awful famine of love and hope which devastates the heart.

Simplicity of Creed.

And the simplicity of our creed has been, as I believe it will remain, one of the principal helps to our unity. We stand for the old Truths. The faith which can be interpreted in terms of duty, of unselfishness, of purity, of love to God and man, is the only faith we really care about. Whatever may be the case with the select minority, the consciousness of sin, the force of evil habit, and the influence of passion, are all vivid realities with the great masses of the population. To them we bring the promise of deliverance by Jesus Christ.

We have no more need than we have desire to concern ourselves or to trouble our audiences with the problems of the doubters and the critics. That old-fashioned, if rather inelegant formula, covers a great deal of debatable ground—"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." "Here," we say to all sorts and conditions of men, "is a remedy for the power of evil in your nature, in your lives. Here, by repentance towards God and faith in His Son Jesus Christ, you may find the cure of sin and the strength to live lives of purity and unselfishness. Try Him." And they do try Him, and the results are ungainsayable. "Where was your Saviour born?" asked a derisive critic of a fellow workman who had been transformed from a life of sensualism and violence to one of sobriety and honest service. "I do not know," was the reply. "Where did He live?" "I do not know." "Where did He die?" "I do not know about those things," was the answer; "but I do know this: that He has forgiven my sins and changed all my life, and that He is my Saviour." That is the answer—perhaps the only effective answer to unbelief—the answer of experience. Anyway, it is this practical translation of the old doctrines, especially the greatest of them all, into the daily life and consciousness of the people, which is at once their great apology and their great defence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

A CORD OF WOOD

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—There is a difference of opinion in regard to the buying and selling of wood, the buyers contending that 138 feet is a cord of wood, and the sellers of wood say 128 feet is a cord of wood. They say the school books give us 128 feet, and think that must be the lawful standard, or why is it published? Would you be good enough to publish in your valuable journal what is a legal and lawful cord of wood, to settle all differences and disputes, and oblige an old

SUBSCRIBER.

Centreville, Carleton county, Dec. 6, '07.

[A cord contains 128 feet—4x4x8—Telegraph.]

COLLINS' CONFESSION

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—I notice in today's Sun a letter from Geo. H. Steadman, of Hopewell Cape, dealing with the Collins' confession. Although clearly convinced that Collins did confess, Mr. Steadman demands such proof as would convince those who are unwilling to believe the satisfactory statements already made on this subject.

Well, sir, suppose Mr. Steadman were to go, or write, but preferably go, to Rev. B. H. Thomas and ask him to say in plain English what he meant when he said the prisoner complied with all that the Holy Bible required of him. Inquiry as to the meaning of those words was made some time ago, the question being put to a Protestant clergyman of recognized ability. "It means that the man confessed. It can mean nothing else." However, as Mr. Steadman knows, a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. And as for a woman——

Yours for justice,

OFFICIAL.

St. John, Dec. 6, '07.

GOOD AND BAD ROADS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—At the meeting of the Good Roads Association held in St. John on Nov. 28, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that the roads in New Brunswick were in a bad state. This opinion can be corroborated in other districts besides St. John city and county, notably the counties of Kent and Northumberland. While we agree with the convention in their condemnation, I fail to see any suggestion leading up to a remedy of the evil. It may be all right and proper to suggest a competent engineer for cities and towns, but what of the country? How much would a competent engineer know about improving the miles and miles of almost impassable roads through the bogs and swamps of the two counties mentioned? Simply nothing. For the improvement of our highways we must look to some other source that will entail less cost than the employment of competent engineers. We want common sense, honest labor, politics excluded and a few other ingredients required to formulate and carry out a successful and comparatively economical system of road improvement. I will go a step further than the St. John men and try to suggest what, in my mind, will be conducive to that end and I write from a nine years' experience of tramping back and forward over nine miles of the worst road in New Brunswick, viz., from Point Sapin, in Kent, to Escuminac, in Northumberland.

This particular piece of road presents a perfect object lesson to road makers, inasmuch as you have evidence of good road making and road destroying, but unfortunately the bad largely preponderates. I can point you to fifty rod of road that was sold at contract for fifty cents eight years ago that has been a monument and will remain a monument and example for another eight years to what common sense and economy can accomplish. It was simply a good and sufficient drain, wide enough and deep enough to carry away all surface water and all spring water that accumulates and this is the secret of good and economical road making under every circumstance; and if the money expended on this particular nine miles of road had been utilized absolutely in opening up old drains and making new ones where necessary this last two years, we should have had fairly passable roads today, and as it is I heard a man say this fall that he would not put his team over it again for $20. What applies to this road applies to all roads. Like diseases require like remedies. One speaker suggested at the meeting that Ontario and Nova Scotia be patterns to follow in good road making. I don't know anything about Ontario, but I lived in Nova Scotia when $600,000 was borrowed to supplement the provincial resources to repair roads and bridges. I will draw the veil over how it was spent to hide the blush of shame that dyes the face of all good men, Grit or Tory, at any allusion to it. A competent engineer was required to manipulate that vast sum and he was on hand and a solid phalanx of eighteen Liberals from Nova Scotia testifies to his capability. So I would say don't imitate Nova Scotia for there are bad roads there yet.

The poor little highway act, launched upon its career three years ago, though abandoned by its friends and Hazened to death by its foes, is not a failure, only in the sense that the selection of men to carry out its provisions has been a failure. Though the department ignored politics in the selection of men, still the result is the same—failure. I must ascribe that to a want of judgment or "not enough in it." I contend, however, that if the government will utilize the good germs within that act and make as generous a provision as the last two years with regard to an intelligent expenditure, they can still formulate a system by which the roads of our province can be permanently improved and no additional taxation. I would suggest that they make the opening of good wide and deep ditches an imperative necessity. Give out contract work and then we shall not see the spectacle of six men loading one cart on a half-mile haul. Make plugging the drains by debris a crime. Select good sensible and conscientious men to carry out its provisions in every detail and I dare venture to say that before two years they will see a universal improvement on all roads which will not only reflect on the government but will be a satisfaction and comfort to the people.

Yours truly,

COUNTRYMAN.

Point Sapin, Kent (N. B.), Dec. 5, 1907.

Lame Horses

certainly d[illegible]ced Kendall's Spavin Cure. Whether it [illegible] from a Bruise, Cut, Strain, Swelling [illegible] Spavin, KENDALL'S will [illegible] lameness—quickly—completely. [illegible] Cut [illegible] May 16th '06. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and find it a sure cure." FRANK E. ADAMS. [illegible] price $1—6 for $5. Accept no substitute. [illegible] the great book "Treatise [illegible] the Horse"—free from dealers or [illegible] Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

COUNTY GOVERNMENT CONVENTION FRIDAY

Will Be Held in Berryman's Hall—Simonds and Musquash Choose Delegates.

The St. John county convention to choose candidates for the next provincial election, will be held next Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Berryman's Hall. All the parishes have now selected delegates.

A meeting of the electors of the parish of Simonds favorable to the provincial government was held last night in the Ben Lomond house, to elect delegates to the convention. There was a good attendance. The following were named: District No. 1—J. M. Donovan, Francis J. Rafferty, Edward Boyle, Martin Dolan; No. 2—John Sherwood; No. 3—Councillor Fred Adams, and Alex. Johnstone. Lawrence Donovan, Frank B. Hamm, Samuel Poole, James Crozier and John McGuire were named as substitutes.

There were but five at a meeting in Musquash No. 1 Friday evening to elect a delegate. Charles Spinney was chosen. Musquash No. 2 was also to choose a delegate last night but no word was received in the city.

FIRST EXCURSION TRAIN.

(London Standard.)

No. 17 St. James street, Nottingham, which has just had a narrow escape from destruction by fire, possesses unusual interest, for it was there that the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution passed its early days, an institution to which belongs the distinction of having organized the first railway excursion ever run. This was on July 20, 1840, to Leicester and back, and so great a success was achieved that on Aug. 24 a larger excursion was run.

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

WANTED—A few men to work around machine shop and foundry. Steady employment. Must be strictly temperate, and come well recommended. Apply Thompson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Grand Bay (N. B.) 12-11-2i-w

WANTED—Girl to look after child four years old during afternoons. Apply mornings, Mrs. Farmer Hall, 20 Dorchester street. 12-10-1w-d

WANTED—A first class or second class teacher for District No. 3, parish of Petersville, Queens county, to take charge of the school the coming term. Apply, stating salary, to W. H. Jones, secretary to trustees, Gaspereaux Station, Queens county, N. B. 11-7-4i-sw.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for term commencing January, 1908, District No. 10, Parish of Perth, county of Victoria. (District rated poor.) Apply, stating salary, to Peter Ledingham, secretary to trustees, Kintore, Victoria county, N. B.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. References required. Enquire 118 Pitt street. 12-7-tf-w.

WANTED—At once, on salary and expenses, one good man in each locality with rig, or capable of handling horses, to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specifics. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you; $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. Jenkins Manufacturing Co., London Ont.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $90 a month and expenses $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for particulars. Salus Medicinal Co., London, Ontario, Canada. 11-16-t.f.-whly

MEN wanted for automobile driving and repair business; $25 for road driving course, easy payments; largest and best school. Also correspondence course for home study. Send stamp for catalouge. Boston Auto School, 343 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, specially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring Season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 2-8-sw-tf.

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write, Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta 9-5-t.f.-

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary; $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good reliable men; no experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Company, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-14-eaw-d

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.

M. SINCLAIR'S

65 BRUSSELS STREET

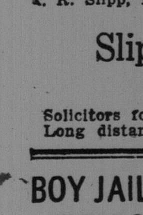
is the only place in the city you can get

Men's Hand-Made Long Boots

Every pair made in our own shop of whole stock. Long legs. Heavy bottom.

$3.50 per pair

CATARRH & DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED



TO CONVINCE YOU we will send you a 25 cent tube of KARN'S AUSTRALIAN CATARRH REMEDY Free on ten days' trial. If benefitted send us the money. We know our remedy has no equal in curing chronic Nasal Catarrh, Deafness and Cold in the Head. WRITE TO-DAY.

The F. E. Karn Co., Limited
Corner Queen & Victoria Streets, Toronto, Can. Dept C

A. R. Slipp, LL. B.
R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

Slipp & Hanson

Barristers-at-Law, FREDERICTON, N. B.
Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Long distance telephone connection.

BOY JAILED FOR BREAKING TELEGRAPH INSULATORS

Campbellton, Dec. 9—The insulators on the telegraph wires at Jacquet River have proved excellent targets of late to young boys at Jacquet River, who possess twenty-two rifles, and as a result many complaints have been made to the authorities concerning their destruction. I. C. R. Detective Duncan Noble paid a visit to Jacquet River on Saturday and arrested Michael Doucette, aged seventeen, one of the offenders. The boy was taken before Daniel McAllister, justice of the peace, and sentenced to thirty days in jail. Mr. Noble has the names of several others whom he suspects of committing like offences, and unless the practice stops immediately he will make additional arrests.

Former St. John Man Candidate.

A former St. John man will be the conservative candidate for Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in the next federal campaign. The Moose Jaw News of Nov. 28th says: "Dr. F. H. Wheeler will carry the standard for the Conservatives of the Moose Jaw constituency in the next federal campaign. He was chosen yesterday afternoon by the largest local convention ever held in this city. If number and enthusiasm are an augury of victory the doctor may well look forward with confidence to the result."

Dr. Wheeler was chosen in open convention at which no less than eleven names were put in nomination. All but two of those nominated withdrew, and the choice was between Dr. Wheeler and J. R. Bastien. The former gained a majority of votes and Mr. Bastien promptly moved, amid great enthusiasm, that the nomination be made unanimous.

Dr. Wheeler was born in Florenceville, N. B., the son of Richard Wheeler of that place. He practiced medicine on the west side for five years. He married Miss Moffat, daughter of James Moffat of Amherst.

MARRIAGES

DILLON-LAWSON—On Dec. 4, at the residence of John McKay, Shirley, Sunbury county, by Rev. W. J. Kirby, William A. Dillon, of Oromocto, to Mrs. Fannie L. Lawson, of St. John, formerly of Sheffield, Sunbury county.

CARVELL-CURRIE—In this city, on the 7th inst., at St. Mary's church, by Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, Thomas H. Carvell, of Sussex, to Miss A. Florence Currie, of this city.

DEATHS

HAMM—In East Boston, Dec. 4, Isaac A. Hamm, 73 years.

WORDEN—At Wickham, on Dec. 5, Geo. J. Worden, in the 86th year of his age.

HARKNESS—In this city, on the 7th inst., Margaret, widow of John Harkness, in the 84th year of her age, leaving two daughters and two grandsons to mourn their loss.

McKIEL—In this city, on the 8th inst., Isabel McKiel, widow of J. O. McKiel, in the 67th year of her age. (Boston papers please copy).

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Sch W E & W L Tuck, 395 (Am), Haley, Calais, J A Gregory.

Coastwise—Sch Ruby, 15, O'Donnell, fishing; Letitia, 10, Driscoll, fishing; Salina, 59, Neve, Little Salmon River; Carrie H,Thompson, fishing.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Str Kastalia, 2,562, Black, from Glasgow, R Reford Co, general cargo.

Str Rappahannock, 2,490, Buckingham, from London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co, general cargo.

Str Calvin Austin, 2,853, Thompson, Boston via Maine ports, W G Lee, pass and mdse (and sailed to return).

Str Senlac, 614, McKinnon, from Halifax and call ports, Wm Thomson & Co, pass and mdse.

Sch Palmetto, 98, Anderson, from Newark, J W Smith, with 165 tons hard coal.

Coastwise—Strs Brunswick, 72, Porter, Bass River; Westport III, 49, Powell, Westport, and cleared.

Sunday, Dec. 8.

Str Empress of Britain, 8,024, Murray, from Liverpool via Halifax, C P R Co, pass and mdse.

Str Sardinian, 2,786, Henry, from London and Havre via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co, pass and mdse.

Str Cacouna, 981, Holmes, from Sydney (C B), R P & W F Starr, coal.

Str Ragnarok (Nor), 685, Paulsen, from Philadelphia, C P R Co, coal.

Sch Isaiah K Stetson (Am), 271, Hamilton, from Eastport, master, ballast.

Monday, Dec 9.

Stmr Ionian, 5,324, Nunan, from Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co., pass and mdse.

Coastwise—Stmr Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello; Mikado, 49, Lewis, Apple River; Granville, 62, Collins, Annapolis; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; schrs Fred & Norman, 32, Cheney, Grand Manan; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, Freeport; Constance, 41, Blinn, Meteghan; Mildred K, 35, Thompson, Westport; Viola Pearl, 23, Wadlin, Beaver Harbor; Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, Yarmouth; Lena, 13, Thompson, Musquash; Haines, 42, Harris, Freeport.

Cleared.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Sch Greta, 146, Mosher, for Barbados, Dalhousie Lumber Co, 100,000 ft pine lumber, 794,500 cedar shingles.

Sch Eastern Light, 40, Levy, for Luebec, J R Warner & Co, 47,000 herring box shooks.

Coastwise—Schs Coronella, Melanson, Annapolis; Prescott, Crowell, Walton; Wanita, Rolfe, Port Williams; Ruby, O'Donnell, fishing; Letitia, Driscoll, fishing; Carrie H, Thompson, fishing.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Coastwise—Str Brunswick, Potter, Canning; schs Prescott, 72, Crowell, Walton; Yanita, Rolfe, Port Williams; Ruby, O'Donnell, fishing; Letitia, Driscoll, fishing; Carrie H, Thompson, fishing; Little Nell, McLellan, Welshpool; Harry Morris, Tufts, St Martins; Annie Blanche, Spicer, Wolfville.

Monday, Dec 9.

Schr Rebecca M Walls (Am), 516, McLean, for Vineyard Haven for orders, Stetson, Cutler & Co, 2,525,500 laths.

Coastwise—Stmrs Mikado, Lewis, Apple River; Granville, Collins, Annapolis; tug Springhill, Cook, Parrsboro, with barge No 6 in tow; tug Wolseley, Wiley, Yarmouth, with two scows in tow; schrs Lena, Wilson, fishing; Kenneth C, Tower, Port Greville; Viola Pearl, Wadlin, Beaver Harbor.

Sailed.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Str Victorian, 6,743, Macnichol, for Liverpool via Halifax.

Str Tritonia, 2,720, Newman, for Glasgow (not previously).

Sch Jennie A Stubbs (Am), for City Island for orders.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

Str Kanawha, 2,488, Wellman, for London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co, general cargo.

Sunday, Dec. 8.

Str Lake Manitoba, 6,275, Evans, for Liverpool, C P R Co, pass and mdse.

Str Senlac, 614, McKinnon, for Halifax and call ports.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Mahone Bay, Nov 28—Ard, brigt Maggie Bell, Smeltzer, Turks Island.

Kingsport, Dec 4—Cld, sch St Maurice,Copp, for Havana.

Sydney Light, Dec 4—Signaled inward, strs Andoni, Cacouna, Cabot and Coban.

Outward—Str Fornebo.

Quebec, Dec 4—Sld, strs Yoruba, Sydney; sch Knudsen, New York.

St Stephen, Dec 6—Ard, sch George L Slipp, Parrsboro.

Moncton, Dec 5—Ard, sch Marjorie J Sumner, Walters, New York.

Cld 5th—Sch Corinto, Taylor, Parrsboro.

Hillsboro, Dec 5—Ard, str Nanna, Naero, Newark.

Halifax, Dec 6—Ard, strs Sardinian, London via Havre (and cleared for St John); Manchester Shipper, Manchester; Activ (Nor), Port Hood (and cleared to return); Canada, Ironbound Island (with goods from wreck of steamer Mount Temple).

Sld—Str Kathinka (Nor), Santiago and Jamaica; Rappahannock, St John.

Sydney Light, Dec 5—Signalled inward,strs Dunelm, Memnon and Borgestad.

Louisburg, Dec 5—Sld, str Fimretta (Nor), Martinson, for Boston.

Yarmouth, Dec 4—Ard, sch Ada Mildred, Nafft, from New York.

Victoria, B C, Dec 5—Sld, str Borderer, Black, South Africa.

Halifax, Dec 9—Ard, stmr Beta, Jamaica, Turks Island and Bermuda; schrs George Parker, Gloucester for Bay of Islands (Nfld), in to repair bobstay; Fame, Boston for banks, in with smallpox on board.

Sld, 7th—Stmrs Halifax, Key West; 8th, Ionian, St John; Rosalind, St John's (Nfld).

Apple River, N S, Dec 9—Sld, schr Wanola, Atkinson, for New York, with piling.

BRITISH PORTS.

Barbados, Dec 3—Sld, str Cearense, from Para for New York.

Bermuda, Dec 3—Sld, str Bermudian, New York.

Liverpool, Dec 5—Ard, str Lake Erie, from Montreal.

Sld—Str Welshman, Portland.

King Road, Dec 4—Ard, str Alcides, St John.

Liverpool, Dec 6—Sld, str Corsican, St John.

Glasgow, Dec 6—Ard, str Sicilian, Montreal.

Liverpool, Dec 6—Ard, strs Baltic, New York; Mauretania, do.

Malin Head, Dec 6—Signalled, str Empress of Ireland, St John via Halifax for Liverpool.

Dublin, Dec 5—Ard, str Fos, Chatham (N B) via Sydney (N S).

London, Dec 6—Ard, str Bergenhus, Montreal and Quebec via Sydney (N S) for Rotterdam.

Barbados, Nov 9—Ard, sch Moran, Richard, La Have (N S); 12th, sch G S Troop, Pentz, La Have.

Liverpool, Dec 4—Sld, str Ulunda, Chambers, Halifax.

Cape Race, Nfld, Dec 4—Passed, strs Sardinian, London and Havre for St John; Adventure, from Sydney, bound E; Inishowen Head, Montreal for Belfast; Empress of Britain, Liverpool for St John via Halifax, 100 miles east at 4.30 a m.

Southampton, Dec 8—Ard,str New York,New York.

Queenstown, Dec 8—Sld, str Lucania, New York.

Liverpool, Dec 7—Ard, str Empress of Ireland, St John via Halifax.

Bristol, Dec 7—Sld, str Montfort, Montreal.

Sierra Leone, Dec 6—Sld, str Degama, St John.

Avonmouth, Dec 7—Sld, str Montcalm, St John via Liverpool.

Glasgow, Dec 7—Sld, str Salacia, Fraser, for St John.

Belfast, Dec 7—Ard, stmr Glenarm Head, Montreal and Quebec via St Catherines Bay.

Shields, Dec 7—Ard, stmr Roman, Montreal via London.

Glasgow, Dec 7—Sld, stmr Salacia, St John.

Lizard, Dec 9—Passed, stmr Montezuma, Montreal for London and Antwerp.

Malin Head, Dec 8—Signalled: Stmr Tunisian, St John for Liverpool.

London, Dec 9—Ard, stmr Evangeline, Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Wilmington, Dec 3—Ard, sch Scotia, Jacksonville for New York.

New York, Dec 4—Ard, sch Wandrian, St John.

Philadelphia, Dec 4—Cld, str Hero, Sydney (C B.)

Mobile, Dec 4—Cld, schs Florence R Hewson, Meisner, Cardenas; Attractor, Scott, Montego Bay.

Sld Nov 30—Sch Emma Knowlton, Hudson, San Juan.

Reedy Island, Dec 4—Passed up, schs Ann Louise Lockwood, St John for Philadelphia; Lucia Porter, do for do; May Flower, Windsor for do.

Norfolk, Dec 4—Sld, sch Harold B Cousens, Williams, for St John.

Port Reading, Dec 4—Cld, bark Savoia, Sullivan, Manzanillo.

Portland, Dec 3—Sld, schs Lavonia, from St John for Bridgeport; Wm B Palmer, Baltimore; Lois V Chaples, St John for Bridgeport; Sadie Willcutt, Port Reading for Camden.

Calais, Dec 4—Ard, sch Mary E Pennell,for New York.

Enseneda, Nov 26—Sld, sch S G Haskell, Satilla River (loads for Portland).

Delaware Breakwater, Dec 4—Passed out, strs Regulus, Philadelphia for Sydney; Ragnarok, do for St John.

New Haven, Dec 4—Ard, sch Steven Taber, Greenport.

Sld—Sch Crescent, St John.

New London, Dec 4—Sld, str Alice, for Amherst (N S.)

New York, Dec 4—Cld, schs Baden-Powell, McLean, for Elizabethport; Lewis, Pyna, do; Wandrian, Paterson, St John.

Bahia Blanca, Nov 23—Ard, bark Star (Nor), Jacobsen, Bridgewater (N S) (not as before).

Ponta Delgada, Dec 1—Sld, str Mantinea, Wright, Norfolk.

Havana, Nov 29—Ard, schs Adonis, Brown, Port Williams (N S); Hibernia, McDade, Hantsport; Zeta, Le Cain, Canning; Dec 1, Albert D Mills, Richard, Mobile.

Kingston, Ja, Nov 20—Ard, sch Cheslie, Brown, Pascagoula.

Rosario, Nov 18—Ard, bark Arabella (Sw), Lundh, Pensacola via Buenos Ayres.

In port Oct 1—Bark Westmoreland, Matson, for Porto Caboto, to load quebracho for New York at $3.50.

Eastport, Dec 3—Ard, sch Isaiah K Stetson, New York.

Boothbay Harbor, Dec 6—Sld, schs Ernest T Lee, Calais; B B Hardwick, Clementsport; Modoc, Jonesport.

City Island, Dec 6—Bound south, schs Cyril, Bridgewater; Oceanic, Musquodoboit.

Bound east—Str Navigator, New York for Windsor.

Vineyard Haven, Dec 6—Ard and sld, sch Hazel Glen, Port Reading for Yarmouth.

Ard—Sch Crescent, New Haven for St John (lost jibboom while on passage from Nova Scotia to New Haven).

Sld—Sch Ida M Barton, St John for New Bedford.

New York, Dec 6—Ard, brig Lady Napier, Demerara.

Cld—Strs Carmania, Liverpool; St Louis, Southampton; schs Coral Leaf; Baracoa; Arthur M Gibson, St John; Collector, South Amboy.

Portland, Dec 6—Sld, brig James Daley, from Boston for Meteghan; schs Hortensia, Machiasport; H A Holder, St John.

Gloucester, Dec 6—Ard, schs Lotus, Boston for St John; Domain, do for do; Alice & Maud, do for do.

Salem, Dec 6—Sld, schs Three Sisters, St John; Marcus Edwards, Calais; Lavonia, Bridgeport; Gazelle, Port Gilbert; Emma E Potter, Clementsport; Sadie O Holmes, Port Hawkesbury.

Boston, Dec 6—Ard, sch Grace Darling, Tenny Cape (N S.)

Sld—Str Prince Arthur, Yarmouth; schs Lotus, St John; Abana, do; Alice Maud, do; Domain, do; Georgia Pearl, do; Priscilla, do; Saratoga, Mahone Bay; Daisy Linden, Clementsport; Emma E Potter, Clementsport.

Sld from Nantasket Roads—Bark Snowdon, Rosario.

Cld—Sch Garfield White, St John.

Because of the snow storm, wreckers temporarily abandoned work last Tuesday on brig Lady Napier, ashore on Sandy Hook.

Boston, Dec 8—Ard, str Prince Arthur,Yarmouth; sch Cora M, Grand Manan.

Sld—Schs Garfield White, St John; Mercedes, Annapolis.

New York, Dec 8—Ard, strs Lusitania, Liverpool; Philadelphia, Southampton.

Philadelphia, Dec 8—Ard, str Edda, Hillsboro.

Ard—Sch Harry Miller, St John for New Haven.

Portsmouth, Dec 8—Ard, schs Alice Maud, Boston for St John; Domain, do for do; Lotus, do for do; Priscilla, do for do; Daisy Linden, do for Clementsport.

New York, Dec 6—Ard, brig Lady Napier, Richards, Demerara Oct 31 and Barbados Nov 5, with scrap iron. Nov 30, at 8 p m, went ashore at Sandy Hook and was hauled off Dec 6, at 8 a m, by the Merritt & Chapman wrecking str W E Chapman (before reported).

New York, Dec 7—Sld, str Edda (Nor), Hillsboro.

Saunderstown, Dec 7—Passed, sch Alaska, Sound port for Pawtucket.

Vineyard Haven, Dec 7—Ard and sld, schs Laura Champier, New Haven for Sackville; Wandrian, New York for St John.

Ard—Sch Lavonia, St John for Bridgeport.

Sld—Schs Lizzie Cochrane, South Amboy for Nantucket; Crescent, New Haven for Economy.

Passed—Str Navigator (Nor), New York for Windsor.

Boston, Dec 7—Ard, sch Cora M, Grand Manan.

Salem, Dec 7—Sld, schs Priscilla, St John; Georgie Pearl, do; Daisy Linden, Clementsport; Evolution, Windsor.

Eastport, Dec 7—Sld, sch Isaiah K Stetson, St John.

Reedy Island, Dec 5—Passed down, str Hero, from Philadelphia for Sydney (C B.)

Philadelphia, Dec 5—Sch Mayflower, Windsor; Lucia Porter, St John; Ann Louise Lockwood, do.

Cld—Schs Coral Leaf, Spicer, Baracoa; Collector, Reinhardt, South Amboy; Arthur M Gibson, Howard, St John.

Cienfuegos, Dec 6—Ard, sch Chas L Jeffrey, Rickerson, Bridgewater.

Havana, Dec 3—In port, bark Nora Wiggins, Ellis, for Yarmouth, ready for sea.

Matanzas, Nov 30—In port, sch Georgeina Roop, Roop, for Mobile, to sail in three days.

Boston, Dec 6—Sld, schs Lotus, Abana,Alice Maud, Domain, Georgia Pearl, and Priscilla, for St John; Saratoga, Mahone Bay; Daisy Linden, Clementsport; Emma E Potter, do.

Portland, Ore, Dec 5—Ard, ship Glenelvan, Robbins, Valparaiso; bark Largo Bay, McLeod, do.

Portland, Me, Dec 9—Ard, schr Evolution, Boston (to load for St John).

Sld—Stmr Fornebo, Sydney (N S).

Antwerp, Dec 7—Sld, stmr Mount Royal, St John.

Portsmouth, N H, Dec 9—Ard, schr Laura C Hall, New Haven for Sackville (N B).

Boothbay Harbor, Me, Dec 9—Ard, schr Georgie Pearl, Boston.

Hyannis, Mass, Dec 9—Sld, schr Florence A, Bangor for New York.

Saunderstown, R I, Dec 9—Passed, schr St Anthony, Providence for St John.

Vineyard Haven, Dec 9—Ard and sld, schr St Anthony, Pawtucket for Parrsboro (N S).

Sld—Schrs William Mason, Stonington for New York; Ethyl B Sumner, Hillsboro (N B) for New York; Edyth, Halifax for New York; Samuel Castner Jr, from Calais for New York; Sarah A Read, from Calais for New Haven; J Arthur Lord, from St John for New Haven; Harry Miller, St John for New Haven; Lavonia, St John for Bridgeport; Roger Drury, from St John for Elizabethport; Stella Maud, from St John for Wickford; Romeo, from St John for Norwalk; Clara Jane, from Calais for Fall River.

Passed—Schr Harry, New York for Noel (N S).

Philadelphia, Dec 9—Cld, stmr Sylvia, Hillsboro (N B).

Gloucester, Mass, Dec 9—Ard, schr Witch Hazel, St John for New York.

City Island, Dec 9—Bound south, stmr Bygland, Chatham (N B) via Portland; schr Lucille, Parrsboro (N S) via Greenwich (Conn).

Calais, Me, Dec 9—Ard, schrs Annie Bliss, New York; Wawenock, Rockland; Mary E Pennell, Addison.

Boston, Dec 9—Cld, schr Fanny, St John.

Hamburg, Dec 9—Ard, stmr Eretria, Mulcahy, from Rotterdam for Charleston.

Genoa, Dec 9—Ard, stmr Trebia, Hilton, from Cardiff.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Dec 4—Talbott Ledge spar buoy, reported adrift Dec 2 from Moosabec Reach, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Chatham, Mass, Dec 5—Sch Rebecca Shepherd (before reported) is sunk near gas buoy at the southern entrance to Pollock Rip Slue channel, Pollock Rip lightship bearing about NNE, 1-3 of a mile. Vessels should keep a sharp lookout for the obstruction, as all masts have washed away and nothing marks it, except possibly the spars and rigging that may remain attached.

CHARTERS.

British schooner Clara C Scott, 260 tons, from Moss Point to San Domingo, p t.; British schooner J L Nelson, 249 tons,from Trinidad to New York or Philadelphia with cocoanuts, lump sum. In the sail tonnage market the demands of shippers in all trades are limited, with no improvement noticeable in any. Rates in the South America and long voyage trades are nominally steady, while those for West India and coasting vessels continue to incline in shippers' favor. Chartering in all trades has been light.

Messrs. Scammell Bros. report the market for sail tonnage continued quiet during the week, with no noticeable improvement in any of the several departments. They announce the following charters: Br stmr London City, 1,509 tons, New York to Newcastle, general cargo, berthed, Dec; Br schr Clara C Scott, 260 tons, Moss Point to San Domingo, lumber, p t; Br schr J L Nelson, 249 tons, Trinidad to New York or Philadelphia, cocoanuts, lump sum; Br schr Luella, 99 tons, Port Clyde and Shelburne to Ponce (P R), lumber, p t; brig Alcaea, 363 tons, Black River (Ja) to New York, logwood, p t; Nor stmr Uniform, 2,275 tons, Wabana to Philadelphia ,ore, p t; schr E Waterman, 91 tons, South Amboy to Eastport, $1.50; schr Abbie C Stubbs, 295 tons, Pt Liberty to Wiscasset, $1.10; Br stmr Pandosia, 2,165 tons, Huelva to New York or Philadelphia, ore, 6s; Br brk Westmoreland, 698 tons, Porto Gaboto to New York, quebracho wood, $3.50.

REPORTS AND DISASTERS.

Charlottetown, Dec 4—Sch Adele, from Pictou for the Magdelen Islands, is aground off Souris; may possibly be floated. Sch Canthelpit, from Sydney for Lower Montague, is ashore on Swamp Reef, at the entrance of Murray Harbor, and will be a total loss. No lives were lost.

Vineyard Haven, Dec 4—Sch Ida M Barton, from St John for New Bedford, reports while lying off Bass River this morning, in heavy northerly gale, lost starboard anchor and chain; procured another anchor here.

Bark Olan Graham, McIntyre, from Chemainus for Havre and Cardiff, before reported arrived at Montevideo with cargo shifted, also lost 20 sails. She is discharging the cargo between decks in order that she may be surveyed. To re-stow the lower hold will probably cost $2,000.

Vineyard Haven, Dec 6—Sch Ethel B Sumner, from Hillsboro for Oak Point, reports Dec 4, while lying at anchor near Cross Rip lightship, lost port anchor and part of chain and split mainsail. Stayed here for repairs.

WATER IS COMING IN BY ONE MAIN AGAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

mate the loss to their business at $350.

James Robertson & Co. closed at 11 a. m., and twenty men were laid off.

Josiah Fowler was able to run his axe works till about 3 o'clock, when he was obliged to suspend operations. He thinks that if the city water cannot be had today he will have to get it from Lily lake.

Campbell Bros. closed their axe works about 3 o'clock, and twenty men were thrown out of work for the time being.

The St. John foundry stopped work at 12 o'clock and twenty men were laid off.

T. S. Simms' brush factory suspended operations at 9 o'clock and 150 hands had to go home.

The Cornwall Cotton Mill shut down at 10.30, and the York Cotton Mill at noon. This meant 700 hands were laid off for the time being.

The employes in the laundries were also laid off. The American has 40, the Globe 30 and Ungar's 40.

Should the city remain dry today it was said in some establishments which found it possible to keep running yesterday, that they will have to shut down.

The James Fleming concern said they would be obliged to lay off the greater number of their 125 hands unless water came today.

BUSINESS HOUSES SUFFER SEVERELY

The failure of the electric lights was responsible for the closing of a number of stores and the merchants are up in arms over the situation. "If there is any chance at all for a suit against the city," said one, "the action will be brought."

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Ltd., were obliged to close down all their stores at 3.15 o'clock owing to the darkness. Customers filled the store and the clerks were busy handling the goods and confusion arose in the gathering darkness, and it was found necessary to close. The 320 clerks were sent home and the day's business was over.

Mr. Jones, of the firm, said the loss could not be estimated in dollars and cents. Owing to the extra hazardous risk entailed the gas had been removed from their establishment and electric lights were depended upon. Such a condition as yesterday's, Mr. Jones said, caused a depression in the retail trade and the loss would be considerable.

Other establishments which were closed on account of the failing of the lights were: Scovil Bros. & Co., F. E. Holman & Co., A. O. Skinner, D. Magee's Sons and Union Clothing Company.

Business in many establishments was continued by the aid of lamps. In this way the stores of J. N. Harvey, Robert Strain & Co., George Nixon, Arnold's Department Store, Riecker's drug store and a number of others did business after 6 o'clock. Fortunate was the business man who had gas installed in his store and the fact that some were open made it worse for those who were obliged to shut down.

For the dealer who handled lamps and oil, however, the famine meant good business, as the purchases in this line were very heavy. Lamps were bought by the wholesale and the stock in some places was almost run out. The N. B. Telephone Company's building, the Western Union telegraph offices and many of the wholesale grocery establishments were lighted by the primitive lamp.

JONES' BREWERY WELL SUPPLIES THE PEOPLE

During the day thousands of people of all classes visited Jones' brewery and went away with a generous supply of water. An artesian well from which the supply was drawn, is said to be practically inexhaustible and a great demand was certainly made upon it. The whole plant of the brewery was practically shut down and the power and the time of the staff practically given to the doling out of water to the grateful public. From 7 o'clock in the morning, when the tanks were filled, until along in the night, there were calls for water, and no one went away unsatisfied.

The well is situated in the rear of the brewery premises, but two tanks are placed in the main building, and a powerful pump was set to filling the tanks. When the electric power was turned off, the steam in the steam boiler was turned on and the plant went on under power of its own. The 25 horse power engine was kept busy keeping the tanks full.

The people who came were from all parts of the city and they brought all kinds of vessels, from a tea cup to a hogshead. There were few waits, since the tanks were kept full, though the press of people was heavy about meal times. Men came with pails, little girls with small kettles, and ladies with pitchers. Casks of water were hauled for the hospital, the newspaper offices and to other places.

The water was pure and clear at first, but towards night the settlings of the tank had become somewhat dissolved and tinted the water somewhat. After the day's distribution the force was still unabated and Mr. Jones said last evening that when the well was first installed a week's test had been made and at the end of that time the force was as strong as ever.

The hotels were hard put to it to provide for the comfort of their guests. The proprietors of the Royal placed two gas chandeliers in the office to use when the electric lights failed. They procured water from the harbor for their sanitaries and from the reservoir in Fairville for cooking and drinking purposes.

WERE HARD HIT

Street Cars Stalled and It Looked Like No Lights in City.

The St. John Railway Company were hard hit but faced the situation bravely. At 11.30 o'clock in the morning the water in the tank at the power house was exhausted and the orders went out to hang up the street cars as it was impossible to continue the service, and it was th— advisable to leave the cars on the tracks as a precaution against greater loss by fire in the sheds. The stranded cars presented a somewhat forsaken appearance strung around the streets and after night it was necessary to have them lighted.

No power of any kind was supplied during the afternoon and some stores had to close on account of darkness. The elevators and cash systems went out of commission as well as the lights. It was expected that the town would be in complete darkness during the evening but the city supplied water from Carleton and power was kept up and the street lights were shining. A C. P. R. engine was commissioned and 5,000 gallons were pumped into the locomotive's tanks at Fairville station and brought to the city about 6 o'clock. Ten double teams were waiting and the water was carted in hogsheads to the power house in Union street and a hose was run to the big tank.

The men worked hard and the water was hauled in buckets from one barrel to the other and then to the tank in hose. About 8 o'clock power was turned on and King street changed from semi-darkness to its usual brilliancy. The moving picture shows opened up, the streets were illuminated and the whole situation was relieved to a great extent. The C. P. R. engine was sent back for another load and the tug Neptune was sent to work bringing water from the Carleton side and at 8.20 o'clock the tug arrived with the first supply. By this time the company was meeting all demand for lights but the motors and elevators were still out of business.

H. M. Hopper, secretary of the company, said that no further trouble was anticipated as enough water could be hauled to keep the plant going. Regarding the gas supply ,it was said there was enough stored to last through one night and if the reserve supply failed water would be hauled for the gas works as well as for the power house.

EXTRA POLICE

Twenty-five Special Men Sworn In and Salvage Corps on Duty.

Anticipating that the town would be in total darkness, the police department prepared for the alarming situation. Every man on the police force of St. John with the exception of Sergt. Hipwell was on duty all night, aided by twenty-five special watchmen and twenty-two members of No. 1 salvage corps and fire police. After the dismissal of the regular men at 7 o'clock last evening Chief Clark selected twenty-five men from a number of applicants and they were immediately sworn in and turned out with the regular men. The specials patrolled in company with the regulars and assisted in the making of a number of arrests. They were a good lot of men and all ratepayers of the city. Some who applied were not accepted on account of being hard of hearing, while others were unable to speak English.

The men will serve as long as the water famine lasts. Their names are: Edward Johnston, John Toole, Carl Bertesen, Frank Carberry, Michael Bowes, Thomas McFarland, James Ferris, Charles F. Belyea, Stephen Norris, Samuel Norris, Frederick Mosher, Michael Crilley, John Oxendile, John Herrington, Jabez Rogers, Edward Carner, John Logue, Clarence White, Allan Blizzard, C. A. Reid, Lewis Smith, Henry Bynter, Robert Totten and Joseph O'Brien.

Twenty-two men of the salvage corps and fire police under Capt. R. W. W. Frink were detailed to assist in the patroling of the streets. The volunteers were Captain Green, Robert MacNeill, J. L. Finley, William Donahue, G. H. Tapley, W. E. Anderson, John H. Tonge, George Farren, S. B. Lordly, Harry Ervin, E. P. Howard, E. McCollough, C. C. Brown, William Crookshank, S. P. Gerow, John Leah, H. H. Williams, E. K. MacKay, J. L. Langstroth, Gordon Brown.

Nine specials were sent to the North End and the others distributed over the city generally. The sergeants were all on duty and the chief and deputy chief were themselves on duty all night. A number of prisoners were arrested, charged with drunkenness but there was no serious trouble.

FIRE HANDLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

The fire department spent a busy day and under the direction of Chief Kerr every preparation possible was taken to prevent the spread of fire. Four tugs—the Lord Roberts, Neptune, Dirigo and Maggie M.—all fitted with fire fighting apparatus, patrolled the harbor front as an extra precaution. The men were ready and waiting at the stations and the chemicals were charged for action.

Chief Kerr attended to matters personally and was at the scene of the three fire alarms. While returning from the Pokiok fire he was passing when the second broke out and whipped up his horse in order to send in an alarm and got to the box just as the hook was being pulled.

The chief says the chemical did great work.

A Night of Peril and Alarm.

As darkness settled over the city last night the citizens were seized with a nervous dread. It was felt that the danger from a conflagration was great in the helpless condition of the city. Between 9 and 11.30 o'clock three alarms were sent in from the North End and the high tension of the public mind was shown by the large number of anxious inquiries.

Numerous windows were thrown open and every passerby was hailed with the words "Where's the fire?" When it was learned that the threatened danger was far removed from their home, the window would be shut with an audible sigh of relief. One of the alarms turned out to be false and it is difficult to imagine what idea of humor a man could have to perpetrate such an act at such a time.

The darkness in the earlier part of the night was intensified by a heavy fog which prevailed. The gloom was so great in the thoroughfares off King street that it was difficult to distinguish objects twenty yards away. There were not many pedestrians in the streets and these all seemed bent on particular business and hurried along to their destinations.

About 8.30, the street railway having obtained a supply of water from the city authorities, turned on the electric lights and many citizens were heard to express themselves as highly approving the action of the aldermen in the matter. It was felt that the presence of the electric lights did away with the peril that might arise from civic disorder. All the saloons probably did not close at 8 o'clock as requested to do by his worship but in spite of this there was little drunkenness.

Many Expedients.

Not for many years have the citizens of St. John faced such a state of affairs as existed yesterday. Householders were reduced to all sorts of expedients to secure a supply of water. Monday is the general washday but there was none done yesterday. Men, women and children were busily engaged all day long carrying water in pails, pitchers, washboilers, washtubs, stewpans and everything that was capable of being pressed into service. The city sent water carts around the streets, doling out a supply. A few budding financiers took advantage of the situation to turn an honest penny. In Broad and Britain streets the price of water was five cents a pail and in some parts of the North End boys were peddling the fluid on hand sleds for three cents a can. There was a great run on the artesian wells in Jones' brewery. All day long an immense concourse of people crowded round. The man who took care of the hose had no sinecure and at times he was almost jostled off his feet. He retained his good nature, however, and all who came were served. A few householders in various parts of the city luckier than the rest had a supply coming through the pipes after their neighbors were left dry and these responded with good humor to the numerous demands made upon them.

The hydrant at the foot of Main street in front of M. A. Harding's yielded a feeble supply of water till the afternoon and consequently was a great point of resort from far and near. In the morning as long as there was sufficient pressure, the water carts loaded up there and went out Douglas avenue. The supply in Indiantown gave out completely about noon and many teams from that quarter visited Ready's brewery with puncheons to secure water there. The well on the Shamrock grounds was also visited by many of those in the immediate vicinity.

Last Bad Break 27 Years Ago.

The absence of any water in the city yesterday with all its attendant inconveniences recalls the last occasion, twenty-seven years ago, when the city was deprived of its supply for fourteen hours.

It was on Monday evening, Nov. 22, 1880, about 6 o'clock that, for some mysterious reason, the flow of water ceased. There were none of the ordinary indications of a break, the only unusual occurrence being an abnormal drop in the temperature with a high wind. As events proved, these two atmospheric changes were responsible for the trouble. The city at that time drew its entire supply from Little River reservair. The weather had been mild and open so that, except on the margin of the big sheet of water no ice had been formed.

The wind blowing a gale lashed the water in spray which was frozen with the sudden sharp frost and, being heavier than the water, sank to the bottom of the reservoir. It was anchor ice. The suction of the pipe at the gate house gradually drew the anchor ice towards the outlet of the mains where it clogged the strainers and suddenly cut off the supply. There was no electric light nor electric cars to give trouble and the only inconvenience was the loss of water. By midnight men were at the reservoir and started to clear away the cause of the obstruction. By 8 o'clock in the morning, fourteen hours after the supply ceased, the pipes were once more open. On that occasion no alarm of fire was rung in and no false alarms are recorded. From all accounts the event was taken much more philosophically in 1880 than in 1907. But that was only the nineteenth century.

WATER BOARD GRAPPLES WITH THE SITUATION

At a special meeting of the water and sewerage board called yesterday afternoon to grapple with the problem of the shortage of water, the board, after hearing the chairman and director and receiving a number of suggestions appointed a committee consisting of the mayor and the chairman of the boards, with full power to take whatever steps they might deem necessary. At a subsequent meeting of the committee the chief of police was authorized, if necessary, to swear in fifty special police, the chief of the fire department was given authority to employ tugs for the protection of the water front, it was arranged to give the St. John Railway Company 10,000 gallons of water from the west side to run the electric lighting plant, the chairman of the board of works was empowered to use the city teams and carts to supply the citizens with water, and Ald. Frink, chairman of the water and sewerage board, was given a free hand to spare no expense to make repairs as rapidly as possible.

At the meeting of the board, Ald. Frink occupied the chair and the mayor. Ald. Baxter, Bullock, Christie, Vanwart, McGoldrick, McGowan, Kelley, Sproul, Willet, Lantalum and Pickett were present, with the director, Chief Kerr, Chief Clark, Street Superintendent Winchester, Superintendent Glasgow and the common clerk.

The Director Reports.

Director Murdoch, at the request of the chairman, reported on the breaks as he had visited the scene earlier in the day. The first leak, he said, occurred in No. 3 Main and was supposed to be a blown joint, although that was not yet proven. Mr. Hunter was notified by the watchman at 3 p. m. on Sunday and he (Murdoch) had been told of the break by Mr. Hunter at 11 p. m.

The director continuing said as there had already been sixty breaks in the mains it was quite common place. He learned from Mr. Hunter that after No. 3 had been shut off the water continued to flow, which indicated that No. 2 main had burst as well. The old 12-inch main, known as No. 1, burst last summer and was not repaired by the board's orders. Mr. Hunter hesitated to shut off No. 2 and deprive the city of water and had attempted to construct a coffer dam which would run off the water from No. 2 so that he could repair No. 3. The mains were eight feet apart.

The mayor asked if it was Mr. Hunter's habit to inform the director of a break.

The director said it was not, that was the first time. His own view was that the city might be supplied with some water by using No. 2 main as a sewer by guaging the supply. At present about ten men were at work. Forty or fifty men were available if they were wanted.

Ald. Bullock asked the director if he could state the cause of the break.

The director replied that he had nothing but theory to go on at present. The pressure was on full in the country and checked in the city. The union of the services was only completed for the first time on Saturday and the break occurred the next day. The board would remember that two years ago, referring to this point, he had stated that if a leak occurred after the services were united they would lose water throughout the entire system and it would take days to repair an accident which might happen in a few minutes. If the mains were repaired at once there would be no water for nearly twenty-four hours as the air which filled the pipes would have to escape. It would be well for every householder to open the taps to let the air out. With regard to boilers in houses there would be no danger if the hot water tap were left open.

The chairman suggested that a committee consisting of the chairmen of all the boards should be appointed with full authority to deal with the situation.

On motion of Ald. Lantalum the mayor and the chairmen of the boards were appointed a committee with power to incur any expense which might be necessary.

Ald. Baxter said if necessary men should remain at the water hydrants in Carleton all night.

The board then adjourned.

Committee Meets.

The committee, with the mayor in the chair, at once proceeded to deal with the various details of the work in hand. J. H. McRobbie and W. E. Foster were present representing the council of the board of trade.

Ald. Baxter said the latest report from the scene of the break was that the water would be turned on about 3 a. m.

The director said that would mean the supply would be available in the evening.

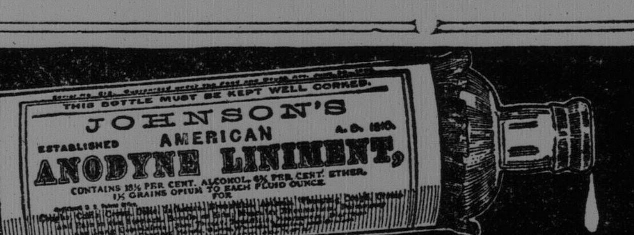
Ald. Baxter moved that the chief of police be given authority to employ fifty special police, if he considered it necessary. The motion was carried.

Chief Clark said as the salvage corps were available he hardly thought it would be necessary to swear in any citizens.

On motion of Ald. Kelley, Ald. Baxter was instructed to take steps to supply the St. John Railway Company with water.

On motion of Ald. Baxter, the chief of the fire department was authorized to obtain the services of as many tugs or appliances as were necessary to protect the water front.

On motion of Ald. Kelley, Ald. Frink was instructed to spare no expense in having repairs made to the mains as rapidly as possible.



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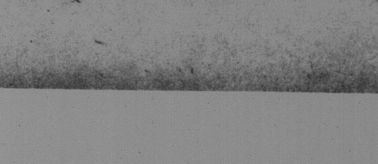

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CHAMBERLAIN'S STAFF SUSPICIOUS BUT NOT SURE OF WRONGDOING

Messrs. Willet and Lingley Testify as to Irregularities—Tell of "Memoranda" Account—Auditor Thomas Also Heard at Opening of Inquiry Under Oath—Bank Managers to Be Called—Praise for Police and 'Longshoremen.

The first session of the investigation under oath into the circumstances surrounding the deficiency in the accounts of the late chamberlain was opened in city hall before the treasury board Friday evening. David Willet, and Duncan G. Lingley, of the office staff, both swore they had no definite information on which to base their suspicions. I. Olive Thomas, the auditor who made the snap audit, also gave evidence. There were no sensational developments. The inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday evening. Subpoenas will be served on the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia and J. Willard Smith. David Connell will also likely be a witness. Up to the present time he has not been served with a subpoena. Ald. Bullock presided and Ald. Baxter, Kelley, McGoldrick, Vanwart, Lantalum and McGowan were present with the common clerk. Ald. Sproul and Holder also attended the meeting. Only two or three citizens put in an appearance and occupied seats in the committee room. No witness was permitted to hear another's evidence.

David Willet Testifies

David Willet, clerk in the chamberlain's office, was first sworn. In reply to Ald. Bullock, he said he had been twenty-eight years in the office under the late chamberlain. Since the union he had been on the books, instead of the cash, and his duties had been different. When the chamberlain was not on hand he took the cash. He knew no more concerning Mr. Sandall's default than the fact that the books showed a heavy cash balance and that at the end of the year someone had to account for it. He never knew what was in it or what securities might be against it. There had been a steady increase in the amount since January, 1906.

Examined by Ald. Baxter, he said he counted the cash at times. It consisted of checks, silver, bills and memoranda. The amount of the memoranda came to him in lump sums. He knew it was not cash but did not know that it represented deficiency. There had been memoranda made ever since he had been there but not for more than a few hundred dollars, made up of advances. Five or six years ago the total might have been $1,000, all on advances. Pressed for particulars, Mr. Willet said one alderman was in for $100.

Ald. Baxter, referring to the sale of the fisheries on Jan. 1, 1907, asked Mr. Willet if he knew that the chamberlain did not debit the amount (about $6,000) in the cash book until Feb. 7, and in that case if he thought it was a correct business method.

Mr. Willet said he knew the fact. It was far from correct business.

Ald. Baxter—"That has only one meaning. It was a dishonest way of using the city's funds."

Began to Worry Then

Mr. Willet—"I tell you honestly, it was at that time I began to worry."

Continuing, Mr. Willet said when he balanced he added the memoranda up in a small book. He had balanced only five or six times in the past year. At the time of the snap audit, he did not know of what the memoranda consisted. Some years ago there was a long string of memoranda and they were bulked. "The change did not make much impression on me," he added. "I thought the chamberlain knew what he was doing."

Ald. Baxter—"We all agree as to that."

In reply to further questions by the alderman, Mr. Willet said the cash book was squared up at the end of the year, but the memoranda somehow came in again in the new year. The balance at the end of each day was made by the chamberlain, Mr. Lingley or himself. He had no knowledge of bonds being taken out of the vaults and used as collateral. The bonds were not checked on any system. Every day people would come in and call the chamberlain aside. He did not know whether on city or private business. He had no knowledge of the chamberlain taking cash from the till.

Ald. Baxter—"After the audit had been checked out did you see two checks for $2,000?"

Mr. Willet—"Is it necessary after things were in the auditor's hands for me to say what I saw?"

Ald. Baxter pressed for an answer and Mr. Willet said he had nothing to tell.

Ald. Baxter—"Then have you made a full disclosure?"

Mr. Willet—"I've answered all your questions."

Ald. Baxter—"Have you any further knowledge of the whole question which you have not given us?"

Mr. Willet—"No."

The chairman—"Did you ask Mr. Sandall any questions about the memoranda?"

Mr. Willet—"No, because Mr. Lingley asked him."

Ald. Kelley said he wanted the checks and the stubbs produced.

This concluded Mr. Willet's evidence and he left to bring the checks.

Mr. Lingley Had Asked Chamberlain

Duncan G. Lingley, in answer to the chairman, said he had been eighteen years in the office. He had balanced up several times. There was a balance of about $12,000 early in October. He could not account for it. The chamberlain gave him the figures. He had asked the chamberlain three different times about the balance made up of the memoranda. On the first occasion he was told it was a bond sale, the second time the chamberlain said it was largely made up advances, order work and duty on pipe. He was satisfied both times. When he asked the third time he was virtually told to mind his own business.

Mr. Lingley mentioned that the late Ald. Christie asked him two or three years ago if the cash was all right. He had replied that he did not like the way things were done. Subsequently the alderman told him things were all right.

Ald. Baxter said he had been represented as saying that one of the auditors in the past knew things were not going straight and that Mr. Thomas was the man. He wished it made clear that he had not auditor Thomas in mind.

Replying to Ald. Baxter, Mr. Lingley said Mr. Willet and himself had talked the matter over. They both felt if they were sure anything was wrong it was their duty to report, but the auditors' report gave everything as correct and they considered it relieved them from all obliga-[illegible]

[illegible] to Ald. McGoldrick, Mr. Lingley said the chamberlain was his boss. He had no idea he was making notes or dealing with money lenders. He really knew nothing to tell. Mr. Lingley added that he saw by the papers that some of the aldermen were not satisfied with what he had done. He had asked Mr. Macintyre, who made the special audit, and he had replied without hesitation that there was nothing he (the speaker) could have done unless he was certain. Other gentlemen to whom he had put the question had agreed that he did all he could do.

Ald. Kelley then examined Mr. Lingley in some detail as to the checks previously referred to. They were drawn to "office" and endorsed by the chamberlain. This concluded Mr. Lingley's evidence.

Auditor Thomas

I. Olive Thomas said he had audited the city accounts for three or four years previous to this year, being associated with the late Joseph A. Magilton. In reply to the chairman, he said Mr. Magilton always called from the cash book in checking. It was impossible to check the cash as the auditors were not appointed until March or April for the revision of the previous year's accounts. He had not known there had been a large cash balance previous to this year. The auditors did not check the debentures on hand and unsold.

The chairman mentioned that no audit was taken on the city's interest account with the Bank of New Brunswick. It amounted to $26,000 last year.

Mr. Thomas said if the board wished it he would check the account over.

After a few more questions Mr. Thomas' evidence was concluded.

As the meeting was on the point of adjourning, Ald. Kelley said he wished as an alderman to thank the members of the police force who rendered such valuable service in resuscitating the man who was nearly drowned near the I. C. R. trestle Friday. Dr. Berryman had told him that, but for their knowing how to give first aid, the man would have been dead when he arrived.

Ald. McGoldrick added a word of praise for the the laboring men who got the man out.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday. It is understood that J. Willard Smith, who will be one of those subpoenaed, was approached by a third party who endeavored to negotiate a loan on behalf of Mr. Sandall, but that the matter fell through on a question of the rate of interest.

WEDDINGS

Gaunce-Hamilton

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Thomas' Episcopal church, Somerville (Mass.), on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20th, at 8 o'clock, when Miss Annie Laura, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton, and Humbert Leopold Gaunce, of St. Paul (Minn.)—both former residents of Gagetown (N. B.)—were united in marriage by Rev. A. H. Kennedy, rector of St. Thomas' church.

The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white peau de cygne and carried an arm bouquet of bride roses. Her tulle veil was fastened by a wreath of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mabel, who as bridesmaid, was costumed in a dress of pink silk and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses.

William E. Page, of Dorchester (Mass.), supported the groom while Fred W. Hamilton, brother of the bride, and Harry E. Vail, of Cambridge (Mass.), were ushers.

As the choir sang The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden, the bride entered with her father and proceeded up the aisle to the chancel rail where the groom and best man were waiting. The ceremony was attended by a large number of relatives and friends. Following the marriage was a reception at the house of the bride's parents, the relatives and immediate friends attending.

The large number of beautiful and costly gifts testified to the esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends. Among them were a set of sterling silver spoons, a gift from the lady friends with whom she was employed. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a gold bracelet and to the groomsman a pair of gold cuff links. The bride's travelling suit was of blue broadcloth with braid trimming and hat to match. The happy couple left Boston for their future home in St. Paul, amidst showers of confetti and best wishes from a large number of friends who had gathered at the station to say farewell.

Carvell-Currie.

A quiet wedding took place in St. Mary's church on Saturday when Thomas H. Carvell, of the Sussex Mercantile Company, Ltd., Sussex, was married to Miss A. Florence Currie, of this city. Rev. W. O. Raymond, D. D., performed the ceremony. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Carvell left on Saturday evening on a short trip to Fredericton, after which they will go to their future home in Sussex.

POPULAR SUSSEX COUPLE MARRIED

Miss Sadie Johnson Became Mrs. Oscar T. Friers Last Night--Farmer Loses Valuable Horse.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 9—(Special)—A very pretty home wedding took place this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Main street east, when Oscar T. Friers, proprietor of the Depot hair dressing parlors, was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Johnson, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. Johnson. The bride's gown was of white silk. A number of intimate friends of the family were present. The bride received many nice and ful dinner set from the mother and brother of the groom, also purses of gold from Robert and Kyle, brothers of the bride. Rev. Frank Baird performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Friers will reside in Sussex.

Albert Bonnell, a farmer, of Ward's Creek, lost a valuable horse yesterday afternoon, the horse being ill only a few hours and died.

Since Nov. 22, thirty-eight marriages have been celebrated in the city. In the same period there were thirty-one births. Eighteen of the infants were females.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS LIKELY

Government Had Proposition Under Consideration Here Friday

LIGHTS TO BE PLACED ON PRESENT SPAN

W. C. T. U. Committee Have Favorable Hearing---School Teachers Present Their Case for Pension Fund--Borden Scheme for Drill in the Schools, Also, Brought Up.

Among the matters dealt with by the local government at a meeting here Friday afternoon was the repairing of the Suspension bridge over the reversing falls or the building of a new one. No definite authoritative statement could be had last evening but it is understood that it is likely a new structure will be decided on.

Attorney General McKeown will make a statement Monday after he has gone through documents placed in his hands, included among which is the report made by Engineer Hildenbrand, of New York, after examining the present bridge. Mr. McKeown declined to speak of the matter beyond that he would make a statement Monday.

Dr. H. S. Bridges, superintendent of St. John schools, Mr. M. McLean, W. J. S. Myles, Frank Owens and Rex R. Cormier as a delegation from the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute, were heard relative to the teachers' request for the government to establish and carry on a pension fund for teachers. The plan of the fund as proposed by the teachers has already been explained in The Telegraph. Briefly it is a $400 pension for men and $250 for women teachers to be applicable after thirty years teaching and if the teacher has reached the age of sixty years. There is also a total disability clause providing that in case of total disability of a teacher, there will be paid a pension in accordance with the number of years he has served.

Mr. Robinson said that it was estimated that the scheme would cost at its maximum about $10,000. He said that the government had not had an opportunity to fully look into the matter but would probably do so at meeting to be held here on Friday next.

It is said that the government also had under consideration Sir Frederick Borden's suggestion for physical and military drills in the schools, but that the matter has not been fully gone into.

Mrs. John Retallick, Mrs. H. D. Sprague and Mrs. B. H. Appleby, a delegation from the W. C. T. U. were introduced by James Lowell, M. P. P., and presented a request for lighting of the Suspension bridge. It has been already told in The Telegraph that lights are urgently needed on the bridge. The government gave the ladies a very favorable hearing and it was left to Hon. H. A. McKeown to arrange that the bridge be lighted.

Those present at the meeting were Hon. Messrs. Robinson, McKeown, Sweeney, LaBillois, Farris and Barnes.

Premier Robinson said yesterday that there was nothing to say about elections. "You'll know just as soon as there is anything," he added.

METHODISTS SENDING TO ENGLAND FOR TWO MINISTERS

Supply is Wanted for Churches at Welsford and Andover

It is understood that the president of the N. B. and P. E. Island Methodist conference is sending to England for two ministers, one to supply Welsford and the other to supply Andover. The Rev. I. N. Parker, who has been supplying Keswick since the conference meeting, has been very successful in his labors. There have been more than fifty baptisms and upwards of thirty persons have united with the church. Mr. Parker has been very urgently requested to remain in charge until the next conference.

On the Salisbury circuit Rev. C. W. Hamilton is holding special services at Little River with good success.

The new furnace placed in Zion Methodist church last week is giving excellent satisfaction. It was for the purchase of this furnace that a successful concert was given a few weeks ago. The Ladies' Aid Society of Zion church will hold their Christmas sale of useful and fancy articles on Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Owing to the vacancy by the death of the Rev. Dr. Dobson, the transfer of Rev. H. E. Thomas from Wesley Memorial church, Moncton, to the First Methodist church, Charlottetown, is dated to take effect on Dec. 5, instead of June next. Mr. Thomas, however, will take a few days rest and not appear in his new pulpit until Dec. 15. He arrived in the city Friday to visit relatives.

The transfer of Rev. John Pinkerton from Welsford to Wesley Memorial church was dated to take effect on Dec. 5, and Mr. Pinkerton is expected to be in his new church on Dec. 8. His health has improved.

QUEBEC MAN ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Campbellton, N. B., Dec. 9—At Sayabec (Que.) last night, James K. Pollock was arrested on a charge of causing the death of Gervais Gauthier, near that place. The arrest was made by two detectives from Quebec, who have been working on the case for several days. The arrest was made at the Red River mill of John Fenderson & Co., about twelve miles from Sayabec. Pollock was taken to the jail at Rimouski, but will be brought back to Sayabec today, when the preliminary examination wil be begun.

Pollock has the sympathy of the people of Sayabec, who believe that he did not intentionally kill Gauthier. It will be recalled that after the fatal shooting the story was given out that Pollock fired at a duck and that the bullet glanced off a piece of ice and penetrated Gauthier's side.

O. T. Whiting, past commander of Joseph E. Wilder post of Hanover, aged 73, rejoices taht he is the great-grandfather to six and grandfather to eleven children.

OBITUARY.

Captain Stephen Apt.

Capt. Stephen Apt died suddenly in his residence, near Nat Belyea's Point, on the Long Reach, Thursday night. He retired as usual and yesterday morning he was found dead in bed. Deceased enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, and the news of his death will cause deep regret. He is survived by his wife, two sons—Samuel, engineer of the tugboat Nereid; and Captain Daniel, at home; and two daughters—Mrs. Robert Lingley, of Victoria street, and Bessie, at home.

Ainsley T. Black.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 6.—The death of Ainsley T. Black occurred here this morning at the age of 66. He was one of Amherst's foremost citizens, and is survived by two brothers, his wife and one daughter, Louise, who resides at home. Deceased was a cousin of the late Senator Black. He had been ill for some time and death was not unexpected. A Baptist in religion and a Liberal in politics, he was highly respected by a host of friends and relatives.

Wilfrid Pride.

Harcourt, N. B., Dec. 7—The funeral of Wilfrid Pride, son of W. W. Pride, of this place, took place from the residence of his father on Thursday. The deceased died in Boston on Saturday and the body was brought home by his mother, Mrs. A. Pride, and sister, Miss Mina. The pallbearers were Ernest Hetherington, Dr. Girvan, A. D. Atkinson, James E. Buckly, H. H. Bailey and E. E. Buckerfield. Rev. E. H. Manaton conducted the funeral service.

The deceased leaves, besides his parents, two brothers—William, of New Hampshire, and John, of Montana; four sisters—Mrs. Lint, of Boston; Mrs. Ogden, of Emmerson; the Misses Mina and Bernice. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mrs. Isabel McKiel.

The many friends of Mrs. Isabel McKiel, of Adelaide street, will regret to hear of the death, which took place at the residence of her daughter Mrs. O. F. Price, Adelaide street, Sunday morning. Mrs. McKiel had been suffering for some time with heart trouble, which caused her death. She had been a resident of the North End for about twenty years. She leaves three sons and two daughters. The sons are John W., Arthur P., St. Clair, and the daughters—Mrs. S. E. McBeath and Mrs. O. F. Price. She also leaves four sisters and one brother.

Interment will be at Brown's Flats.

Ira A. McMurdo.

Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 8.—(Special)—Alderman McMurdo has received word of the death of his brother, Ira A., by a falling tree at Tisdale (Sask.), on the fifth inst. Deceased was a native of Alberton (P. E. I.), and twenty-four years old. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John McMurdo, of Hartford (Conn.) The surviving brothers and sisters are: Leslie B., Newcastle; Mrs. J. A. Ingalls, Hartford; George A., William A., of Tisdale; Ray and Earle, of Hartford. The funeral took place Saturday at Tisdale. This is the fourth death in the family within three years.

William Francis.

The death of William Francis, of 69 Durham street, will come as a great shock to many friends. Mr. Francis was attacked by rheumatic fever a few days ago, but later malignant blood poisoning developed and he was taken to the general public hospital. All hope for his recovery was given up on Thursday last and he passed away Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. He was a well known teamster. He was a member of Portland Lodge, Sons of England, and of the Foresters. He is survived by his son, A. Francis, 69 Durham street, and three daughters, all of this city.

Mrs. Charles Atherton.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 7—(Special)—Mrs. Charles Atherton died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Clark, Houlton road, this morning, of paralysis, aged seventy-four years. She leaves to mourn her loss, six sons—Israel, of Houlton; Elbridge, of Bangor (Me.); Herbert and Charles, of Providence (R. I.); Walter, of Perth (N. B.), and Frank L., of Woodstock (N. B.) There is one daughter—Mrs. William Clark, and one sister—Mrs. James A. Mooers, both of this town; two brothers—James Hall, of Millinocket (Me.), and Edward Hall, of Keswick (N. B.); Cook Hall and H. V. Mooers are nephews of deceased.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning; services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Kierstead, and the interment will be made at the Barony, York county.

Mrs. Margaret Harkness.

Mrs. Margaret Harkness, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Duke street, died on Saturday, aged eighty-four years. Deceased had been sick for a long time, and a few days ago she was stricken with paralysis, which caused her death. Her husband, John Harkness, who has been dead for twenty years, was for a long period sexton of St. John's (Stone) church. Mrs. Harkness is survived by two daughters, Miss Margaret Ann Harkness and Mrs. C. J. Thompson, also two grandsons, Arthur B. R. Thompson and John Harkness, all of this city.

John E. O'Brien.

John E. O'Brien, a well known resident of Bathurst, died there Saturday morning, aged eighty-one years. He was parish court commissioner, and registrar of probates, besides being secretary of the school board for many years. He is survived by two daughters, the Misses Minnie and Elizabeth, and four sons, William J., John M., Edward L., and Frank.

Very few men on the North Shore were better known than Mr. O'Brien. He was an ardent Liberal. The news of his death will cause regret throughout the province.

Beverly Jones.

Digby, N. S., Dec. 9.—Beverly Jones, apothecary, died at his home here yesterday as the result of injuries received some weeks ago by the overturning of a cauldron of boiling water by which he was scalded on one side from the shoulder down. His recovery was at first hopeful, but the burns were very deep and refused to heal.

Miss Lucy McCully.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 9.—(Special)—Miss Lucy McCully, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel McCully, died at her late home at James Coates', her nephew, Newton, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, aged 86 years. Deceased's parents, brothers and sisters, are all dead, she being the last of the family. Lester of Penobsquis, Silas of Sussex, Rev. Alonzo of Bathurst, and Frank McCully of Moncton, are nephews. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence; interment at Upper Corner, Sussex. Rev. Dr. Rogers will officiate.

McLEOD CASE HAS BEEN RE-OPENED IN PHILADELPHIA

Relatives of Mate, Who Died Mysteriously, Return to St. John

TELL OF ACTION TAKEN

Say They Have Had Deputy Coroner Dismissed and That Authorities Have Taken Up the Theory of Foul Play--Tell of Evidence That There Was a Quarrel the Day Before McLeod Died.

According to the story of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweet, who have returned from Philadelphia, where they went for the purpose of inquiring into the death of Mrs. Sweet's brother, James McLeod, who was supposed to have been drowned off the schooner Abbie and Eva Hooper on August 1st, there have been developments in the case and their belief that the dead man met with foul play is strengthened as a result of their investigations.

About three weeks ago they went to Philadelphia, taking with them clothing taken from McLeod's bunk on the vessel, and they say that analysis of stains on the clothing disclosed blood. After arriving in Philadelphia, Mrs. Sweet says they succeeded in having the coroner's inquest reopened, before the same official, and new evidence was given. The doctor who gave evidence at the previous examination was confronted, they say, with the sworn statement that no post mortem had been performed, and though he had stated before that two quarts of water had been taken from the dead man's lungs, Mr. Sweet swore that when the body was exhumed at St. Martins there was no sign of any opening and the doctor then admitted that there had not been a thorough examination made.

Mrs. Sweet says the doctor was dismissed from the position of deputy coroner.

The hearing was adjourned long enough for a detective to bring the colored steward of the schooner from New York and he gave evidence at the second inquest. The important evidence at the hearing, Mrs. Sweet says, was that it was shown that a man aboard the vessel and Mate McLeod had quarrelled during the day before McLeod died.

They say a saloon keeper gave evidence that McLeod ordered a short beer in his place, and said he had quarrelled with the captain and was going to leave the schooner. Friends, she says, advised him to stay, and draw his money, but McLeod replied that he would be satisfied if he could get $20 to get home. When McLeod went aboard the schooner at night for his clothes he said he was afraid and took two men in the boat with him but that the captain would not let them aboard.

Mrs. Sweet says the sittings of the inquest were behind closed doors and the press was excluded. The decision had not been made known but was forwarded to Washington and nothing would be heard for several weeks. In the meantime, she said, the officials were seeking individuals whom they wished to question.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweet express themselves as well satisfied with the result of their trip.

LOCAL NEWS.

There was good skating on Lily Lake Sunday and a large number of men, women and children took advantage of the opportunity offered. No accidents were reported.

The Fairville fire department has elected John Sweet, captain; Fred Estey, foreman; George Wasson, hook and ladder captain; Charles Masson, assistant foreman; John Macfarland, secretary; Fred Linton, salvage corps captain.

The returns of killing for November, presented by Dr. Simon, inspector of slaughter houses, to the meeting of the commissioners Friday, were: John E. McDonald, 304 cattle, 415 sheep, two calves; Kane & McGrath, 236 cattle, 112 sheep, six calves; M. J. Collins, thirty-four cattle, six sheep and two calves.

The opposition electors of Lancaster will meet in the Orange Hall, Fairville, at 7.30 p. m. Thursday 12th inst., to appoint delegates to attend a nominating convention to be held in Keith's assembly rooms in this city on the evening of Wednesday 18th inst.

Sixteen scholars from the schools in the provinces competed for a prize offered by the Educational Review for the best collection of autumn flowers found in bloom. Miss Ada M. Colwell, of Jubilee (N. B.), a pupil at the Kingston Consolidated school, won the first prize, a beautifully illustrated book on Plant Studies in Canada, she having collections numbering eighty-one plants, carefully pressed, mounted and named.

The provincial government is arranging to have three arc lights placed on the suspension bridge in conformity with a request made by a delegation from the W. C. T. U. during the meetings here last week. The lights will be placed one at either end and one in the middle. As the light on the eastern end of the bridge will be within the city limits the common council will be asked to bear the expense to that extent, the government undertaking to maintain the other two.

On Saturday Dr. A. O. Earle, commissioner in the case of C. W. Young, of St. Stephen vs. C. V. Wetmore, of Sydney, took the evidence of Peter Clinch, secretary of the New Brunswick iron company. The suit is over money raised on notes for development purposes. Both are directors in the N. B. Iron Company. Hon. H. A. McKeown appeared for Mr. Wetmore, and L. P. D. Tilley for Mr. Young. The suit is entered at Sydney. T. B. Blair will also be examined by Dr. Earle.

Lodge Portland, Sons of England, have elected the following officers: Howard Crabbe, W. P.; H. Vanwart, P. P.; Edawrd Britton, V. P.; Rev. L. B. McKiel, Hon. Cha.; Walter Spencer, L. B. McKiel, Hon. Cha.; Walter Spencer, Chap.; Harry Sellen, secretary; William Allen, treasurer; Arthur Wakeham, Frederick Howard, Domville Walsh; James Searle, E. P. Maynard, A. Francis, guides; S. Wakeham, O. G.; Dr. S. Skinner, Dr. L. M. Curran, physicians; H. C. Green, A. U. H. Wilson, J. Tonge, trustees; L. A. Belyea, A. Morrisey, H. Vanwart, auditors; J. Tonge, marshall. The lodge has had a very successful year.

A GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS

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26-28 Charlotte Street, opp. City Market

ALEX. CORBET, Manager

D. A. R. STEAMSHIP YARMOUTH ASHORE AT BLACK POINT

Struck in Thick Fog at 5.30 Monday Afternoon--Hope to Float Her But Little Damaged on High Tide This Morning--Forty Passengers Aboard--Tug Sent Down After Them.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

In thick weather yesterday afternoon about 5.30 o'clock the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company's steamer Yarmouth, which on her regular trip to this port from Digby, ran on the rocks at Black Point, about eight miles from this city and three or four miles from Mispec. She will likely be floated this morning.

Second Officer Lars Carlgren first brought the news here, having driven up from the steamer, by way of Mispec and reported to the local offices of the company. He also arranged to have the tug Maggie M. go down to the steamer to bring up the passengers and make an attempt to get the vessel off the rocks at high tide.

The second officer was questioned by a Telegraph reporter but said that he could not speak of the matter without authority of the officials of the company. It was learned, however, that the steamer carried about forty passengers and a fair quantity of freight, and was on her regular trip to this port from Digby.

The weather was very thick when the steamer went on the rocks. Her bow caught close in shore and she hung there, the stern being apparently free. Evidently no holes were punched in the bow, because the steamer was making no water. The tide was about two hours on the ebb when the Yarmouth struck, and this, taken in conjunction with the fact that she was free for the greater part of her length, gave hope that she would he released from her position, practically undamaged, at high tide about 3 o'clock this morning.

The tug Maggie M. had been engaged by Chief Kerr of the fire department for harbor duty in case fire should break out. The captain of the tug on being asked to go to the aid of the Yarmouth, reported the matter to Chief Kerr, who released the tug from the previous engagement that she might go to the stranded steamer.

The tug left Reed's Point about 9.45 o'clock and she was expected back at an early hour this morning. The D. A. R. agent here, A. C. Currie, is ill and at the local warehouse no information was available last evening.

The steamer Yarmouth was built in the year 1887 at Dumbarton (Scot.), by A. Millan & Son for the Yarmouth Steamship Company. She is of single screw, 298 N. H. P., length, 220 feet three inches; breadth, thirty-five feet two inches; depth, twenty-one feet. Her net tonnage is 725 tons; gross, 1,452 tons. Her hull is built of steel. Her hailing port is Yarmouth (N. S.)

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 9.—The Dominion Atlantic Railway officials in Halifax have no information regarding the steamship Yarmouth's cargo or passenger list and there is no communication with Kentville or Digby at night.

The Yarmouth is insured but not the cargo, unless individuals insured what they forwarded and this is not usually done. The Yarmouth is the pioneer boat of the old Yarmouth Steamship Company and was joined afterwards by the steamer Boston. A long and bitter fight ensued when the Dominion Atlantic put on a line between Yarmouth and Boston connecting with their railway. In the end the D. A. R. triumphed and the steamer Yarmouth and Boston were added to the fleet of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company. During the summer the Yarmouth is laid up and overhauled for the bay route in the winter between Digby and St. John.

JOSEPH MILES, AGED WANDERER, KILLED BY TRAIN MONDAY

Stumbled and Fell as He Turned to Leave Track Near Fredericton Junction, and Engine Struck Him.

While walking on the track about two miles east of Fredericton Junction Monday morning, Joseph Miles, an aged wanderer, was struck and instantly killed by an eastbound train. Miles was almost totally blind and was feeble with age. It appears he heard the train coming and got over the rails but stumbled and fell and a part of the engine struck him on the forehead, killing him instantly.

His body was taken in charge of the authorities and Coroner John Murphy, of Blissville, will begin an inquest into the cause of his death at 10 o'clock this morning.

Miles was a native of Ireland and settled in Petersville, Queens county, about fifty years ago. At one time he owned considerable property but lost it through unfortunate speculations and for many years had led a wandering life begging his way and he was well known over a large section of country. Two years ago his hand was amputated owing to a cancerous growth and he lost much strength in consequence.

He had at different times been an inmate of the St. John and Fredericton almshouses. About a week ago he was in St. John.

ALL NIGHT SEARCH FOR BOY IN WOODS, WHO WAS HOME IN BED

St. Stephen, Dec. 9—A lad named Crowell, about twelve years old, got lost in the woods back of Calais on Saturday afternoon. After dark came on, by climbing trees to look for a light, and making his way towards it, he succeeded in reaching the Baring road, and got to his home about midnight. Meantime an alarm had been given and searchers were out looking for him. His father and two older brothers were in the woods all night and another alarm was given on Sunday morning to send out a party in search of him, but they got back late in the day without any serious mishap. The boy seems none the worse of his adventure.

FREE $200.00 IN CASH AND 500 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

In order to introduce our goods into homes where they are not already known, we have decided to give away the above-named sum and 500 handsome premiums. The cash and premiums will be given in order of merit to persons sending in the best ending to the Limerick Verse that is written in part below.

1st prize	$50.00 in cash
2nd prize	$40.00 in cash
3rd prize	$35.00 in cash
4th prize	$25.00 in cash
5th to 9th prizes, five prizes of $10.00 each	$50.00 in cash
10th to 14th	Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
15th to 19th	Five Family Dinner Sets, 97 pieces).
20th to 24th	Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.
25th to 29th	Five sets of half a dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks. (Rogers)
30th to 34th	Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.
35th to 39th	Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
40th to 44th	Five Hardwood Accordeons.
45th to 49th	Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
50th to 59th	Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets
60th to 159th	One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
160th to 259th	One Hundred Waterton Fountain Pens.
260th to 359th	One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers)
360th to 399th	Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
400th to 510th	110 Sets of Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)

Below will be found the Limerick Verse WITH A MISSING LINE, which line we expect our competitors to supply:

In giving good prizes we take pride,
They make known our goods both far and wide:
Why delay,
Call or write to-day,

....

(Fill in the line above)

Please note that the last line should rhyme with the first two lines.

As a last WORD for the missing line, we would suggest the use of any of the following words: "divide," "applied," "lied," "simplified," "provide," "confide," "supplied," "denied," "beside," "sighed," "tried," "decide," "betide," "cried," "dyed," "bride," "tide," "complied," "dyed," "implied," "spied," "inside," "died," "tried," "ride," "lied," "abide," "aside," "deride," "astride," "belied." These words all rhyme with the endings of the first two lines in the verse.

CONDITIONS

There is another simple condition attached to this contest about which we will write you as soon as we receive your answer to the above. This condition does not involve the spending of one cent of your money.

The judging of the Limericks will be in the hands of a committee of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity who have no connection with this office. No employee of ours or any of their relations will be allowed to compete, and the committee's judgment must be accepted as final.

I agree to abide by the decision of the committee of three appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., and enter this competition on that distinct understanding.

Signature..............................

Address..............................

....

(State whether we are to address you as Mr., Mrs. or Miss..............................

Please write very plainly. Cut out this advt. and send it to us after filling in the blank line. The filling in of the missing line may take a little thought and time, but it should be time and energy well spent. There are over five hundred prizes, any one of which is well worth the time and energy that we ask you to expend. Surely this is enough for everyone! Write to-day. Do not send any money. We will answer your letter immediately, and tell you of the simple condition that must be adhered to. Address very plainly

BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept 6, MONTREAL