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NO. 10.

SIR HIBBERT'S RESOLUTION

ITS COMPREHENSIVENESS
EQUALLED ONLY BY
ITS ABSURDITY.

He Demands a Commission to Investigate
Investigators, and Investigates
Previously Held—He
Innocent Maliciously Against
Hon. Mr. Sifton.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The motion submitted last night by Sir Hibbert Tupper requesting the governor general to issue a royal commission to two or more judges for the investigation of Yukon affairs, contains about 15,000 words and it would fill from 10 to 12 columns of an ordinary newspaper. Sir Hibbert, in the motion, goes into all sorts of questions, suggestions and charges concerning the state of things in the Yukon and deals with the subject minutely, so that it is impossible to follow him in detail in a newspaper summary. It may be of interest, however, to review briefly some of the salient points of his motion.

First of all, both in his speech and in his motion, Sir Hibbert is scarcely fair in his manner of dealing with Mr. Ogilvie and the Ogilvie minister. He lays much stress on the fact that Mr. Ogilvie is connected by marriage with Hon. Mr. Sifton. The truth is that Mr. Ogilvie is married to a daughter of Mr. Sifton's wife. Mr. Sifton was barely acquainted with Mr. Ogilvie when he became minister of the interior. Mr. Ogilvie had for years been in the public service and had been sent by the Conservative government to the Yukon. He may be said to have discovered the gold deposits there. Certainly he did more than anyone else to make all the world acquainted with the riches of the territory. His services in this respect have been so conspicuous that many persons on both sides of politics suggested that Hon. Mr. Sifton should appoint him administrator, but Mr. Sifton appointed Major Walsh instead. On Major Walsh's retirement, Ogilvie succeeded him and everyone regarded it as an excellent and deserved appointment. Those who know Mr. Sifton and Mr. Ogilvie cannot be made to believe that the connection which exists between them has been a source of injury to the public interest. Sir Charles Tupper should be premier. Sir Hibbert Tupper solicitor general, and Mr. Dickey, a connection of his father and son, minister of justice in the same cabinet. He was indignant, too, when these critics used to intimate that it was hardly fair that the election of a relative of his should be the result of his own, who is a distinguished Nova Scotia judge. He was quite right in repeating attacks of this sort upon himself, and it is strange that he should now assail another minister, who is less open to attack than he was upon that score.

Again his comments upon Mr. Ogilvie's refusal to inquire into Yukon matters which had taken place subsequent to August 25, 1898, are not at all reasonable. The miners' petition, which first formulated the accusations against Yukon officials and brought them to the notice of the government, was dated Aug. 25, 1898. There were no other charges before the government. It was to inquire into those brought by the miners in this petition that the commission was appointed. Mr. Ogilvie himself was anxious to inquire into matters that had occurred after August 25, but Mr. Clement, law adviser in the Yukon, told him that he could not properly do so. Counsel for the government was then called in and raised this point as an early stage of the enquiry, indeed before the enquiry had begun. That is how Mr. Ogilvie came to consult Mr. Clement. It is established by Mr. Clement's opinion, he consulted Judge Dugas privately.

Sir Hibbert complains that he acted improperly in consulting Judge Dugas because the question might have come before the judge in his official capacity. As a matter of fact the question whether Mr. Ogilvie had a right to investigate occurrences subsequent to August 25, could not have been raised before Judge Dugas, for as all lawyers agree a mandamus would not lie in such a case.

Sir Hibbert accuses Mr. Ogilvie of employing severe and insulting language to Mr. McDougall, one of those who appeared in support of the charges. As may be seen by the stenographic report a number of specific charges, all but one of which related to matters occurring prior to August 25, had been furnished by the editors of the Klondike Nugget. Instead of going on with the charges the Nugget editors dropped most of them and then pressed to go into matters which had taken place subsequent to August 25. As Mr. Ogilvie told them, "You have made serious charges and the government, acting under your statement, has issued this commission. Now you drop them." Mr. Ogilvie added, however, "I will go on and do the best I can."

A wrangle ensued between Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. McDougall over this point. "You have incensed me," said Mr. Ogilvie, the responsibility of making statements which you refuse to substantiate." And then a sharp rejoinder took place. If Mr. Ogilvie used harsh language it must be said that Mr. McDougall and his friends gave considerable provocation.

In his treatment of the minister of the interior Sir Hibbert is altogether unjust. He accuses Hon. Mr. Sifton of having been guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of laws and regulations, and by way of proving this assertion he goes on to allege that A. E.

Philip and A. D. Cameron, who had been Mr. Sifton's law partners before he became minister, applied for and obtained a number of "good placer-mining or gold-dredging areas," which he proceeded to describe. Mr. Riley, clerk of the timber and mines branch of the department of the interior, who was in the office when Hon. Mr. Sifton took hold of the department, has had full charge from the beginning of all applications for leases for dredging purposes. No favoritism or partiality could have been practised by Hon. Mr. Sifton without the knowledge of that official, who, if he has any politics at all, is a Conservative.

Sir Hibbert has had access to public returns No. 33, giving the names of applicants for leases, etc., together with a description of such leases as have been applied for and granted. He deliberately takes from this return the applications of Mr. A. E. Philip, G. Philip, J. A. Philip and A. D. Cameron, and makes it appear in his motion that their applications were granted when, as a matter of fact, they were refused. He shows that none of these gentlemen proved successful; not one of them got a lease for the areas which he applied for. He then deals with the return before him should have made this astonishing blunder and proceeded to found upon it a charge of favoritism and partiality against Mr. Sifton, goes to show that in dealing with a political opponent he is not as careful as he might be in making his statements. Another charge which Sir Hibbert in his formal motion makes against Mr. Sifton is that Mr. Sifton gave A. E. Philip a permit signed by him contrary to law, which was offered for sale by the said Philip for a large amount of money.

The casual reader would imagine from this that Mr. Sifton had given his former law partner a liquor permit, for this is what is usually meant by the word "permit." He should have stated that the partner had tried to convert it into cash. It is surprising that Sir Hibbert should have taken this course in this affair at all because Mr. Sifton dealt with it fully in the house on April 4 last. In his original motion he will by certain Conservatives on the Pacific coast, was that Mr. Sifton had given Mr. Philip a liquor permit covering some thousands of gallons. That Philip had taken the liquor into the Klondike, and that Mr. Sifton had shared in the profits thereon with his partner.

As a matter of fact Mr. Philip never got a liquor permit from Mr. Sifton, and never took any liquor into the Klondike. Long after the return of his partner with Mr. Sifton, Mr. Philip called on Mr. Sifton at Ottawa and told him that he intended going on a cruise to the Yukon, that Major Walsh had issued an order requiring 600 pounds of provisions, 12 each party in honor time, without being open to the slightest charge of corruption, and mining investments as to Dawson what he had in mind to do. He also stated that Sir Hibbert charges also that it is improper for the minister of justice to allow Mr. Sifton, a law adviser in the Yukon, to practice in private cases before the courts. The truth is Mr. Clement belongs to a law firm whose members practice in private cases before the courts. As it well known Major Walsh retired from the government service in 1894. He was succeeded by Mr. Sifton. Sir Hibbert cannot hope to injure the government by pursuing him now.

The only new charges which he has put into this motion, yesterday, when the clause charging delay and mismanagement against the government was read, are that Sir Charles Walsh, Judge McGilreid has left the service. It will be remembered that the only charge of a personal nature brought against the minister by Sir Hibbert was that Hon. Mr. Sifton was guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws and regulations of the Yukon. Sir Hibbert, in his formal motion, set forth that Mr. Sifton had granted a number of dredging permits to persons whose names, Hon. Mr. Philip and A. D. Cameron, and proceeded to copy from a public return a description of the mining areas so granted, and then proceeded to set forth in a despatch dated yesterday, Sir Hibbert had jumped at the conclusion that because in this public return the applications granted in the names of Mr. Sifton's former partners the minister must have granted them, whereas the return itself showed that the minister had granted them on one hand and returned No. 33 in the other, Mr. Sifton made a dramatic and crushing reply to Sir Hibbert, and in which Sir Hibbert had leveled at the personal honor of the minister.

Let any one who might suppose that the complexity of the return had blinded Mr. Sifton read a letter from Mr. Philip, chief clerk of the mines branch, showing that the records of the department agreed with the return or rather that the return agreed with the records, so that Sir Hibbert had deliberately brought a personal accusation against Hon. Mr. Sifton which the public document, upon which he had based it, absolutely disproved. It was inevitable that Sir Hibbert should have fallen into this extraordinary blunder. The opposition, as could be seen from their faces, felt that Sir Hibbert's arraignment of the government had been so completely demolished, and Sir Hibbert's explanation given in the lobby is that this part of the indictment was prepared by a clerk whom he had employed as an assistant; but, assuming this to be true, does not it seem reasonable to suppose that Sir Hibbert would have been so careless of the responsibility. After all, there is nothing as grave in his formal motion as this categorical charge of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the law, and when Mr. Sifton made it plain, within the space of two or three minutes, that, technically at least, a former minister of justice had been guilty of misquoting public returns so as to make white appear black there was, as a reporter would say, a sensation in the house. Sir Hibbert had been blamed by many of his own political friends for having, in his first Yukon speech, dealt so much in generalities, but here when he came down to particulars, they saw with amazement he was not to be treated. This, it seems, was the charge which Sir Charles Tupper had in his mind when he declared, at Sherbrooke last month, that Sir Hibbert would drive Mr. Sifton from public life in England and Sir Hibbert himself would be driven from public life for having brought a charge of this character against a minister with the proof of his baseness in the very document by which he pretended to establish it.

It is no exaggeration to say that such a scene as that which occurred when Mr. Sifton, at one blow, so to speak, smashed his accuser, has not been witnessed before in a Canadian parliament. There was tremendous cheering on the Liberal side; not a sounding of desks merely, but genuine cheers, while it is painful to say that the opposition position was embarrassed. They looked towards Sir Hibbert, apparently expecting an explanation, but he had none to give. The return speaks for itself. Sir Hibbert had spotted the applications standing in the names of Mr. Sifton's old partners, and, without taking the trouble to examine the column of the page which shows that their applications had been refused, concluded that they had got everything they wanted

from Mr. Sifton. This is the only explanation he can make, and it should be accomplished with haste and apology both to Mr. Sifton and to parliament. After this Mr. Sifton proceeded with his task, now rendered easy, of showing that many of the other charges in Sir Hibbert's motion were just as groundless.

Speaking of Mr. Ogilvie and of Sir Hibbert's frequent reference to the fact that Mr. Ogilvie is connected with him by marriage, being the husband of his wife's aunt, Mr. Sifton created a good deal of laughter by saying that he had never seen Mr. Ogilvie until after he had become a member of the government; that he had to be introduced to him when they happened to meet at Vancouver, and that he had never seen the aunt.

He went on to state what the government had done since it first undertook to manage the Yukon, and made an exceedingly strong point by showing that whereas all the charges of corruption made by the so-called Miners' Association, by the Klondike Nugget and by opposition papers of eastern Canada, by Miss Flora Shaw of the London Times, who, he reported, spoke from hearsay, and others, related to events which had taken place prior to August 25, 1898, the date of the miners' petition, the charges made against the officials, yet when Mr. Ogilvie came upon the scene and opened his enquiry whether the miners' association and Sir Nugget editors were able to produce, for examination, any charge worthy of the name, although every opportunity was given him for this purpose, he found himself in a predicament; they coolly turned round and pretended to find fault with Mr. Ogilvie because he would not attempt to prove them. Since then Mr. Ogilvie has inquired into the accusations affecting Mr. Wade, Mr. Ferguson and others, and has been in Ottawa, when the first inquiry was held. In his formal motion Sir Hibbert does not state in what way the charges were made, but he says that these men are not in Yukon but had left to come to Ottawa, when the first inquiry was held.

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the absurd terms of his resolution, as well as when he was castigating him for his slander and trickery, the minister was received with deafening and repeated applause from the Liberal.

The motion said that the more he was abused by such men as Sir Hibbert Tupper the better he was liked by his party. Mr. Sifton, in commencing his speech, said that he would not enter into the irrelevant matter which had been gathered up by Sir Hibbert Tupper during the past session. It could be noticed that no charge was made against the administration of the Yukon since Mr. Ogilvie took hold.

In respect to charges made by Sir Hibbert Tupper they were vague and general and in every instance where they were specific they were untrue and Mr. Sifton gave an example. It will be remembered that Sir Hibbert Tupper said that a Liberal lawyer in Victoria, C., reported to him a story of a liquor permit from Mr. Sifton. The latter promptly denied it in the house. Instead of accepting the denial, however, Sir Hibbert Tupper framed one of his charges in such an insinuating way as to show that Mr. Sifton had done something wrong in not making a statement. Mr. Sifton said that Sir Hibbert should have stood to his guns in a manly way and proved his charges or accept the denial. However, he did neither. This gives a slight idea of Sir Hibbert's much-wanted honesty, and it is a question whether he is so honest as he would like to be. Sir Hibbert's words of like vagueness are innumerable. He pointed out attention to the return of Mr. Sifton, in which he had been subjected by the opposition and the opposition press. However, Sir Hibbert had no right to demand that either Mr. Sifton or any other minister had been personally corrupt or dishonest. He denied that Sir Hibbert was a member of a committee of investigation in five minutes. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Sifton reviewed the charges set forth in Sir Hibbert's resolution. He did not care to discuss the clause which parliament alone could deal with. He ridiculed the proposal to refer to the return of Mr. Sifton. It will be remembered that the only charge of a personal nature brought against the minister by Sir Hibbert was that Hon. Mr. Sifton was guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws and regulations of the Yukon. Sir Hibbert, in his formal motion, set forth that Mr. Sifton had granted a number of dredging permits to persons whose names, Hon. Mr. Philip and A. D. Cameron, and proceeded to copy from a public return a description of the mining areas so granted, and then proceeded to set forth in a despatch dated yesterday, Sir Hibbert had jumped at the conclusion that because in this public return the applications granted in the names of Mr. Sifton's former partners the minister must have granted them, whereas the return itself showed that the minister had granted them on one hand and returned No. 33 in the other, Mr. Sifton made a dramatic and crushing reply to Sir Hibbert, and in which Sir Hibbert had leveled at the personal honor of the minister.

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without violating the first principles of our parliamentary system.

Again Sir Hibbert charges Judge Dugas and Judge McGuire with wrong doing. He says to be sure that he does not charge them with wrong doing as judges, but only with wrong doing as members of the executive council of the Yukon. But under our methods there is only one way to proceed against a judge, whether he has done wrong on the bench, as a private citizen, as a member of an executive council, or what not, and that is, not by sending him to trial before a tribunal composed of brother judges, but by impeaching him in parliament. Sir Hibbert is asking the house to run amuck of law and constitution.

A FINE CATCH OF TROUT.

On Exhibition at Sussex—Went the
Paradise of Israel McLaughlin
Operation for Appendicitis.

Sussex, June 29.—Mr. H. H. Dryden's hardware store was visited by a big crowd of people today, the attraction being a splendid exhibition of trout. The speckled beauties were captured by Messrs. H. H. Dryden and J. R. McLean at the Chubbin Lake Fishing Club preserve, which are situated about 10 miles from Sussex. The lot, which comprised about 10 dozen, ranged in weight from one to 45 pounds, and it is doubtful if this beautiful catch of fish could be equalled from any other lakes in the maritime provinces. They were beautiful indeed and called for much admiration from all who saw them.

The statement made in this morning's "Telegraph" in a petition to being directed to St. John praying the minister of justice to release from the penitentiary Israel McLaughlin, of Charlottetown, was received with much favor here, where the facts in connection with the case are well known. Much sympathy has always been felt for McLaughlin and his early release would be welcomed, as the general opinion is that the ends of justice has more than been satisfied by the 13 years of confinement he has already served.

Miss Ida Creighton, who was operated on last week for appendicitis is improving rapidly and is considered out of danger.

Dr. Thomas Harrison, chancellor New Brunswick University, has been visiting Sussex, and was present at the closing exercises at the Grammar school yesterday. He expressed himself as being much pleased with what he saw and heard.

THE STEWARDMAN'S SONG.

ROBERT CANNON ROGERS.

The fore-shrouds bar the moonlight seen,
The port-rails laps the sea—
Aloft all taut, where the wind clouds skim,
Aloft to the water's edge and trim,
And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he—
"O, see-room and lee-room
And a gate to ran astore,
From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait,
But my heart lies snug aboard."

Her hull rolls high, her nose dips low,
The rollers sweep the sea—
Wallow and dip and the apposed scum,
Sends heart-beats quivering through and through—
And the man at the wheel sings low; sings he—
"O, see-room and lee-room
And a gate to ran astore,
From the Golden Gate to Sunda Strait,
But my heart lies snug aboard."

WESTON'S M. S., June 29.—Mrs. Mary Rousseau, aged 26, committed suicide today by cutting her throat, death being almost immediate. She had been an invalid for years and several months ago made a similar attempt. A husband and four children survive her.

Briggs—"I thought your doctor forbade you to smoke?"
Grigg—"Yes; but I suspected he had ulterior motives. I have an idea that he wanted me to save money so that I should be able to pay his bill."

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Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—its uniformity and appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

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Metallic Roofing Co., Limited
TORONTO
W. A. Macdonald, Selling Agt., St. John, N. B.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SUPERNUMERARY FUNDS ARE NOT IN VERY GOOD CONDITION.

Strong Report on Political Corruption Adopted—Assessment for Contingent Fund—A Woman Addresses the Conference and Established a Precedent.

St. John, June 27.—Among the matters dealt with yesterday, the supernumerary fund was the most important. This fund belongs to the ministers of the three maritime conferences, and into which each must pay an annual assessment of \$12, and from this, when he retires from active service, he should receive \$10 each year for every year he has paid. That is, if he has paid in for thirty years, he is entitled to receive \$300 per year, and when he dies his widow one half that amount. But owing to the increasing number of claimants and the lack of support on the part of the church, the fund now pays only 65 per cent of the claim, with the prospect of the percentage falling still lower. The capital stock of the fund is something over \$80,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent more than six per cent, and the current income now amounts to \$1,098, which is made up of ministerial subscriptions, collections and donations, legacies and interest on invested capital. The augmentation fund, which Prof. Paisley is seeking to raise to \$25,000, has reached the sum of \$15,750, but the interest on which will not be available for some time yet.

Some remarks of Prof. Paisley to the effect that Methodist Sabbath schools were steadily declining, and Methodist literature was being crowded out of the schools called forth a disclaimer from the Sabbath school committee. That Mr. Paisley did make some such remarks beyond question, and those were reported in the press. It is not the part of a reporter to examine the records, but to give a correct account of what is said or done, and if mistakes are made it is ungenerous to blame the newspapers. As in all such there was truth on both sides, when some were reported to the other there was no real conflict between them.

The election for chairmen of districts resulted as follows: St. John, Rev. E. W. Weddell, A. B.; Fredericton, Rev. G. M. Campbell; Woodstock, Rev. T. A. Allen; Chatham, Rev. Wm. Harrison; St. Stephen, Rev. E. Brecken, D. D.; St. Stephen, Rev. Thor. Marshall; Charlottetown, Rev. John J. Cassidy; Summerside, Rev. John Goldsmith.

The respective secretaries were Rev. George Steer, E. C. Turner, W. E. Spang, G. M. Young, Samuel Howard, A. B.; J. C. Berrie, Richard O. J. Thomas Hickey.

Rev. John A. Clarke and A. E. LePage were allowed to become supernumeraries.

The committee on political corruption submitted the following report, which was adopted: "Whereas, the practice of bribery is rapidly increasing in many sections of our country and the venality of the voters is becoming more and more unblushing; and

"Whereas, the practice adds enormously to the temptations of our public men and to the expenses of government, and tends to steadily lower the standards of public morality; and

TEN DAYS FOR A LIFE.

JAMES GOVER HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

But Not of Murder, and Judge Vanwart Sentences Him to Ten Days' Confinement in the Common Jail—Able Pleading by Mr. Gregory.

FREDERICTON, June 27.—The entire morning session in the Grover trial was occupied by Attorney General White's address to the jury, after which recess was taken. Judge Vanwart delivered his charge to the jury immediately after dinner and occupied about twenty minutes. His honor showed no partiality for or against the prisoner. He said that the verdict might not meet with the approval of everybody, but if it committed itself to their conscience and they had discharged their duty fearlessly they need not care for public opinion. The evidence was that the jury returned their verdict at 2:40 o'clock and were absent only an hour. When they returned their verdict announced that they had acquitted the prisoner of the charge of murder but had found him guilty of manslaughter.

On being asked if he had any objection why sentence should not now be passed, Mr. Gregory briefly addressed the court. He said he had visited the prisoner's cell shortly after the tragedy and had found her in a depressed state of mind. She looked upon herself as having been the chief means of placing her husband in the position he now occupied, and said that she had sent many messages expressing the hope that her husband would shortly be able to return to his home and be restored to his family. As a tangible result of her good will the husband, which was here, was mortgaged, and thus was secured the funds to prosecute the defence. In a touching and feeling manner, in view of the above facts, Gregory asked the honor to grant him a reprieve for ten days.

At the close of this address Judge Vanwart had the prisoner moved to within a few feet of the witness stand. Mr. Gregory pointed out the position of the witness stand, and the witness who had been called to the stand. He said that the witness had been called to the stand, and the witness who had been called to the stand.

Mr. Gregory and Gover received many warm congratulations as they made their way through the immense throng awaiting their return. General Miller's view as to the number of men required for the subjugation of the islands is very different from that of General Oia. He believes 50,000 men at least are required; 30,000 for the control of Luzon and the remainder for the restriction of peace and order in the other islands.

General Marcus F. Miller, who recently arrived from the Philippines, where he governed Iloilo, has been living here since his return. General Miller's view as to the number of men required for the subjugation of the islands is very different from that of General Oia. He believes 50,000 men at least are required; 30,000 for the control of Luzon and the remainder for the restriction of peace and order in the other islands.

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PUT ON ICE.

BUGLARS THROW A NEW YORK SALOON KEEPER IN AN ICE CHEST.

The Man Was Almost Frozen Before His Cries Attracted Attention and the Refrigerator Was Opened by a Customer—His Assaults Arrested.

New York, June 26.—John Shields, an east side saloon keeper, was the victim early yesterday morning of three clever thieves, who not only robbed him of the contents of his cash box, but left him locked securely in the big ice box in his saloon. That he did not slowly freeze to death was owing to the chance arrival of a young man who heard his shouts for help and liberated him.

Shields keeps a saloon which three young men entered at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and sat about drinking until Shields closed up his front door and prepared to lock up for the night. Then they sprang upon him and, three against one, had an easy task in forcing him to the end of the bar and throwing him into the ice box.

The ceiling of the door and the dropping of the iron lock sounded like a death knell to Shields as he shouted for help and pounded on the wooden sides of the box in a desperate effort to make somebody hear and come to his relief. David Halsey was on his way home and thought he would drink a glass of beer before retiring. He went to the side door of the saloon and heard Shields' cries for assistance.

He entered and traced the sounds to the icebox, which he threw open and found the saloon keeper lying on the bottom of the box on several cakes of ice almost frozen to death. Shields was speechless, and Halsey had to drag him out of the box and place him on a chair in the saloon. Then he took a bottle of whiskey from the bar and forced the liquor down the saloon keeper's throat, which revived him.

Shields made a hasty examination of the place and found that the still had been emptied of its contents—\$75—and that his gold watch and chain were missing. He asked Halsey to call the police, and the young man stood on the corner and waited until Detective Collins and Hines and McLaughlin arrived. To them Shields told his story and was able to give them the names of his assailants, who were known to him.

The detectives started out to look for them, and found Thomas Gannon. He was very much under the influence of liquor and was immediately identified by Shields as one of his assailants. Gannon was taken to the Yorkville police court yesterday morning and remained to await the arrest of the others. It was stated that he admitted to being Captain Lantry that he had been implicated in the robbery and that his associates were. The detectives arrested Frederick Lottimer, a blacksmith, yesterday afternoon and took him to the station, where he was locked up.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

The Councilors Take Evidence Under Oath and Hear Arguments.

Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock the councilors of the city of St. John met in the city hall to take evidence under oath and hear arguments in the case of the councilors of the city of St. John.

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At the close of this address Judge Vanwart had the prisoner moved to within a few feet of the witness stand. Mr. Gregory pointed out the position of the witness stand, and the witness who had been called to the stand.

Mr. Gregory and Gover received many warm congratulations as they made their way through the immense throng awaiting their return. General Miller's view as to the number of men required for the subjugation of the islands is very different from that of General Oia. He believes 50,000 men at least are required; 30,000 for the control of Luzon and the remainder for the restriction of peace and order in the other islands.

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CHOOSES A RECTOR.

The Parishioners of Trinity Church Fall to Choose on a Man—Deed Causes an Adjournment.

Trinity church has not yet chosen a rector though the parishioners deliberated 5 1/2 hours Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and voted several times for or against two clergymen whose names were put in nomination for the rectorship. Since the lamented death of Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke the church has been seeking a successor to him. The matter of choice was an important one, for the charge is probably the most important in the Episcopal church in New Brunswick, and the salary of the rector is \$2,000 and a residence is furnished.

The choice of a rector was a business of deep interest to the congregation, and the intensity of its interest was such that it came to be felt among the whole Church of England of the province. The voting strength of the meeting of May 16 was some 80 or 90. When today's meeting convened almost 90 church members were eligible to vote. The interest taken in the election was such that it was reported to a parish meeting last night.

The committee, it has been known for some days, had presented its work rigorously and had narrowed the list of eligible clergymen to two names—Rev. J. A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, and Rev. J. C. Farthing, M. A., of Woodstock, Ontario.

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DEATH OF WM. J. PITMAN.

Mr. William J. Pitman died at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night at his home, 223 James Street. His death will be generally mourned, for he was a friend of every one who knew him. Mr. Pitman was an authority on sporting matters, and his commercial establishment on King square was an information bureau on these matters. He had qualities of heart which led him to do many a kindly act without thought of self. Mr. Pitman was only about 35 years of age. He was in poor health about two years ago and never fully recovered, but his illness was only of short duration, and only since Saturday week had he been confined to his home. He is survived by wife and one child.

Belgium Chamber Still at It.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—A disturbance occurred in the chamber of deputies today when the order of the day of the right was adopted, expressing confidence in the president of the house against the vote of the Socialists. The announcement of the vote was the signal for a noisy uproar, all the deputies rushing to the center of the floor where a fight took place. M. Guichens, Catholic labor member from Ghent, was badly beaten by Socialists. A guard of soldiers on duty finally cleared the galleries and as the session later, was suspended, the minister of war, M. Van Den Peereboom, was the object of great abuse by the Socialists, who blamed him for originating the uproar.

Traveller (to highwayman)—I'm very sorry that I haven't a money with me, but I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll recommend all my friends who have money or other valuables, when they want to take a walk come this way!

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Advertisement for SH&M Lasts, featuring the text 'The only Binding of WEAR AND FINISH' and 'If you want a binding that will outwear all the others...'

Advertisement for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, featuring the text 'SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills' and 'They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating...'

DAIRY CREAMERY

MILK FEVER.

Characteristics of the Disease—Treatment and Prevention.

The New Jersey experiment station issued an excellent bulletin on milk fever. It is claimed that one form of the disease is caused by germs. This may count for the fact that, in some herds and barns, milk fever seems to be contagious.

Treatment should begin a week or two before the calf is expected and should be practiced on every cow whose condition is such as to lead the owner to fear the occurrence of milk fever when she calves.

Just before calving, the vagina should be washed out with a generous injection of 2 per cent creolin solution, which should be repeated daily after calving for a few days.

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FARM BUTTER MAKING.

Comparisons Between Products of Dairies and Creameries.

The keynote of success in dairy butter-making is cleanliness, writes H. Hayward in The National Stockman. Cleanliness not only in the utensils which come in contact with the milk, cream and butter, but cleanliness in the water that the cow drinks, the food that she eats and the stable in which she is kept.

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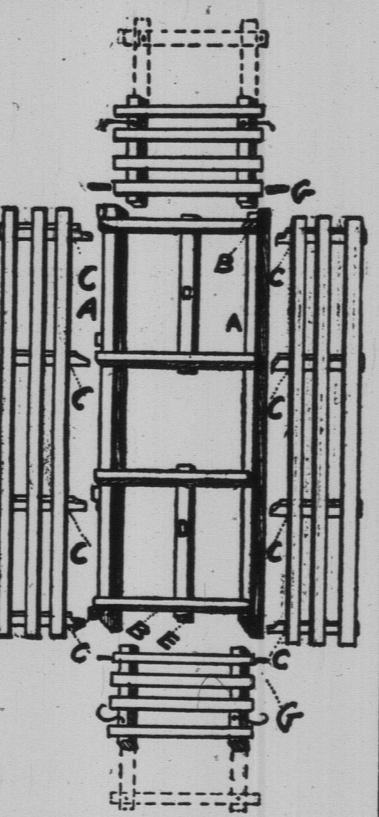
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FARM GARDEN

A COMBINATION RACK.

The combined hay and hog rack presented in the cut is the arrangement of an Ohio Farmer correspondent, who says: The sills, A, of this rack are 9 by 8 and 16 feet in length.



A CONVERTIBLE HAYRACK.

boards DD in the center of the rack. These boards should be 3 by 8 and cut right length to reach, as shown in illustration. Where the wing benches CC intersect these boards they should be level, as shown at E, making a stronger and better fit.

Planting Cucumbers, Melons, Etc.

For a number of years my practice has been to plant cucumbers and similar plants on ridges manured in the row. The results are better than with flat culture or manuring in the hill. We plant cucumbers from about

ON RIDGES MANURED IN THE ROW.

the middle of June until through the first week of September of July. First, furrows are run across the field at five feet apart, and manure is scattered along the furrows (A in the figure); then two more furrows are plowed around the first, forming the ridge over the manure.

Manure on Sugar Beet Land. We have been taught that farm manure should not be applied to land in the spring prior to growing a crop of sugar beets, and that the use of large quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers is antagonistic to high quality.

Two Feeds a Day. Generally two good feeds per day are sufficient for the dairy cow.

COMBINED CHURNS.

Points in Favor of the New Fashioned Machine.

The Creamery Journal says that no other machine designed for creamery work has had to encounter so much opposition as the combined churn. That it has gained a standing in the face of so determined and so long continued opposition is evidence of intrinsic merit.

With the box churn and table worker the butter is constantly before the eye in working, and there is a chance for expert work by an expert butter maker.

Mistakes in salting are found in table worker butter the same as in butter from the combined churn. If the salt is added according to the amount of milk separated as good success can be secured.

Keep a Record. A New York farmer who has kept a record of the product of his dairy for three years past, weighing each day's milk and testing it, has made a record.

Legal Regulation of Milk. Some stringy regulations concerning milk have lately been made by the Boston board of health. It is required that no milk shall be sold or distributed in that city unless the cows from which it is derived have within one year been examined by a competent officer.

Information on Cold Storage. The Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan announces that it has been experimenting along the line of cold storage for fruits for some time, and has obtained very definite results.

Homemade Milk Sterilizer. Dr. McClanahan states that a cheap and efficient sterilizer can be made in the following manner: Take an ordinary one gallon tin bucket 12 inches high, having a movable, closely fitting lid.

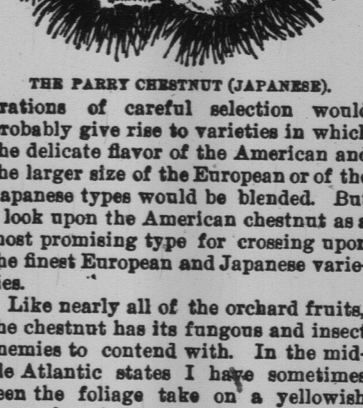
News and Notes. A place in the front rank in productivity, vigorous growth, eating quality and other characteristics which adapt it for the "all around" main potato crop is claimed for the FRU-basket.

HERVEY FLOWERS

TYPES OF CHESTNUT.

Suitable For Commercial Growing in the East and West. Commercial chestnut growing is in its infancy in the United States, yet many people are looking upon it most favorably.

The American chestnut is one of the most attractive trees in the eastern landscape. The small burrs contain from one to several small, hairy nuts, which are the sweetest and most delicate of all the chestnuts.



THE PARRY CHESTNUT (JAPANESE).

Enormous care of selection would probably give rise to varieties in which the delicate flavor of the American and the larger size of the European or of the Japanese types would be blended.

Like nearly all of the orchard fruits, the chestnut has its fungous and insect enemies to contend with. In the middle Atlantic states I have sometimes seen the foliage take on a yellowish brown hue in August, due to the serious attacks of leaf diseases, and in California the trees bloom profusely, but seldom set an abundant crop of nuts.

The European chestnut grows into a smaller, closer headed, flatter topped tree, with stiff, angular branches. The flattened burrs are enormously large, while the nuts are larger, less hairy and somewhat poorer in quality than the American chestnut.

After using a gasoline engine for three years I can recommend it very highly, says a Rural New York writer. I had tried steam, tread and wind powers before buying the gasoline engine, but there were serious objections to them all.

Successive plantings of sweet corn are in order. The Ohio station has devoted much attention to the home raising of fertilizers. Its latest publication on this topic (bulletin 100) is designed to give a clear idea of the principles of fertilizer compounding.

IN THE APIARY.

Relieving Pressure on the Brood Nest and Delaying Swarming.

One of the most important steps toward securing a good crop of bees and honey is that of getting the brood combs well filled at the beginning of the harvest. Some varieties of bees, particularly the yellow Italians, are inclined to crowd the brood nest with honey—that is, they are disinclined to put any honey in the supers, so long as empty cells can be found in the brood nest—even to put honey into cells from which young bees have hatched.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations in American Gardening, W. Z. Hutchinson says that shading the hives, giving a good, generous entrance and plenty of sections in the supers, all tend to retard swarming.

Stimulative Feeding For Bees. Stimulative feeding is practiced to quite an extent, which results in rapid brood rearing, and the force of bees can be doubled by this feeding. Bees when thus fed, regardless of the amount of stores the hive may contain, will breed more rapidly, and the queen will almost double the amount of eggs laid.

The brood nest in many colonies may be arranged to better advantage than in its natural condition. The bees sometimes locate their brood nest at one side of the hive and against the inside wall of the hive, which prevents them from occupying as much comb space for brood as they would otherwise do.

Value of a Gasoline Engine. After using a gasoline engine for three years I can recommend it very highly, says a Rural New York writer. I had tried steam, tread and wind powers before buying the gasoline engine, but there were serious objections to them all.

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Judging from the statements of some of the eastern potato growers, made to The Rural New Yorker, the potato beetle is "taking a vacation" or is at least less in evidence than usual in some sections.

Indications now point to "a good to liberal apple crop," taking the country at large, according to Orange Judá Farmer, if orchardists can successfully battle insect and fungous pests.

