

The Winnipeg Free Press

VOL. XLVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

NO. 74

SUPREME CHIEF AT LIVELY MEETING

Head of Foresters Talks on New Rates For 3 Hours in Calvin Church.

Questions from the Floor Give Proceedings Added Interest and There are Some Spirited Moments--Dr. Stevenson Presents Suggestion of Way Out of the Difficulty Caused by Proposed Increase.

Thursday evening Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson, of the I. O. F., spoke for more than three hours in Calvin church on the proposition to increase the rate in the case of old members. It was expected that he would be subjected to much heckling by the audience and as a matter of fact many questions were asked and the meeting was decidedly lively.

The supreme chief ranger said that if of meeting the difficulty his proposition would receive due consideration from the supreme court. He also pointed out that while his own plan might seem harsh to the old members that put forward in the report of the royal commission on insurance was much more drastic.

PRINCE OF WALES OPENS THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

Canadian Government, C. P. R., and T. R. Are Making Attractive Plays.

Special to The Telegraph. May 14.—A special London. Heavy skies and pitiless rain increased the appreciation of the peace and gaiety inside the huge hall at Shepherd's Bush, where the Prince and Princess of Wales have opened the Franco-British exhibition today.

The Prince entered, he might have asked, as the King of the Belgians asked at the inauguration of the Antwerp exposition, "Gentlemen, am I asked to open the exhibition or the boxes?" "Hardly any exhibitors are ready at Shepherd's Bush. All that can be said is that Canada is as well forward as any one else, and will, in a fortnight's time, make an impressive show. The Canadian government, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk exhibits promise exceedingly well."

FIVE MEN CRUSHED IN STR. OTTAWA COLLISION

One Dead and Four Badly Injured--Victims were Sleeping in Lower Hold and Buried in Mass of Steel Plates--Vessel at Montreal With Gap 30 Feet Long in Bow.

Special to The Telegraph. Montreal, May 14.—One of the crew was fatally injured while asleep and four others badly wounded on board the S. S. Ottawa in her collision with the Trold last Sunday night. The news was received tonight after the Ottawa had slowly steamed into Montreal harbor and passengers allowed to come down the gangway and give details to anxious friends waiting to greet them.

WILL ASK PROVINCE TO PAY ALL MONCTON SMALLPOX BILLS

Union of Municipalities to Discuss Matter at Fredericton Meeting--Sudden Death of J. McLeod at Dorchester.

Special to The Telegraph. Moncton, N. B., May 14.—J. S. Magee, secretary of N. B. Union of Municipalities, which meets at Fredericton May 19 and 20, gives out an interesting programme to be carried out at the convention. The executive meets at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning and the convention at 2 in the afternoon. Representatives from all the larger cities in the province are expected and some important matters are expected to come up. Not the least important to Moncton will be the request that the union memorialize the local government to pay the smallpox bills incurred by Moncton in suppression of an epidemic on the ground that it was for the general good of the province.

Rescued Wife and Children from Flames but Perished Himself. Kenora, Ont., May 14.—(Special.)—Duffin fire in his house this morning, before he had arrived, Joseph Portier, an old resident here, succeeded in getting his wife and four children from the burning building, but in so doing, lost his own life. He was 45 years old.

FLEEMING, IN BUDGET, EXPOSES THE FREEZED FINANCE OF THE OLD GOV'T

Unsuspected Bill of Nearly \$50,000 More Against Central Railway Comes to Light, Causing Scandal

Provincial Secretary Shows That Total Debt is of Staggering Proportions, and Produces Figures to Prove It--His Merciless Review of ex-Government's Methods--How the Money Went in the Good Old Days.

Special to The Telegraph. Fredericton, N. B., May 14.—Quite a sensation was created here this afternoon by the announcement of Provincial Secretary Fleming in his budget speech that the Intercolonial Railway authorities had rendered a bill to the government for \$47,000.34, for rails and fastenings supplied to the much discussed Central Railway, and many people, particularly members of the legislature, are wondering what will come next.

ONTARIO BANKER KILLS HIMSELF

M. Smith, of Forest, Ended His Life Yesterday With Four Bullets

WROTE FAREWELL SAID MENTAL STRAIN WAS TOO MUCH-- WAS LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN EAST LAMBTON IN PROVINCIAL CONTEST, BUT HAD LITTLE PROSPECT OF ELECTION.

Special to The Telegraph. Forest, Ont., May 14.—The whole town was shocked this morning when it was known that Montague Smith, of the banking firm of L. H. Smith & Company, and Liberal candidate for East Lambton, had committed suicide. The act was committed about 8 o'clock in the lavatory at the rear of the bank.

BYRCE AND LONGLEY CLASH AT BANQUET OF CANADIANS IN N. Y.

New York, May 14.—Praise of the Dominion was sounded at the banquet of the Canadian Club in the Hotel Astor tonight.

Speaking to the topic "Canada of Today," Charles Marshall, deputy speaker of the House of Commons at Ottawa, declared that Canada's destiny to become one of the two great nations of the Western world.

ACCOUNTS JUGGLER

This loose and wasteful system did not apply only to agriculture but to every department of the public services. Juggling with the accounts was practiced throughout in the words of an honorable gentleman, not now present, it was possible for the government to come out each year with a "tidy surplus."

LONGBOAT BEAT HORSE IN TEN-MILE RACE

Toronto, May 14.—(Special.)—Tom Longboat, Indian runner, beat the fast trotting horse, Sam McE, in a race from Hagersville to Caledonia yesterday making the ten miles in 54.30.

Earthquake Shock at Yarmouth. Yarmouth, N. S., May 14.—(Special.)—A perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here last midnight. Houses trembled and a loud report as of heavy thunder accompanied the shock. No damage is reported.

LAURIER PLACED IN AWKWARD FIX

May Dissolve House to Head off Further Revelations in Scandals

No Chance to Pass Supply Till Iniquitous Election Bill is Amended--Ottawa Full of Rumors About Early Appeal to the Country--Marine Inquiry Likely to be Prolonged For Months.

Special to The Telegraph. Ottawa, May 14.—Although the air is full of rumors of an early dissolution of parliament, it seems difficult to believe that the government would resort to such an awkward expedient as a solution of the present deadlock, if such it may be termed. Certain it is that there is nothing the opposition would welcome more heartily. For the government it would be a double backdown, for the opposition would, in the first place, gain the undoubted advantage of going to the country with the vote in Manitoba and British Columbia unfettered by the loose title control of the federal machine, which it was the object of the Aylesworth bill to secure.

LAURIER IN A DILEMMA

That the situation is an embarrassing one for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, not even his strongest partisans deny. But it is rather disconcerting his record to suppose that he will lie down without at least making a fight for the mastery of a house in which he commands such a substantial majority.

Mr. Laurier is in a dilemma. He is not likely to invite the risks which their predecessors ran in 1898 on that score. On a question of privilege Mr. Jackson (Selkirk) attempted to read a letter which he had received from Mr. Cyr (Provencher), who is ill. In the letter Mr. Cyr, in strong language objected to the statement made by Mr. Laurier in the house to the effect that he (Cyr) owed his election to fraudulent manipulation on the part of the returning officer. Mr. Cyr started off by saying that Mr. Laurier had demonstrated that he was ignorant of the facts and with an expression of regret that he could not be present in the house give the member for North Toronto "the castigation he so well deserves."

POSTER QUERIES ON MARINE INQUIRY

Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the house this afternoon in order to discuss the present status of Judge Casella's inquiry into marine department affairs. He pointed out that there could be no effective investigation during the next six months, if it could only be continued as a confidential matter in progress between the two leaders, and pending the issue of those purporting the disposition among old parliamentarians is to regard the rumormongering as a mere threat thrown out to scare the opposition from their vantage ground.

PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Hon. Mr. Fleming Expects Income of \$20,000 Over Expenditure--Education Heads the List, With Public Works and Interest Account a Close Second.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like Stumpage Collection, Provincial Income and Expenditure, Estimated Expenditures, and Estimated Income.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

WOLFVILLE N. S., May 12.—A large party of Englishmen in the Annapolis Valley, looking for farms with a view to raising apples on an extensive scale.

HARTLAND N. B., May 12.—Mrs. Salome Shaw died at the home of her son at Centreville yesterday. She was the widow of Gideon Shaw who predeceased her by two years.

RICHIBUCTO N. B., May 11.—Mrs. J. A. Edmonds arrived here on Saturday from Fredericton.

HARVEY STATION N. B., May 14.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the death occurred of Mrs. Samuel Hallett. She had a stroke of paralysis on Monday and did not rally.

ST. MARTINS N. B., May 12.—Mrs. W. E. Skilton went to St. John on Monday for a few days.

REXTON N. B., May 13.—The governor and Mrs. Tweedie held their first reception at the Queen's Hotel this afternoon.

ST. MARTINS N. B., May 11.—Mrs. E. Hopper, of St. John, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle.

NEWCASTLE N. S., May 12.—Rev. I. Newton Thompkins, of Whiteville, takes charge of Sunday of the United Baptist churches of Penfield and Beaver Harbor, Charlotte county.

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FLEMMING, IN BUDGET, EXPOSES THE FRENZIED FINANCE OF OLD GOVT

(Continued from page 1.) He was talking about statements were coming in the crown land department at the present time and had come in previous to the change of government without giving the necessary information as to why the money should be paid. Under the late government these accounts had been paid.

Mr. LaBilieu assured the house that these game wardens rendered their accounts under oath, and said full statements must be in the crown land department. Hon. Mr. Grimmer stated there was no trace of them in his department.

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In addition to these there were some further expenses authorized, some of which had been paid since the close of the fiscal year. There were others for which payment would in a short time have to be made.

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Six Cows on a Cow. Port Jarvis, N. J.—Three couples, while coasting down the long hill, struck farmer Caldwell's cow. Sled and all slid down a quarter of a mile on the cow's back, the sled falling on the cow's back.

Very little change took place in the market for produce. The following were the prices: Apples, per bushel, \$1.00; Potatoes, per bushel, \$1.00.

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I. C. R. FREIGHT CLERKS AND OTHERS ASK FOR CONCILIATION BOARDS

Ottawa, Ont., May (Special).—Employees of the Acadia Coal Company to the number of 700 and the employees of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company numbering 800 have applied for a board of investigation into the Lennox Act mining clause.

Only One Cure For Cataract

Royan, Que.—"I have tried a great many remedies for cataract, but none of them ever helped me. In my opinion the only cure for cataract is the Royan Cure."

FORGOT TO TAKE THE BOY ALONG WITH HIM

Fredericton Man Came Here for His Son and Went Away Without Him. Coming from Fredericton to take back with him his little child, George Pidgeon, apparently in a spell of absent-mindedness left the child standing in the depot.

King's County Probate Court

Hampton, Kings Co., May 13.—Since the last report of proceedings in the Probate Court of Kings County, Emma A. Belyea and Wesley A. Walters have entered a caveat against the granting of letters testamentary of the will of William H. Walters.

Is Your Stomach Sour?

Just notice if you often get a heavy sweet taste in your mouth, or if you feel a burning pain in your stomach, or if you have a sour taste in your mouth, or if you have a sour taste in your mouth.

CAUSE OF BALDNESS

"Women feel where men think," said the female with the square chin. "Yes," sighed the man who had been married three times; "that's why men are bald."

LAURIER BACKS DOWN IN MANITOBA OUTRAGE

Willing to Grant Concessions Suggested by Opposition

Premier Still of Opinion That Federal Authorities Should Revise the Lists--Lectures Conservatives for Stopping Supply Till Obnoxious Measure is Withdrawn--Foster Charges Member With Being Elected Illegally.

Ottawa, May 12.—Although it was expected that happened when the house met this afternoon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier striking his flag on the Aylesworth bill is not an unannounced event.

After a ponderous process which had lasted for more than a week, the premier announced his willingness to accept the terms proffered by his opponents, namely, to have the Manitoba lists revised by county judges, to leave the local lists untouched in provincial districts which are not intersected by federal boundaries, and to make other necessary amendments to the bill in committee.

Sir Wilfrid stated at the outset that as Mr. Borden had appealed to him, "in the name of fairness, justice and broad equity" against the bill as an intensely partisan measure, so now he appealed in the same terms against Mr. Borden's partisan law. For the bill before the house he accepted the entire responsibility.

"Conservative members from Manitoba," he said, "dread the effect of the law of their own province, it is administered by this government's officers. But there are men on this side of the house who dread the effect of that law, if it is to be administered, as it has been, by the men appointed by their opponents. Those who oppose this bill dread it in anticipation; those who support it, dread the effect of the existing law of Manitoba from past experience."

Recalls Old Fight. This he understood was the situation. The record of the Conservatives was in favor of federal lists while the Liberals had favored provincial lists and in 1885 had fought for that principle in parliament. "Yet," he added, "although in 1885 we fought the federal franchise bill as effectively and vigorously as any measure ever fought, we never thought of reporting to a refusal of supply, to the disorganization of the public service."

He went on to state that a condition of affairs had arrived in Manitoba which imperatively called for legislation by this parliament. It had been charged that Mr. Leach, the Liberal organizer in Manitoba, had acted dishonestly and disfranchised hundreds of electors. Sir Wilfrid denied absolutely that Mr. Leach was guilty of any such thing. There may have been mistakes, there was no intentional wrongdoing, he had been told that Mr. Leach was a fairly respectable man. The condition of affairs was such in Manitoba that returning officers would be subject to the same peril as in 1894, owing to the difficulty of adjusting the lists to federal boundaries. Somebody must do this work. The judges' should do this work.

"On this point," he said, "I continued the premier, coming to the real point of his speech, 'after having conferred with the ministers of justice and my other colleagues we are ready to accept legislation suggested by Dr. Roche in his speech the other day.'" (Opposition cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid then quoted the portion of the Manitoba act cited by Dr. Roche, which provided for the revision of the lists by county court judges.

"I think would be agreeable to friends of Tories alike, for my part I am willing to take this means of giving satisfaction." This, however, would mean the defeat of the bill now before the house.

Borden's First Suggestion Adopted. Mr. Borden replied that he had made this very suggestion at the opening of debate, pointing out that as the difficulty was not confined to Manitoba, the provisions of the act just cited would have to be made applicable to all Canada by general law.

Sir Wilfrid thought there was no difficulty elsewhere in Manitoba. His objection to the Manitoba act was that it placed the whole machinery of revision in the hands of the government in council. As he understood it, the bill provided that the former faults with the Manitoba election laws. He could refuse to extend the time for receiving names. He could refuse to extend the time for creating names. Sir Wilfrid declared that there had been no attempt on Mr. Aylesworth's part, to tamper with the secrecy of the ballot and in conclusion, "I have to say on that point and upon every other point of the bill, we are prepared to send the bill, if necessary, so as to give effect to the policy contained in it with the secrecy of the ballot notwithstanding the voice of the people."

Mr. Aylesworth asked if the premier had in mind any modus operandi by which the new lists will be made altogether under political authority. "I think so," replied the premier, "I think we will be prepared to do so at the proper time when we are in committee."

Foster's Charge. Mr. Foster followed maintaining there had been absolutely no proof of any evidence against the Manitoba election lists. The bill was remarkable for what it did not contain, he thought.

There was no provision for simultaneous polling and nothing to remedy the grievance against long-delayed by-elections; nothing to prevent the growing abuse of evil servants actively participating in elections; nothing to stop the bribing of constituencies by the promise of public expenditure; no adequate penalties for some election law which would give power to see the election law carried out. Nothing had been said in explanation of the omission of the clause preventing incorporated companies contributing to political party funds and the clause regarding the ballot opened the way for the purchase of votes, making it possible for any ballot to become known.

Mr. Foster congratulated the premier in accordance to the just demand of the opposition. Proceeding, Mr. Foster said it was astounding that, after eight days, the prime

OPPOSITION DUMB ON AUDIT ACT

Organizer Copp, Invited to Suggest Improvements, Silent.

Provincial Secretary's Statement Expected to be Interesting—Several Bills Read a Third Time and Much Business Transacted.

Fredricton, N. B., May 12.—The house met at 3 p.m. The acts respecting the protection of the woods from fire and the law library were read a third time. Three acts relating to the City of Fredericton were read a second time.

Hon. Mr. McLeod submitted the report of the Standing Rules committee. Hon. Mr. Hazen submitted the report of the Law committee. Mr. Sprout gave notice of enquiry regarding regulations governing sales of imported horses.

Hon. Mr. Fleming, answering Mr. Gleason's enquiry, said the amount of money paid for the inspection of branch railways was, to M. Burns, \$2,138.60 and to Gilmore Brown, \$474.27. These payments were authorized by orders in council.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, in reply to Mr. Hart's enquiry, said the government was unable to state how many bonds of the Intercolonial Railway had been guaranteed by the province nor the total amount of such bonds, as no record appeared to have been kept of the bonds guaranteed for sale by the province.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced an act to amend and consolidate acts incorporating the town of St. Stephen. Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced an act to amend an act relating to the town of Marquette.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced an act relating to boom companies. His purpose, he said, was to enable the crown land department to more readily ascertain the amount of lumber cut on crown lands when this lumber was passing through Marquette.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell presented a petition for an act to incorporate the Twin Mine and Coal Co. Ltd. Also for an act to amend the charter of the city of St. John and one relating to certain debentures issued by the city of St. John.

Hon. Mr. LaBilios inquired if it was the intention of the department of Public Works to build a bridge across the St. John River at or near Bath. Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced an act to amend the charter of the parish of Addington.

Experience, he said, had shown that present law was not in the most satisfactory form and this bill provided for a change.

Hon. Mr. Fleming, replying to Mr. LaBilios, said the government was aware that the revenue from liquor licenses granted in the county of Restigouche was insufficient to pay the salaries of the inspectors and commissioners last year. The government was also aware that such was not the intention of the government to amend the statute at present session of the house.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition for an act to regulate coasting on the hills in the city of St. John. Hon. Mr. LaBilios presented a petition for an act relating to the town of Sackville.

Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced an act in regard to debentures of school district No. 2, Lancaster. Mr. Tweeddale presented a petition for an act to incorporate the Northern Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.

Hon. Mr. Fleming introduced an act to provide that the \$10,000 per year now taken from the public works expenditure to pay interest on the bonds held in trust be taken from consolidated revenue funds.

Mr. LaBilios gave notice of enquiry as to the reputation of the International Ry. Co. by Mr. Gilmore Brown as to the value placed upon the various sections of the road, and the sidings, buildings and rolling stock.

Hon. Mr. Fleming on the order of the day being called, asked that the order stand till Thursday. The house will therefore likely go into supply on Thursday forenoon in inquiry general.

in it. The investigation must be thorough, in fact he thought all hon. gentlemen were agreed on that question. It could be done perfectly. If a witness refused to answer a question he might be held in contempt. It would be usual now a days for a witness not to be excused, but in criminal proceedings, if he made a full disclosure, to give him a certificate freeing him from any liability to prosecution. This provision was contained in other acts and was common to other provinces and also to Great Britain. It was no new provision. Having placed the provision in the bill regarding civil proceedings, he afforded the only protection in their power. The hon. gentleman had complained that the power was not to wait until he saw the names of the commissioners when he thought he would see the names of the men in whom both sides might place full confidence.

Mr. McKewen said he thought some provision might be made whereby powers desired to be represented by counsel and would thereby possibly incur considerable expense might be reimbursed by the government. It might be that the enquiry would broaden out much more than was anticipated and it was scarcely fair to expect people who might be brought before the court to be saddled with heavy expenditure which they had no means of avoiding.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that at that stage he could not recommend the addition of any such clause as the hon. gentleman suggested as it might open the door to more parties who might be only slightly interested to be represented, when there was really no occasion for them to be so. The bill was approved to go to the house to be read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said since the bill was introduced two weeks ago, generally circulated he had received communications from many people throughout the province and while many suggestions had been made, he had not time to go into the details of the act not one criticism had come to him as to the formation of the highway board. Instead of this the bill had been generally commended. The government wanted to secure the best law possible and he felt that in this act they had been open to him unless they desired some accident to happen. So long as he was head of the department of public works every job which could be let by tender would be so let, but it would seem to him that from public necessity this could not be done.

Mr. McKewen asked if it was possible that the government would applaud the sentiment that there must be a man on the highway board to prevent the municipalities from running away with the money. The sentiments uttered by the members from Gloucester represented the voice of the people and surely the government would not go back on their promises so completely. He advised letting the section stand for amendment.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said he was not an amazing thing that the opposition were afraid of the voice of the people. Ever since the third of March the phantom of the wrath of the people had haunted their sleep but they need not fear for the government in this case, because in this act it was carrying out the promise made to the people and in a way which the people would commend. In fact by the formation of the highway board the control was going even closer to the people than it was before.

Mr. Lowell continuing said he thought the highway board proposed was a good thing and he was glad to see it. It should stand by their platform. It was a platform which he had endorsed and on which he himself was elected and he would need to try and make the government stand by it. He considered the proposed appointment by the government of a member of the highway board was not in accordance with that platform.

Hon. Mr. Fleming said that honorable gentlemen opposite were strangely inconsistent. A few years ago they objected to the county council having anything to say in regard to highways, now, when the government had carried out the principle of giving the control to county councillors, they were not satisfied with the length to which the government had gone but wanted to prevent the government from doing so.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the bill provided for the control of county councillors to the large yearly provincial expenditure to the highway boards. Was it fair or reasonable to expect the government to do so annually a sum in excess of \$100,000 to boards over which they had no oversight at all? Under this act the county council would control the situation while the government simply acted on representative upon each board.

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SENATE CONDEMNS SYSTEM OF BUYING FROM MIDDLEMEN

Ottawa, May 12.—In the senate today, Mr. MacDonald, of British Columbia, moved that in the opinion of the senate the purchasing through middlemen by the government should be discontinued as extravagant, unfair to legitimate merchants and as unnecessary waste of public money and that all supplies should be advertised for when the amount is more than \$1,000.

He had no desire to criticize any one or make a charge against any official but to call attention to a system which had lasted too long. He referred to Engineer MacKenzie of the Intercolonial, who had purchased from a middleman, rails for \$1,400, which cost the man only \$900. He had gone to middlemen instead of to dealers in the goods and had given a profit of \$500 on a \$900 order. Unless action was taken by the minister this man should be dismissed.

All who desire clean government could find no place for middlemen who bring disgrace on some of the departments and on the country generally. So long as the competitive system of contracts is not used or is used unfairly, there would be dishonesty, as nearly everyone, who deals with the government, thinks it quite legitimate to get all they can honestly or dishonestly.

Secretary of State Scott replied that every member of the government held exactly the same view as Senator MacDonald had expressed. However, the government was annually spending \$100,000,000 and the ministers had to depend on other persons to look after much of that expenditure and with such large amounts there were occasional instances of improper action on the part of some men who had to do with the distribution of the money.

However, on the whole, he thought the expenditure was fairly well carried out. The government followed the practice of calling for tenders for more than \$1,000 worth of goods, except in rare cases when the minister certified that the matter was of such urgency that there was not time to advertise for tenders.

In the case of purchases below \$1,000 there was no economy in advertising for tenders as the cost of advertising was very considerable. So long as a resolution was in accordance with the views of the government and he would vote for it. The motion was carried.

hardship, he said, for a farmer with three or four boys at home. Mr. LaBilios agreed with Mr. Smith as did also Mr. Tweeddale.

Hon. Mr. Fleming said he had found the law of 1896 to that of 1904, largely on account of its statute labor provisions. He had found the law of 1896 to be a dry one and the rate allowed for labor fifty cents per day. It thus took a man three days to work out his poll tax. Under the proposed law the poll tax was \$2, but the rate allowed per day \$1, therefore the taxpayer got off with two days work instead of three.

In regard to the property tax he said the situation, as it existed today, must be faced. The people of the province, who they can travel and a large expenditure is required. In the last four years the highways had gone from \$1,500,000 to \$3,500,000. Unless this question was seriously grappled with there would be no roads at all.

Mr. LaBilios defended the act of 1904, claiming that the last year had been a dry one and the rate allowed for labor fifty cents per day. It thus took a man three days to work out his poll tax. Under the proposed law the poll tax was \$2, but the rate allowed per day \$1, therefore the taxpayer got off with two days work instead of three.

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Advertisement for 'Black Knight' stove polish, featuring an illustration of a knight and text describing the product's benefits for cleaning stoves and pipes.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by
The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John,
a company incorporated by Act of the
Legislature of New Brunswick, St. John.

ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per inch.
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graph, viz:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1908.

THE MASQUE OF THE WHITE
DEATH

Men and women who are easily shocked by
the rough everyday facts about life and
death will read with a shudder some ex-
tracts from the Montreal Witness which
we quote here today. New Brunswick has
no sanatorium for consumptives. The
province as a province has no policy with
respect to tuberculosis. The provincial
budget is expected in a day or two. We
do not know whether or not the medical
men who have been attempting to found
a sanatorium have succeeded in convinc-
ing members of the government that this
project, and the policy it should fore-
shadow are more important than any
other business which will come before the
House this year, but that is the fact.
Meantime, in order that busy men and
women may not keep on saying that
tuberculosis does not interest them, or that
the subject is too disagreeable for their
attention, we shall borrow from the Wit-
ness what may be termed, in imitation of
Poe, "The Masque of the White Death."
It is, perhaps, too much to expect that
every member of the Legislature will read
what follows here, but if all would read
it we are convinced a majority would be
ready to appropriate the money and au-
thorize the measures necessary to begin
a work of mercy and of self-protection
which is being brutal and suicidal to avoid
longer.

Says the Witness: "Edgar Allan Poe,
the prince of pessimists and king of liter-
ary horrors, in a very powerful short
story, entitled 'The Masque of Red
Death,' shows what a menace may await
those who through selfish fear do not do
their duty to their suffering fellow-citizens.
When the plague was decimating
Italy and the Levant, five or six centuries
ago, a prince of one of the kingdoms with-
drew to a palace surrounded by high
walls and had the immense iron gates
bolted together, so that no one could open
them. He had the palace stocked
with immense stores of luxuries and had
chosen a choice crowd of favorites to
share his company. Deeming themselves
safe from the plague, they held high re-
vels, and one night, at a 'bal masque,'
they reached the extreme of the out-
rage and made-up and improprieties.
There was one figure, however, which
made the prince very angry when late in
the evening he perceived it—it exceeded
the usual height of the guests and was
resembling a plague-stricken corpse and
the figure was clad in grave-dirt. The
prince started forward angrily to clutch
it, and bid it become as a mocker of the
feast, but he found it intangible, and only
a witness to the fact that the red
Death had found the revellers out."

So much for fiction based on fact. The
Witness comes now to facts alone, and
what it says applies as well to every
community in New Brunswick as to any
in Quebec:

"The story was recalled to the mind of
a Montreal observer by the way in which
we neglect our duty to consumptives and
sufferers from contagious diseases and the
consequences to ourselves of such neglect.
He had read, and had been told of shock-
ing inhumanity in this regard, of a young
woman and her husband being turned
away from their lodgings and unable to
obtain shelter in a large city because the
woman was suffering from tuberculosis,
and of other men and women who had
perished literally on the street in the last
stage of the same disease, because the
long indifference to the danger of infec-
tion has changed to an unfeeling horror
of it. Then this same observer happened
to chance from time to time upon those
consumptives on the public highway and
in a place set apart for public recreation.
To his horror, he saw them expectorating
blood and lung tissue as they wearily
dragged themselves along, and he reflected
that when this poisonous matter dried
and was disseminated in the air, it was po-
tential culture for inoculating thousands with
the white plague—for it is from the dried
sputum, if at all, that consumption is
directly conveyed from the infected to the
healthy. Thus are we punished, ourselves
and our children, not only because every
class in the community ostracizes the un-
fortunate sufferers, but because the es-
tablishment of sanatoria for consumptives
is obstinately and bitterly opposed by the
residents and property holders of the
neighborhood in which it is proposed to
found one, although, as a matter of fact,
the neighborhood of a sanatorium is the
freest in the world from danger of infec-
tion. The inmates are provided with
every safeguard to prevent the dissemi-

tion of the disease, and it is to all intents
and purposes actually impossible for them
to do so. We have long accepted the
fact that 'Man's inhumanity to man makes
countless thousands mourn,' but we have
yet to learn, it seems, that man's igno-
rance, selfishness, fear and callousness in
regard to infectious diseases are an hourly
menace to everybody."

New Brunswick needs a sanatorium, but
even more than that it needs an aggres-
sive and modern public health policy
which would extend to every community
and exert a protective and educational
influence. The reactionaries will say this
would interfere with personal liberty—
meaning the personal liberty to neglect
precautions of vital importance to the
whole population. Properly speaking there
should be no such liberty. It is the busi-
ness of progressive governments to lead
the way in these matters. Many will
say "the province cannot afford it." The
province has made and will make many
worse investments. Indeed there is none
half so good in sight.

WHAT IT MEANS

St. John, and other New Brunswick
cities, which are applying for the Domini-
on exhibition grant of \$30,000, may learn
something new about the matter from the
city of Calgary, which is to have the
grant this year and which is now adver-
tising the event extensively. Calgary, at
they say in the West, is not afraid of a
dollar, and its city council is contributing
\$35,000 to the exhibition fund. The pro-
vince of Alberta gives \$25,000. In the
advertising matter sent out from Calgary
the country is reminded that the Domini-
on grant must be used for certain spec-
ific purposes, which are: special and ex-
traordinary prizes, securing and main-
taining educational exhibits, equalizing
freight rates for exhibits from various
parts of the Dominion, and advertising
outside of the province. The cost of
management and the necessary outlay
increased, accommodation rendered the
raising of additional funds a necessity and
the provincial government of Alberta and
the Calgary city council, as noted, have
added \$30,000 to the Federal appropriation.
Calgary expects a rush of visitors during
the fair—June 29 to July 9—and in order
that they may be housed "arrangements
on a large scale have been made for the
accommodation of visitors; all the com-
modious city schools and the Normal col-
lege have been secured, and will be turned
into temporary apartment houses." To
convert a school building into a temporary
apartment house is quickly done, on
paper, but in real practice it must be
quite a problem. But nothing daunts the
West. As to special attractions, the Cal-
gary press agent mentions these among
others:

"During the exhibition the members of
the Masonic order will hold a fair, in
which every member of the craft on the
continent is interested.
"The American Association of Calgary
have arranged for a giant display on In-
dependence Day, one of the features of
which will be the visit of a large excu-
sion party from Spokane, Washington,
under the auspices of the Chamber of
Commerce of that city.
"The 91st Highlanders' band of Hamil-
ton has been engaged for the fair, and the
lads in kilts are sure to be a great at-
traction, especially to the people of West-
ern Canada. The Iowa State Band will
assist in furnishing music during the ex-
hibition.
"The attractions will be equal to any-
thing ever seen in Canada, and there will
be many typical western features not
seen at other exhibitions, such as rough riding
by red cowboys, Indian square raves by
Indians and squaws from the reserves."

Since the Federal government began to
give a grant each year for a Dominion
exhibition the grant has gone in turn to
Toronto, Winnipeg, New Westminster,
Halifax and Sherbrooke. Calgary is fa-
vored this year, and Saskatchewan, New
Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will
then be the only provinces which have
not enjoyed the appropriation. Calgary
will give its visitors a first rate time, yet
the bill-of-fare is not a very formidable
one. St. John could make a success of
the Dominion exhibition and in many
ways this city has advantages over most
of the places where the fair has been held.
Good buildings and a pot of money would
be needed. It is worth remembering that
the purposes for which the Dominion ap-
propriation can be used are limited.

FINDING OUT

The provincial administration which met
defeat on March 3 last was controlled by
men who evidently expected that they
would be in power for years to come.
Otherwise they never would have left
affairs in the condition the Hazen adminis-
tration found them. The news from Freder-
icton since the opening of the session
has been marked by one revelation after
another damaging to the men who were
ousted by the people in March. New
Brunswick, it is now seen, was ruled by
men who had no regard at all for econ-
omy, and little enough for the commonest
proprieties of public administration. Some
day or other, they told themselves, no
doubt, they would place things on a busi-
ness-like basis. Meantime, men who want
money got it, and accounted for it in
their own good time and in their own
fashion. The money once spent, the gov-

ernment defended the expenditure and
was not at all particular about such
sordid details as vouchers and other proofs
of the validity of the charges as are com-
monly held to be requisite.

How long things would have run on in
this fashion, getting worse year after year
as the spending capacity of the politicians
and the hunger of their favorites waxed
keener, the public can only guess. For-
tunately the impression unfavorable to
the administration had been deepening and
the aggressive campaign of the Hazen forces
routed the party which had been too long
in control of the treasury. And that
party was unprepared for defeat. It had
no time to set its house in order. The
disorder is now being made clear to the
people of the province. The vote of March
showed that the people had become suspi-
cious. Their shrewd judgment has been
confirmed by the news from Fredericton
during the last few weeks, and there is
much reason for believing that other
chapters further discrediting the late ad-
ministration are to come.

So far as public business is concerned,
the change of government is bound to
result in a marked change for the better.
The old regime promised much, but its
loud professions only served temporarily
to conceal its selfish and reckless neglect
of public interests and its indefensible
methods of spending—or using—public
money. Politically, there can be no doubt
the elections of March 3 and the disclo-
sures that have followed in their train,
will exert a powerful influence upon the
electors of the province for a long time to
come.

SIR WILFRID YIELDS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Tuesday abandon-
ed the vicious principle of the govern-
ment's election bill, which the Conserva-
tives have resisted so stoutly, and an-
nounced his willingness to make the es-
sential modifications which opposition
members insist are necessary to prevent
Federal machine control of the Manitoba
lists. The Premier was compelled by the
opposition, and by the weight of public
opinion which he felt was supporting it,
to desert the position to which Mr. Ayles-
worth had committed the government and
which the partisan Minister of Justice
was evidently prepared to defend in spite
of the storm the election measure had
aroused. The opposition had held up
supply and were determined to keep on
holding it up rather than submit to provisions
which they denounced as utterly out-
rageous. Government members blustered,
and well-trained government newspapers
denounced obstruction and described the
government bill as admirable. But Sir
Wilfrid who is the best tactician and best
judge of public sentiment in his party saw
that to persist would be to incur the set-
tled hostility of the country.

While there remain details to be
worked out, the Premier's speech clearly
indicates a signal victory for the oppo-
sition. The government's retreat is wis-
e under the circumstances, but it is neces-
sarily accompanied by new loss of prestige
for the administration, and for the Min-
ister of Justice in particular. The feigning
aroused by the proposed legislation was
so general and so keen that the Premier
did not care to employ the force of an
obedient majority to force it through the
House, or to risk prolonging the period
of storm and stress due to the blocking
of supply by opponents who look abso-
lutely assert that their course was clearly
in the public interest and evidently en-
dorsed by the country at large.

This check is encountered by the ad-
ministration at a bad time. It follows
the civil service revelations and the por-
tended attempt of the administration
to discredit the drastic report sub-
mitted by commissioners of its own choos-
ing.

TARIFF REFORM IN BRITAIN

British Liberal journals are explaining
the falling off in the Liberal vote in Dun-
dee by saying that Mr. Churchill's pre-
decessor there was a man of very great
popularity. He was. Yet the winking
President of the Board of Trade, seeking
a safe seat, was a figure likely to bring
out the full party vote. The fact is that
the government could not find in Dundee
this year the support it commanded in
the previous contest. As has frequently
been pointed out, Mr. Asquith might lose
all the bye-elections and still have a large
majority over all probable combinations
in the Commons. The point of interest
now rather is the trend of public opinion
as regards the government and its policies.
And well-informed reviewers assert that
the administration, so far as the avail-
able evidence shows, is losing ground
rapidly. In commenting on Dundee, the
Montreal Gazette says:

"It is probable that the disintegration
of the government's support is being
hastened as much by commercial as by
political conditions. There is deep de-
pression in some of the most important
of Great Britain's industries, and men
out of work, or men suffering in their
business because others are out of work,
are prone to vote for a change. The As-
quith government is to all appearance
doomed to early dissolution and the
country may have a turn under a Con-

servative administration to consider what
the Radical propositions now before it
mean before finally adopting or rejecting
them."

While the government's followers are
by no means united, the same must be
said of the opposition. It is probable,
however, that tariff reform is giving the
Unionists a rallying cry that will make
for growth and united action. Mr. As-
quith is a bold and skillful general, but
while his majority is great there is little
reason to believe he will be able to hold
it when the elections come.

THE OLD FORESTERS

Newspapers will be inclined to permit
the Foresters to settle their own ques-
tion of domestic policy as family matters re-
garding which intervention by outsiders
would be unwelcome. Nevertheless it is
clear that for some time to come the
news columns will of necessity contain
much regarding the fiscal policy of the
I. O. F. A sharp contest is likely to
develop from the decision to introduce re-
troactive assessments necessitating a
heavy burden upon the older members of
the organization.

So far as the evidence before the public
goes the case may be summed up in this
way: The authors of the proposal say
the old members must pay up in order
that the order may become and continue
financially sound beyond question. Those
who protest assert that the assessment
is not necessary for this purpose; that it
is unjustifiable, and represents a breach
of faith and a constructive breach of con-
tract. There will be much interest in the
reasons advanced in support of the pro-
posal to introduce the retroactive assess-
ment. It may be that examination of
these reasons will be accompanied by ag-
gressive criticism of the management of
the organization and a demand for much
more information than has hitherto been
at the disposal of the ordinary members.

Certainly, very convincing arguments
will be required to justify any variation of
a contract which purports to guarantee
certain benefits upon payment of certain
sums. The old men will be likely to hold
fast to what is nominated in the bond.
To admit the necessity for one radical
departure of this sort opens a very wide
ward door. Some will ask why ten years
hence something else of the kind may not
be said to be necessary. Therefore it is
probable that the door cannot be opened
this once without considerable friction.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE

The Rev. Charles F. Aked, of the Fifth
Avenue Baptist Church, New York, who
is an Englishman noted for successful re-
ligious work in Liverpool before the
Rockefeller church called him to the Unit-
ed States, has been preaching about "The
Alleged Decay of Christianity in New
York." It appears that the decay is
progressing in spite of all the money Mr.
Rockefeller has contributed to arrest the
process. Rev. Mr. Aked finds a "spirit
of religious depression" among his parish-
ioners; he finds in statistics a proof that
"three out of four of our young people
fall away from us;" and he believes that
"the decline of Christianity is universal."
His conclusion is—

"Everything has progressed except
Christianity. Many thinking and progres-
sive young men and women have been
driven from the church by the stupidity
of the preachers. The pulpit is out of
touch with the times. Compelled to a
life of grinding poverty, treading always
the same old paths of a thousand years,
hidebound and restricted in our actions,
we have become the laughing stock par-
oires of dead church chieftains instead
of preachers of the living Christ."

It may be pleaded for Mr. Aked that
he labors in a depressing atmosphere. His
situation compels him to devote much
attention to the struggle of certain rich
and uneasy gentlemen who desire to wid-
en the eyes of the needle. It seems scarce-
ly likely that a scholar of Mr. Aked's ex-
perience would accept the aspect of life
nearest him as fairly representative of the
whole human race or believe that the
world has abandoned plain living because
a section of New York has the gout. It
is, perhaps, well to remember that he is
speaking mainly of New York and Chris-
tianity there. His sermon gives excuse
for this grey comment by the Evening
Post:

"Now, it is self-evident that if Chris-
tianship were preached with Pentecostal
power, if the pulpit had a clear, unquali-
fied, and vital message, men would turn
to it as of old for light and leadership.
But, failing to find the authentic deliv-
erance, what do we get? The same mor-
ning papers which print Mr. Aked's ser-
mon inform us that an exhorter of the
Salvation Army is carried about in a
coffin, and thus attracting attention, har-
angues the crowd. According to a des-
patch from Atlantic City, 300 men packed
the new Men's Church last night and
"puffed cigars and pipes furnished by the
Rev. Sydney Goodman during the ser-
mon." There was also a special enter-
tainment. Moving pictures, stereopticon
views illustrating the parables, and sing-
ing by professionals who volunteered
from beach-front cafes and theatres,
made up the programme. In fine, we have
a religious vaudeville. All these extra-
ordinary performances are but a confes-
sion that Mr. Aked's charge is true. If
the preacher had anything vital and com-
pelling to say, he would neither be forced
to act like a mountebank himself nor
ask mountebanks to help him out."

That is forcible rather than final. The
preacher might have much both vital and
compelling to say and yet speak to deaf
ears. Greater men than Dr. Aked have

been rejected of men who were not in the
mood. It is true that they did not do
that account act like mountebanks and
invite the co-operation of mountebanks, and
that they did not wish remembering.
Half the world at present is much in-
clined to take its ease in its inn, and the
other half is fearfully busy with what it
conceives to be the day's work. The mood
will change. The Post is disposed to place
much of the blame on the pulpit. Some
must rest there. Yet the churches are
not going to be turned into vaudeville
houses or lecture platforms merely. For
the present the world is neglecting them
somewhat. History suggests a probable
reaction. Pentecostal fire is likely to be
favored somewhat by an audience of in-
flamable temper, and the preachers com-
ing for their most burning periods fall
upon asbestos or upon self-satisfied Chris-
tians, who feel no reproach. Religion is
not changing, but its outward forms are
undergoing some modification as the world
advances. The world is not growing
worse, but better.

PATRONAGE

Favoritism, the encouragement of mid-
dlemen, the enriching of men "on the
patronage list," contracts in the interest
of the party and the party supporters,
rather than the interest of the taxpayers
—these things occupy much of the space
in the newspapers independent enough to
tell their readers what is going on in Ot-
tawa. Government apologists deny, ex-
plain, and defend, but the country has
read a great mass of evidence all tending
to the conclusion—that the Dominion
needs, more than anything else, a change
of government. The Toronto News (Ind.)
reviews some of the recent developments
for the purpose of showing how idle it
is for the administration to disclaim re-
sponsibility for the evil conditions ex-
posed. The News says, in part:

"It is admitted by some Liberals of
prominence, also by Liberal newspapers
of more or less importance, that there
may have been unjustifiable expendi-
tures at Ottawa. But that in all the
cases which the opposition has been able
to criticize, the amounts were not large.
For instance, the profit made by Merwin
on a Sturtevant engine was only a few
hundred dollars. They say that the total
excess price paid on all the questioned
items is almost a negligible quantity com-
pared with the total Federal expenditure,
which is nearly \$100,000,000 per year.
"Undoubtedly there are likely to be
some slight losses in handling such enor-
mous sums of money. If the losses were
the result of inadvertence no one could
complain. But in most cases the high
prices for supplies were due to the
abandonment of the tender system, and
to the maintenance of a patronage list.
"If the government were anxious to
guard the treasury it would not permit
the ministers or their officials to acquire
supplies by private purchase. Private
purchase, when a government or a munic-
ipality is buying, means an excessive
price. Samson & Filion, of Quebec,
charged the retail price for everything
sold to the department of marine and
fisheries, no matter what was the quan-
tity."

"Then, too, when the market is re-
stricted to those whose names are on the
patronage list, it is not likely that the
prices will be any lower. A restricted
market generally means a high price. If,
therefore, the government paid more for
some supplies than they were worth, it
had itself to blame. It sacrificed the good
of the country to the good of the party,
by seeing that certain dealers got finan-
cial rewards commensurate with their
political loyalty.
"This is shown in the items questioned
by the opposition. True, the total sum
involved is not large. But it is perfectly
understood that the patronage system is
in operation in every branch of the public
service. Political considerations come
first. If, then, owing to the efforts of the
public accounts committee, we know the
results of patronage in a few cases, we
are justified in the belief that similar ex-
travagances could be found in every
other branch of the service.
"Patronage always means undue profits
for middlemen and grafters. But the gov-
ernment clings to the patronage system
like the shipwrecked sailor clings to a
spar. Therefore, the government is will-
ing to give middlemen and grafters a
chance, so that the party may be strenght-
ened. In short, by maintaining the prin-
ciples and practice of patronage the gov-
ernment is playing fast and loose with its
trusteeship. Economical expenditure of
public money should be the first consid-
eration of any ministry."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Members of the Common Council and
the local government should be interest-
ed in the verdict found by the jury
which investigated the killing of a
child in Carleton by a street car. The
motor car is exonerated, but the equip-
ment of the car is condemned and such
legislation is demanded as will require the
company to take the precautions neces-
sary to protect the public. The jury's
work will be wholly lost unless the alder-
men and the local government unite in

REFRIGERATORS
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer
reasonable prices. These run from \$7.15 to \$42.00. All are
well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the
best known materials for that purpose. The best have pro-
vision chambers lined with white enamel.
See them while the stock is complete.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

protecting the public by acting upon the
recommendations made. To neglect the
jury's verdict would be to invite other
fatalities.

The school board is going to find out
how much it will cost to make the school
buildings safe. The work—all of it—
should be done during the summer vaca-
tion.

A contemporary finds comfort in the fact
that the Unionist vote in Dundee is only
a few hundred more than in the general
elections in 1904. But it fails to note that
whereas Mr. Churchill secured 7,070 votes
on Saturday last the Liberal who stood
at the head of the poll in Dundee in 1904
had 9,276 votes. The fact is that tariff
reform is making steady progress in the
United Kingdom.

Great Britain, American newspapers oc-
casionally do it well to remind their
readers, stands for something more than
decaying trade and processions of unem-
ployed. The New York Sun, lamenting
the decline of United States shipping,
says:

"The tremendous magnitude of British
trade interests in the Far East and the
extent of the influence which under nor-
mal circumstances they would exercise on
a British government will be appreciated
when we point out that the aggregate
tonnage of the vessels entering and clear-
ing Hongkong in 1904 exceeded 19,300,000
tons, exclusive of Chinese junks engaged
in foreign commerce, whereas the aggre-
gate tonnage credited to the port of Lon-
don in 1905 was less than 18,750,000 tons.
Even Singapore has two-thirds as much
tonnage entering and clearing annually as
London. What these figures mean to
British manufacturers and shipowners is
patent on their face."

Now that a deputy-surveyor general to
succeed the late Mr. Flewelling has been
appointed, the view is expressed in general
well-informed quarters that the govern-
ment might well broaden the scope of the
office or at least fill it with a man of
somewhat higher qualifications than would
be available if the position were viewed
merely from the standpoint of patronage.
A man is needed who has a working
knowledge of forestry, particularly forest
husbandry, and who knows the lumber
business and the lumber situation in this
province. The surveyor-general, in a
word, needs more than a head clerk. His
is a most important department and he
should have a chief of staff who could give
effect to an enlightened forestry policy
when the government adopts it. This
government, beyond doubt, intends to re-
form the crown land administration, to
collect all the legitimate revenues, to cut
out favoritism, and to protect and develop
the great asset we have in our forest
wealth. There is room here for much
stirring work. Hon. Mr. Grimmer has
taken hold of the problem earnestly and
intelligently, and it would be a public
service of value to give him a right hand
man to help him in his efforts to carry
out his ideas effectively.

Stars in Their Courses.

(A Pilgrim by the Sea.)
Oh! how the stars glow there in the offing—
Steadfast, serene, the highways of God!
Oh! how my heart aches here in its scolding—
Weary, I challenge the joy I have trod.
Somewhere I missed it—the path and the sad-
ness—
The fingerboard pointing the way of his
heart;
Lured by the song of a bird in its gl
pass—
The gleam of a wing that led me afar
Or maybe the wild roses blinded my vision
I stepped to their perfume but found n
the trail,
And the highway was broad, the daylight wa
feeling
And singing your lyrics I passed dov
the vale.

But I lost it! And now there is no more
returning.
Lighthearted and joyful I went to my fate;
I followed the highway while the false lights
were burning.
Then woke from my day-dream—but out-
side the
Oh, how the stars in their courses are
swinging—
Steadfast, serene in the grip of the law
And I, foolish pilgrim, grope out, but
a single
Yes, baffled, I live by the vision I see
Lo, there from the zenith a bright star
falling—
A pathway of glory that ends in the dark,
I see, though I've lost—and the vision's en-
thralling
'Tis the law for the planet, or star-dust,
or lark!
—Robert Bridges, in the Atlantic.

Gems of Canadian Song.

(Canada.)
No American or Canadian poet has sung
the delights of faring on the King's high-
way so gleefully, so merrily as Mr. E. H.
Carman. His "Gems of the Road" are
too long to quote in its entirety. But here
are a dozen selected couplets:
Now the joys of the road are chiefly these:
A crimson touch on the hardwood trees,
A vagrant's morning, wide and blue,
In early fall, when the wind walks too,
The outward glare, the quiet will,
And the striding heart from bill to hill.
An open hand, an easy shoe,
And a hope to make the day go through.
And the hoarse whisper of the corn,
A sorrow going on, the road is
A comrade neither glum nor merry.
The racy smell of the forest loam,
When the stealthy, sad-heart leaveth his home,
(O leaves, O leaves, I am one with you,
Of the mould and the sun and the wind and
the dew!)
The broad folk wake of the afternoon;
The silent flick of the cold new moon;
The sound of the hollow sea's release
With only another lesson to be learned,
And two brown arms at the journey's end.
These are the joys of the road—
For him who travels without a load.
"The resonant far-listening horn" is a
really great line, somewhat beyond the range
of Wordsworth's thought. Those who
the cinematograph of Canada's scenery fr
Atlantic to the Pacific will see that it
describes is along a road in New
Brunswick.

Tennyson.

(N. Y. Evening Post.)
In his copy of Tennyson, William Watson
has written upon a whole-hearted denunciat-
ion of the tribe of obscure and affected
versifiers which he republishes in the For-
nightly Review under the heading, The Orgy
on Parnassus." All of them quotable, the
ten stanzas are too many to quote. In part
they run:
You phrase-tormenting fantastic chorus,
With strangest words at your beck and call
Who tumble your thoughts in a heap below
—
Here was a hard shall outlast you all,
You prance on language, you force, you strain
It
You rack and you rive it, you twist it and
maul
Form, you labor it, add taste, you disdain it—
Here was a hard shall outlast you all.
Prosody gaps in your tortured numbers,
Your metres that wrinkle, your rhythms that
sprawl;
And you make him turn in his marble slum-
bers,
The golden-tongued, who outshines you all.
But brief is the life of your mannered pages;
You jargon, your attitudes, soon they pall!
You posture before the scornful age,
And here was a voice shall outlast you
all.
For in vain is the praise of discord sounded,
Under the Muse's mouldy wall.
With ritual odd she is there surrounded,
Her great decorum rebukes you all.
She is won as a bride, with reverent wooing,
Not haled by the hair, a captor's thrall;
Such barbarous love is its own undoing,
And here was a hard shall outlast you all.

Tuttle's Elixir

Greatest maker of sound legs in the
world. He has cured many, never fails if
cure is possible. \$50 reward if it does.
For rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia,
sprain, lumbago, swellings,
etc., etc.



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your druggist for Tuttle's Family Elixir.
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Manufactured by H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 23 St. George St.,
New York City. Solely for sale by
C. H. R. CROCKER, South Farmington,
Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS CELEBRATION WILL DRAW THOUSANDS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD IN JULY

Quebec in July will attract thousands of visitors from all over the British Empire. The celebration will be the biggest thing of the sort the Dominion ever undertook, and the present outlook is for a unique and wonderfully spectacular event.

which will adequately honor her story from the time when London Bridge was of importance as a fortification which kept the sea-rovers from ascending the river and penetrating the interior.



SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.

ures, the sweep of the noble river—these things make the Ancient Capital a model stage for a great pageant.

Magnificent Pageant. (The writer of the following article is Charles Frederick Hamilton, one of the best known among Canadian journalists.)



MONTCALM, STRUCK DOWN BY A BULLET, ENTERING QUEBEC.

American continent. From time to time single scenes of past history have been represented, an instance of this was the appearance of the Chicago World's Fair

Working on this history, the whole population of Quebec, landowners, day-laborers, farmers, peasants, carpenters and workmen, devoted themselves to the reproduction of these ten centuries. A bandwagon of a series gave the use of his park—which once was the seat of the famous Lord Palmerston—stands were erected and several hundred



CHATEAU ST. LOUIS, QUEBEC, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON JANUARY 23, 1834.

takes place. For a pageant of this sort historic requirements are age and a history, and few places in the New World either have any considerable history, or have been the scene of successive events of importance.

people of the neighborhood served as actors. Special music was prepared, and unlimited pieces were taken. Ten episodes in all were presented. In the first was acted the decision of his daughter to offer her hand for the religious life. In the second was seen the murder of Eichelwood, the Hampshire nobleman, who was slain in 992 that King Edgar the Peaceful might marry his widow—a marriage which resulted in the accession to the throne of Ethelred the Unready, more correctly Ethelred of the Evil Council.



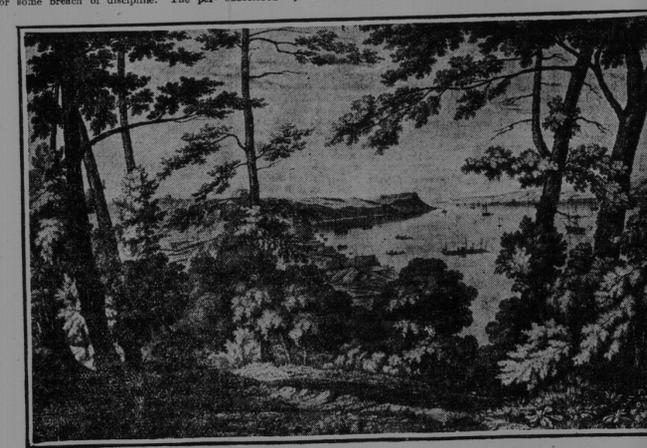
MONUMENT TO THE GRAVES.

less Mary, daughter of King Stephen, was forced to break her vows and marry a French nobleman, Matthew of Alsace. Sixth, the resignation and recollection of Abbess Elizabeth Brooke in 1478; this event occurred in the days when disorders had arisen in the Medieval Church and the abbey had become ill-managed.

Had these scenes been presented on the stage of a London theatre they would have thrown a singular light upon history, for the utmost pains were taken to have the costumes correct, much of the music was actually that of the ages depicted, and the whole spectacle was a skilful attempt to visualize history.

TENTS FOR THOUSANDS OF VISITORS.

A Quebec despatch says more than \$25,000 of the \$50,000 required to make possible the establishment of the Canvas City on the Plains of Abraham has been subscribed by citizens of Quebec.



CAPE DIAMOND AND WOLFE'S COVE.

forms in the show in no small part were the lineal descendants of the men and women whom they represented. How such associations must have sharpened the historical sentiments! The spectators must have felt that they were coming to grips with the history of England.

In one instance this association became positively weird. Few incidents of English history are better known than the killing of William Rufus in the New Forest by Walter Tyrrell. No famous historical incident or notable deed, not far from Quebec, when the King's body was found it was put in a cart and taken to Wimpstone. The roadway along which the King's body passed can be traced here and there on a country lane, and is known in some parts as the King's lane or the King's way.

subscription lists have been placed in stores, hotels and other places. All subscribers become stockholders in the Tent City Company which is to be capitalized at \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. There will be no call of money until June, and two or at most, three months more should see the business of this enterprise all cleared up.

According to the estimates of Messrs. L. O. Armstrong, Jules Hone, and others, who outlined the details of the scheme, the shareholders should net a tidy profit out of their investments. Basing their calculations on similar ventures in other places, they put the whole cost, including the supply of tents, equipment, upkeep and incidentals at \$77,500, no salary being paid the directors. The total revenue is to be \$108,000, and the commission has granted \$40,000. This makes the profits on paper, \$68,500.

part in the real tragedy! They have some old families in England. It can be seen from this how vivid an idea of history a pageant can give. Quebec will be the scene of a similar historical show. Its designers must be content with three instead of ten, centuries in which to work, but during those three centuries a remarkable number of important happenings have been seen by the eye. Scene after scene will be put in representation of the past. The old thrilling circumstances of the events of the past being represented by the descendants of the men who acted in them will be lacking, for of the 2,000 men who will take part many will be able to trace their lineage to the pioneers of those days. Jacques Cartier will make his report to King Francis I, Champlain's little fleet will sail up the St. Lawrence; Frontenac will defy the messenger sent from Phipps; there will be the great review where will be represented the famous regiments which contended on the Plains of Abraham. He who sees the Quebec pageant should have a sharpened sense of the history of this country.

As Telegraph readers may desire to keep the programme for reference, the principal features are here republished: Sunday, July 19.—L'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne Française will do honor to Champlain in the foot of his statue. Monday, July 20.—Mounted heralds-arms and men-of-the-watch appear in the streets for the first time, costumed as in the time of Champlain. The heralds will proceed through the city, stopping at the important places and will make the official announcements in connection with the celebration, the arrival of official guests, the programme of the following day, etc.

on the plains. Evening—Concert de Gala. Saturday, July 25.—Afternoon—Gala performance of the pageant on the Plains. Lacrosse match by two championship teams. Evening—Concerts on the Terrace, in Victoria Park and at Boulevard d'Angelier. Second performance of "Christophe Colomb." Sunday, July 26.—"Mass Solemnelle" on the Plains of Abraham. Monday, July 27.—Afternoon—Regatta in the harbor. Fourth pageant on the Plains. Evening—Naval display at night by the ships of the fleets. Tuesday, July 28.—Morning—Children's fête and day fireworks on the Plains. Afternoon—Naval and military gymnastics. Official ceremony at Victoria Park. Evening—Government ball given by the province of Quebec at the Houses of Parliament. Wednesday, July 29.—Departure of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Afternoon—Fifth pageant on the Plains. Children's fête and day fireworks at Victoria Park. Evening—Civic reception at the City Hall. Thursday, July 30.—Parade of National

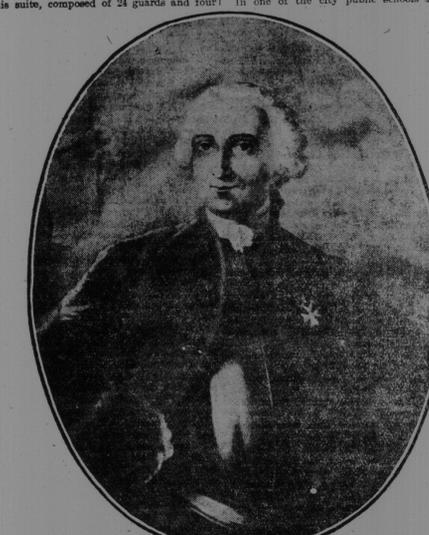


GENERAL WOLFE, LEADER OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

Societies and Canadian and other clubs and associations. Evening—Great display of fireworks at Victoria Park. Friday, July 31.—Last pageant on the Plains. Order of historical procession through the streets on Thursday, the 23rd July: 1. The men-of-the-watch and heralds-arms. 2. Jacques Cartier, accompanied by his sailors, preceded by a cross with the arms of France. 3. Francis I, King of France, and his court. 4. Demonts, Champlain, Pontreuve, the three chiefs of the expedition, followed by the crew of the "Don de Dieu." 5. Henry IV, Sully and the Court of France. 6. Dollard and his 16 French comrades at Long Sault. 7. Discoverers and founders of towns of Joliette, Lasalle, Maisonneuve, etc. 8. Cavalcade representing De Tracy with his suite, composed of 24 guards and four

Fifth pageant—1665, Laval and Tracy. 10th tableau, Mgr. de Laval, officially receives M. de Tracy, Lt-General of Louis XIV. Sixth pageant—1670. 11th tableau, Daumont de Saint-Lusson takes possession of the western country in the name of the King of France. Seventh pageant—1680, 12th tableau, Frontenac receiving the messenger of Sir William Phips at the Chateau St. Louis. Eighth pageant—1709 and 1709, 13th tableau. Grand final scenes. Montcalm and Lewis, Wolfe and Murray with their respective regiments represented in a parade of honor, marching and counter-marching on the Plains. General salute by the troops, answered by the guns of the ships. Grouping of all the historical characters of the procession and the pageants.

GEOGRAPHY NOT NEEDED. (From the New York Times.) In one of the city public schools is a



MARQUIS OF MONTCALM, THE LEADER OF THE FRENCH FORCES.

companies of the regiment of Carignan-Salieres. 9. Duluth and the Coureurs de Bois. 10. Frontenac, with Sovereign Council and his guards and staff, and the militiamen of Robineau de Beaucourt, of Ilerveville and other chiefs. 11. Mills, de Vercheres, accompanied by brothers and followers, and groups of Indians. 12. Montcalm and Lewis at the head of their regiments, the La Sarre, Langueudois, Bearn, Guenee, Royal Roussillon, Berry, Marine, troops, Canadian militia and Indian allies. 13. Wolfe and Murray and their regiments: Amherst, Anstruther, Lascelles, Kennedy, Bross, Oway, Louisbourg Grenadiers, Scotch Highlanders and Royal American. 14. Guy Carleton and the principal officers of the regular troops and the Canadian militia, defenders of Quebec in 1759. 15. De Salaberry and his 200 Voltigeurs de Montserrat. At the head of each group, pages will

little girl pupil whose ancestors and co-religionists have ever held that the principle aim of the life of a woman is marriage. This little girl is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography and it seems impossible to teach the study to her. The other day her teacher, made impatient by her seeming unwillingness to learn her geography lesson, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl no improvement, however, and the teacher asked Rosie whether she had delivered the note. "Yes, ma'am," was the reply. "And did your mother read the note, Rosie?" said the teacher. "Yes, ma'am." "What did she say?" "My mother said that she didn't know geography an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' you know geography an' you didn't get married."

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1908

THE CHOICE

By E. R. PUNSHON

CHAPTER XXIX—(Continued.)

It was to this yacht that old Ivanovitch hurried after leaving the house in Grosvenor Square. On it he found already assembled nearly all those concerned in the affair of such high promise, which now at the last moment seemed to have gone so suddenly and unexpectedly wrong. The savant Ignat was there, having closed the office in the tall city building. Under his arm he carried the big ledger, whose dry rows and columns of figures were like so many bullets aimed at the heart of the man, and declaring in his shrill voice that for his part he had always declared that all that was necessary was to have a little bomb and put it down in the water. "It was after a little of that that we should have no more trouble," he declared, continually gesticulating freely with his hands. In the next cabin the Count himself was sitting, smoking ceaseless cigarettes—a big, burly, rather helplessly figure. Not long before he had been a handsome, well-dressed, prosperous-looking gentleman, but now his hair and beard were flecked with grey, and his uncertain, while his once heavy voice he had cultivated to an almost apologetic murmur, having found, since the release of his daughters, that it was not wise to speak too loudly in their presence. Any sudden or unexpected noise had now a tendency to produce in them violent fits of weeping or even attacks of hysteria. Perhaps the most conspicuous person visible was the chief engineer, a young man who had been on board the Potemkin when the mutiny broke out on her and had thrown in his lot with the mutineers. When, after a time, the Potemkin sailed, he went to Rouen, where he had taken refuge in Switzerland, and then, receiving a message from Nicholas, who had heard of him, he had gone to Norway with the Count's yacht. A tall, thin figure, he was going eagerly about the deck talking for brief moments first to one and then to another of the crew most frequently on his lips was "traitor," and now and then he would shake both his fists in the air. He was particularly angry because his officer had shot him and he had been on the spot had not been accepted.

from among the people this time—to wake up. And I thought perhaps Nicholas Kamif might be such a one." "But is this true about him?" asked the Count. "I myself cannot believe it—not of Nicholas Kamif." "I know very little," answered Ivanovitch. "I had to go away for a rest, thinking all was ready. Then this happened, but I do not yet understand. Tell me what you know." "It was last night," the Count explained. "We had just berthed, and every thing was right for the night—the doctor, the Custom House people had been on board, and our engineers—all, also as a man of action like Nicholas Andreievitch himself—threw a buoy over and shouted for a boat to be launched. Well, there was someone in the water, and we got him on board. He was quite unconscious, and our three medical students—we have two among the engineers—had examined him. The third—examined him. Two of them said he was dying and the third said he was dead already. But I got some brandy and put pepper in it, and no water, poured it down his throat, and by Heaven—then he was back, ill, you wouldn't have believed it! But doubtless it was a drink he was unaccustomed to." "No doubt," said Ivanovitch impatiently. "But what did he say?" "I am coming to that," replied the Count, displeased at being hurried; "I am coming to that. Every cow has a tail, but it is always behind, as the peasant says. At any rate, I showed the student who declared the man was dead to be wrong, but the other two were more certain than ever that he was dying. I admit he looked like it, but I know how tough these Englishmen are, and I told them to wait, and after a while he was better. But we found he was not only English, but that he could speak no Russian, and when we asked him who he was, he said he was the chief engineer of the Potemkin. I imagine our feelings again when he went on to tell us about meeting Nobilevoff, a boat and how Nicholas had spoken to him about the Seven Sisters. I did not know what to do—it seemed we were betrayed. I sent messages to the Count, and then this morning it was all in the papers about our plans for smuggling the rifles into Russia—already by nine o'clock the English officials had been on board the Seven Sisters. All day long there has been excitement, and one reporter has even been on board us, but we made it so drunk he will do us no harm. He was kissing one of the dock police the last thing we saw of him, and telling him how he loved him!" Ivanovitch pulled his long white beard with an uncertain, trembling hand, and he muttered: "But do you think Nicholas Andreievitch can have done this thing?" The Count asked, "It seems to me impossible. Half of my men do not believe it and wanted to shoot this Englishman. The English officials have considered Nicholas Andreievitch, to whom all trusted? What do you think, brother?" "Well, you see," explained Ivanovitch, "there is a woman in it." "Oh, that goes without saying," declared the Count. "When anything comes to eternal smash, it is always understood that there is a woman. But for Nicholas the English officials have considered Nicholas Andreievitch, to whom all trusted? What do you think, brother?" "Those are the kind who, when they do begin to care for one woman or another, they are all Ivanovitch engineers. Well, let us call a meeting and discuss them." "Yes, that will be best," agreed the Count. "I am so bewildered—Nicholas Kamif of all the people!" He went to the door and began to shout up the hatchway, and in a few moments the entire vessel was filled with an assembly consisting of all those on board who considered themselves of sufficient importance to take part in the proceedings. The rest of the crew clustered about the door way or on the companion outside, and at last, by dint of repeatedly raising a small bell, and of shouting, he was hoarse, and the Count managed to evolve some sort of order. Yet still it was quite pathetically obvious that these were people to whom the government by public discussion was alien and unaccustomed; only one or two assistants to the proceedings, "the Mits" seemed to have any idea how to set to work. "Comrades, listen to me!" the Count implored. "Brothers, do stop talking," he said appealingly, and a certain amount of silence being obtained he went on: "We have to decide what is best for us to do in the unexpected circumstances in which we find ourselves—whether we should try to continue at all risks or whether it would be wiser to put everything off for a time—say three months." "How can we do that?" asked Ivanovitch. "The barricades are up in Moscow—that has not been put off for three months." "But where is Nicholas Kamif?" he shouted a voice from behind, and in a moment a babel of cries and counter cries arose, in which several slaps were exchanged and the loudest word was "traitor," rising with ominous and growing strength. "Now, be quiet!" shouted the Count. "We are also to try him—yes, he is accused of treachery, and we will try him." An ugly growl from the men followed the Count's words. It died away in utter silence and then rose again, indistinguishably, like the distant baying of wolves heard on the trail of their prey. It was as though the men, hearing the possibility of treachery admitted by their leaders for the first time, understood it, and for the first time thought of vengeance. "Let us have the Englishman in," cried the young engineer, who was sitting just by the Count. "Let us hear what he has to say." There was a movement in the crowd, and in a minute or two later Fred was led into the room and, being as yet too weak to stand for long, was given a chair at the table. In reply to the Count's questions, he told the story again of Nicholas' brief conference with Nobilevoff on the river, and when he had finished there was silence till the Count broke it. "Now it is certain," he said, "Nicholas has betrayed us," and he leaned his head upon his hands with tears. Still no one else spoke or moved. Rumors of treachery had flown among them all day, but now the reality was certain they stood as amazed. To many of them Nicholas had typified the whole movement, and they could even yet hardly realize or believe. When one of them spoke it was still to say, though it is true without much conviction in his tones— "It is just impossible." The Count rose to his feet. "Let him be condemned to death," he said.

Herbert Henry Asquith, who is the new Premier of Great Britain, was born in Yorkshire, September 12, 1852. He was educated at the City of London School and at Balliol College, Oxford, and became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1876, and Queen's counsel in 1890. Mr. Asquith was elected to parliament for East Fife as a Liberal, in 1885, and was secretary of state for the home department from 1892 to 1895. He is a legal-

mind, self-contained, calculating man, who though not a trained financier, made himself a real chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Asquith, whose first wife died in 1891, married in 1894 Emma Alice Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant,

one of the famous Tennant sisters, who were leaders of intellectual society in London. She urged her husband, who soon gained first rank in the legal profession, to abandon it for politics, with the result that he has attained the highest prize within his reach.

God, when I look back I can see no wrong that I did willfully. If I erred, I erred in blindness, a blindness deliberately imposed upon me. See, now, in what a position I was placed. A young girl was brought to me, and on her all the foundations of what we did were built, and on her young shoulders all our burden was laid. Brothers, I also am a man, and I pitied; for I did not dream that when I pitied, I sinned. I accepted her as a comrade. I desired to help her in return for the help she gave us; I wished that between us God should be the witness that all was truthful and fair dealing. Then within these last few days I have found out that her father whom we promised to save we could do nothing for, and that her sister, whom we promised to help also, was married to this man Nobilevoff."

The New Premier and His Young Wife



MR. HENRY H. ASQUITH

MRS. H. H. ASQUITH

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BELIEVE ST. JOHN MAN LOST WITH SHIP

Dexter Reid, One of the Crew of the Missing Castle Rock.

The Glasgow sailing ship Castle Rock has now been posted at Lloyd's as "missing." The vessel left Sydney for Seattle Sept. 1, and had a crew of twenty-six men. The vessel is owned by James Crawford & Co. of Glasgow, and commanded by W. M. Jones of Liverpool. Among her crew is D. E. Reid, who gave his address as 28 German street.

The above clipping appeared in a London paper at the end of last month of the crew referred to as residing at German street was Dexter Elliott, a grandson of E. W. Elliott, proprietor of the hotel.

The item reproduced appeared in the shipping column and was unnoticed by the young man's relatives. Friends in Boston, however, saw it and cut it out and mailed it to Miss Julia Elliott, who received it this morning, giving her the first intimation of the disaster.

The young man was 19 years of age and was the only son of Capt. Reid, who was lost in his vessel, the barque Brazil, on the island of Johnston, the west coast of Africa, about 17 years ago. The young man lost both parents when he was an infant, his mother dying when he was one year old and his father was lost the following year.

Since that time he had been cared by his mother, Miss Julia Elliott, who brought him up and gave him a mother's care.

About a year ago he left her for the west on one of the homestead excursions, going to Broadview, then to Lethbridge, and finally to Seattle, where he must have shipped on the Castle Rock.

Up to the time he arrived at Seattle he wrote home regularly each week and his last letter, dated Oct. 1, was received at his home in Seattle on May 10. It was not known that he had gone to sea until the sad news contained in the clipping was received.

Miss Elliott was almost prostrated by the shock. She had brought the lad up as her own son, and it was a severe blow to her to hear that he had been lost at sea. Many people in St. John will remember Reid, who was a manly fellow and had many friends here.

The following appeared in the Halifax Chronicle of May 11: The recent "posting" of the British ship Castle Rock hopefully overdue from Sydney or Seattle, will be costly not only to the underwriters but to the members of the crew. The new Workmen's Compensation Act, not only do the owners or underwriters have to pay the loss of these vessels, but they also have to meet the claims on account of those of the officers and crew who leave dependent relatives. The posting of a large vessel thus entails the loss of several thousand pounds in addition to the value of ship and cargo.

The master of the Castle Rock was Capt. H. Jones, of Liverpool, the mate, James Gilbert, of Banffshire; the boatswain, D. W. Greig, of London; and the second mate, D. Gower, of Old Kent Road, London.

What is said to be the largest telegraph circuit in the world is that between London and Tehran, the capital of Persia. It is 4,000 miles long and is divided into twelve sections.

N. S. FORESTERS WILLING FOR ADEQUATE RATES

High Court Declares Old Members Should Not Be Treated Harshly on Account of Former Sacrifices.

Halifax, N. S., May 13.—The high court of Independent Foresters of Nova Scotia at a meeting tonight practically accepted the proposition of Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson, made by him the day before, that higher rates must be paid by members who enrolled previous to 1899. They qualified their consent to this, however, in the following resolution which was almost unanimously adopted: "This high court approves of adequate rates; at the same time having due regard to the peculiar position of the old members, the real founders of the order, who made great sacrifices in its behalf and whose cost contributions in the way of charter and initiation fees and otherwise averaged greatly higher than present rates, the high court has decided that corresponding charges, as new members are now nearly all brought in through courts already established. In view of which is suggested a substantial modification of present proposals regarding old members' rates."

SEVEN MINERS KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Wilkes Barre, Pa., May 12.—Seven mine workers were instantly killed and more than a dozen injured this afternoon in an explosion in the Mount Lookout Colliery of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, at Wilkesbarre, near here.

Advertisement for Absorbine Shoe Bolts, featuring an illustration of a shoe and the product name.

Advertisement for 'No Work' Washing Machine, featuring an illustration of the machine and descriptive text.

