

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVI

ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

NO. 54

CONSERVATIVES RETAIN POWER IN MANITOBA

Roblin Government Wins by a Slightly Reduced Majority

Two Members of His Cabinet Reported Among the Defeated --Brown, the Liberal Leader, Badly Beaten--Tories Lose a Seat in Winnipeg, But Carry the Cities of the Province Generally--Returns Incomplete.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Winnipeg, March 7--The fiercest political battle in the history of the province came to an end in Manitoba today and resulted in the return of the Roblin government to power by a slightly decreased majority. Among the defeated are Brown, the Liberal leader, and one or two members of the government. Hon. Mr. McLeod, in Emerson, and Hon. Colin Campbell, in Morris. Winnipeg city only returned one Liberal and the towns generally remain in the Tory column. Following are returns as far as received up to 11:30 tonight: Conservatives Elected: Hicks, Lansdowne. Lyons, Norfolk. Johnson, Turle Mountain. Howden, Beautiful Plains. Jas. Argue, Avondale. A. M. Jerome, Carleton. A. Forster, Cypress. M. O'Donoghue, Kildorian. P. D. McArthur, Lakeside.

J. M. Reddick, South Brandon. Lauzon, Laverandry. Wardell, Minnedosa. Agnew, Virden. Lyle, Arthur. Ferguson, Hamiota. Roblin, Dufferin. Rogers, Manitow. Armstrong, Gladstone. Lawrence, Killarney. Bernier, St. Boniface. Gordon, South Winnipeg. Mitchell, North Winnipeg. Taylor, Centre Winnipeg. McInnes, Brandon. Liberals Elected: Walton, Emmerson. Wright, Russell. McConnell, Morden. Baird, Mountain. Mickle, Birtle. Johnson, Winnipeg West. Dr. Armstrong, Gladstone. J. P. Jones, Swan River. T. C. Morris, Lansdowne. D. A. Ross, ---.

SIR ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM, WHO RESIGNED JAMAICA POST



STR. J. A. SWETTENHAM.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, KINGSTON.

BENEFICIARY CAN BE CHANGED

Notice to Life Assurance Companies Sufficient, Agrees Legislature

Fredericton, N. B., March 7--The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: Early in the session the leader of the opposition read and placed before the house the declaration of Mr. Stewart, the opposition candidate at the recent election in Restigouche, and Thomas Savoie, one of his representatives, charging Dennis Arsenault, who held the poll in the parish of Balmoral, and James Reid, M. P., with improper conduct in handling the ballot, so as to destroy the secrecy of the ballot. I have obtained the declaration of Mr. Arsenault, Mr. Reid and Mr. Savoie directly contradicting the statements made in the other declarations, which I will read. The premier then read the declarations referred to and also that of Sheriff Robinson and placed them before the house. Mr. Lantaulm introduced a bill relating to civic elections in St. John and also a bill relating to certain St. John city departments. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend chapter 170 of the consolidated statutes respecting rates and taxes. He said that it was to make better provision for the collection of taxes that are in default. Mr. Hazen--Is it a government bill? Hon. Mr. Pugsley--Yes, it is. Mr. Johnson gave notice of enquiry in regard to the game wardens of Kent county. Mr. Hazen gave notice of enquiry with regard to parish court commissioners at Albert, Albert county. Mr. Glasior gave notice of enquiry with regard to repairs on the wharves at the Narrows, Queens county. Mr. Murray gave notice of motion for an address for correspondence in regard to the Harvey Hill embankment, Restigouche, and also notice of enquiry in regard to Benjamin Mattison's crown leases in Kent. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pugsley the bill in amendment of the N. B. elections act of this year and the bill prepared last year by the special committee were referred to the law committee. Hon. Mr. Pugsley presented the report of the committee on the bill in amendment of the N. B. elections act. The house then resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the several bills. Mr. Murray in the chair. The bill for the abolition of the toll on Hartland bridge was first taken up, the chief commissioner explaining that it was considered desirable in the public interest that the bridge should be made free. He proposed two slight amendments to the bill as drawn, which were adopted and the bill agreed to. The next bill was in amendment of the general mining act and provides that on the application of five or more persons engaged in mining in the province the surveyor general might, under certain conditions, make grants of crown lands not exceeding ten acres to one person. The attorney general thought it advisable in the interests of those miners that the lands so granted should be protected against judgment debts and from liability to seizure under execution until the expiration of three years from the date of each grant and he moved that the bill be amended accordingly. This having been done the bill, as amended, was agreed to. Important Insurance Bill. The committee then considered the bill to amend the life and accident insurance act which provides that the assured may by notice to the assurance company substitute a new beneficiary for the person named as such in the policy and this after some little discussion was agreed to. The speaker having resumed the chair the bills were reported and ordered for third reading. Mr. Savoie gave notice of enquiry for Monday next with reference to the accounts of the Maritime Stock Brokers' Association. Mr. Hazen wished to know what was (Continued on page 8, seventh column.)

WANT CANADIAN TRADE THROUGH OUR OWN PORTS

Motion Up in Parliament That Preference Apply Only to Direct Imports

Laurier Approves of the Principle; But Thinks Dominion's Facilities Are Not Good Enough, and Amendment That It Go Into Effect Later On Carries--Interesting Arguments Pro and Con.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, March 7--When the house met today and went into committee of ways and means, H. J. Logan (Cumberland) moved his resolution confining the benefits of the British preference to goods imported through Canadian ports. This policy was one which had been adopted since confederation. It was under the inspiration of that policy that we contributed millions to build the C. P. R.; it was under its inspiration that the Intercolonial railway was built and that large sums of money were expended upon the canals of Canada. All these great projects were carried to completion for the purpose of keeping Canadian trade in Canadian channels. And need I mention that the last great project of this government, the building of the national transcontinental railway, was launched with the same object in view. All parties in Canadian politics have endorsed that policy and had it not been the policy of this country we would today see most, if not all, our trade diverted from Canadian channels and going through American ports. As cited at the time the governor sent in his resignation, on January 23, as a result of the incident involving the withdrawal of Rear Admiral Davis and his warships. It was the desire of both the American and British governments to smooth the trouble over. This led to correspondence between the colonial office and the governor, in which the former, while tentatively accepting his resignation, left the door open for the matter to be reconsidered and remain at his post, but, according to a statement made by the under secretary of the colonies, Winston Spencer Churchill, in the house of commons this afternoon, Sir Alexander Swettenham has now definitely decided not to continue at his post.

(Special to The Telegraph.) The objections were: "1--Increased freight rates. Freight rates are the same to St. John as New York. "2--A lack of shipping facilities. The next objection is that a British Canadian service could not be dependent on regularity and that there would be considerable delay in the transportation of goods. Well, that objection is purely imaginary. The facts of the case are that during the past season the C. P. R. and the Allan line coming to Canada have given as regular and as rapid a service as any line to any United States port. The fast boats of the C. P. R. and the Allan line are making the trip today in mid-winter in a few hours over six days, and that speed is not equalled by any of the boats from Liverpool to New York. The time of the C. P. R. freight service between St. John and Toronto was fifty-two hours, between St. John and Hamilton fifty-seven hours, between St. John and London sixty-three hours and between St. John and Winnipeg 140 hours. There was a fast freight on the I. C. R. between Halifax and Montreal. St. John's Expenditure. "We have made great strides in this country in the last ten years," said Mr. Logan, "we have made great improvements in transportation facilities at ocean ports. We have spent millions on the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, for the improvement of the channel for the summer traffic. The city of St. John with noteworthy confidence in its future and praiseworthy enterprise, has spent over \$1,000,000 in bettering the facilities at that port. This again has been augmented by the expenditure of the I. C. R. With reference to the facilities afforded by the I. C. R. let me cite what has been done on that road in the past seven or eight years, and I am bound to say that I think this will come as a surprise to many of us that there has been such a very large sum spent to improve that railway. From 1875 to 1905 inclusive, there has been spent on increased facilities by the I. C. R. in the city of St. John on capital account no less than \$1,220,021; on freight, \$45,722; a total of \$1,271,743. At Halifax there has been spent during that period for increased facilities on capital account \$1,000,490; on freight, \$18,985; a total at Halifax of \$1,019,575, a total expenditure by the government of this country in those two ports alone, during the years I have mentioned, of \$2,370,320. This does not include over \$1,000,000 spent during that time in building a branch from Windsor to Quebec, a very much which gives better facilities in Halifax as Dartmouth is on the other side of the harbor. It does not include the double tracking of the line between Halifax and Windsor Junction or the amount spent between Halifax and St. John in the erection of elevators, but the simple improvements of the line and the increased facilities have cost the people of this country \$2,370,320 during those years."

The Bonding Privilege. He next showed the increased equipment on the I. C. R. The last objection and the one which may do most to injure us in this country is that legislation in this country would cause regulatory legislation and the abrogation of bonding privileges over certain United States territory for goods in bond destined to Canada. We heard this same statement ten years ago when the minister of finance (Mr. Fielding) brought down a very preferential tariff policy. There was great fear that the United States of America would retaliate, and it was said that they would abrogate the bonding privileges. I think that the people of this country are about convinced that the bonding privilege is as important to the United States of America as it is to the Dominion of Canada, and that the abrogation of the bonding privilege is not to be feared in the consideration of a question as we who are this. But sir, if this resolution is adopted, if this policy with I enunciate, becomes part of the tariff policy of this country, we will be putting in force a policy which has been historic by the United States of America. For the part 100 years, when ever that country has acquired new territory, it has extended its coasting laws around that territory. I conclude Mr. Logan said: "Believing that this policy is in the best interests of a united Canada, and that if we have not now the necessary facilities for transportation, we shall have them within a very short time; sharing as I do the national Canadian ambition to be independent of the United States of America, determined as far as in me humbly lies to assist in removing from the minds of the English exporters and importers, the false idea that we live only in the shadow of the United States, and for the purpose of countervailing the impression that the front door of Canada can only be approached during certain periods of the year through the gateway of an American port; I beg to move that the following be added to the tariff resolutions now before the house: "That on and after the first day of May, 1908, the British preferential tariff shall only apply to goods brought direct to Canada by ship to a Canadian port. Mr. Wright (Kennewick) opposed the resolution. He said that there was not enough facilities now to handle the traffic. When the facilities were sufficient to cope with the traffic there would be (Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

WHO IS BUYING READING STOCK?

Wall Street Puzzled Over Frenzied Trading in Its Shares

HARRIMAN'S DENIAL

Railway King Says He is Not Seeking Control of Coal Road--H. C. Frick Now Named as the Bold Operator--Market Unsettled and Closes Weak.

New York, March 7--The excitement in financial circles caused by the heavy buying of Reading shares yesterday, said to be for control of the property, died out and the stock market resumed its generally weak tone. No explanation of the Reading incident was obtainable officially today, but the denials of Harriman interests that were in any way concerned were generally accepted in Wall street and speculators were more inclined to the opinion that the heavy buying was for the account of J. C. Frick. It has been reported for some time that Mr. Frick sold out a considerable portion of his holdings among 120, and it was held to be natural that he should take back his stock at the low prices of the past week. It was noticed also that 225 seemed to be the price limit at which the heavy purchases were made yesterday, and this fact was used as an argument against the reports that stock was being taken for control. In the contest for Northern Pacific the shares were bought practically without regard to the price. Reading opened today at 122, or 212 points lower than last night, the highest was 124 and the lowest 118.34 and the last sale was made at 119. The sales were 23,900 shares. Yesterday 736,500 shares changed hands. Sentiment in Wall street was rather nervous at the opening of the stock market, traders being anxious to know whether there was to be a continuance of the furious buying of Reading which gained such a furor and such an abrupt change from slackness to strength in the general list yesterday. Without confirmation of the rumors that the purchases were made to obtain possession of the property, speculators were inclined to regard the situation as less favorable for a broad upward movement of prices and the first transactions recorded by the ticker were, almost without exception, at lower prices. From 11 o'clock until well into the afternoon prices moved in an uncertain manner, the reactions being followed by rallies, but with the general tendency toward lower prices. A feature of the day was a reversal of the attack on what are known as Morgan shares, Erie and Southern Railway being the principal sufferers. Erie fell to below 20, and Southern Pacific to below 21. There was no news to account for the losses in these shares. At one time the Harriman properties showed a very strong tone, Union Pacific getting above 108 and Southern Pacific rising to 87.38. These figures were not held, however, and the whole list turned lower again toward the end of the session. The closing tone of the market was very weak with the more active shares showing the following declines from yesterday's last prices: Reading, 5.28; Louisville and Nashville 5; Union Pacific 1.58; St. Paul 1.58; Great Northern 1.58; Chesapeake & Ohio 3.14 and New York Central 1.14. There was some of the usual trading of yesterday during the afternoon. The total sales for the day were 1,907,000 shares against more than 2,000,000 yesterday.

TOOK JEROME BY SURPRISE

Thaw's Lawyers Announce They Will Rest Their Case

WARM COMMENT

District Attorney Declares That "Brain Storm" Delance Prevails Everyone Should Take Out a Pistol Permit and Resort to Frontier Law--Will Let Jury Decide.

New York, March 7--There was another quiet turn of the cards in the trial of Harry K. Thaw late today when the defense announced that it had concluded to rest its case. It was nearly 6 o'clock when Delphin M. Delmas, chief of the Thaw counsel, called District Attorney Jerome on the telephone and made the announcement. The district attorney was perhaps the most surprised man in New York, for it had been understood that when Justice Fitzgerald resumed the bench Friday morning at 10:30 the Thaw attorneys would call out two alternates. Court will assemble tomorrow as planned, but what will be done is a question much discussed tonight. Mr. Delmas will make the simple announcement: "The defense rests." It will then be up to the district attorney to take up the rebuttal, but it was generally rumored tonight that after a brief session adjournment would be asked and granted until Monday that Mr. Jerome may mature his plans. It is known that Mr. Delmas is busy at work on a hypothetical question which will be propounded to the experts for the state. Mr. Jerome's move in the morning is awaited with interest. There are numerous witnesses that could be called in rebuttal, including alternates for the state who have been in court every day since the trial opened, studying Thaw. Howard Nesbit, a brother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, May McKenzie and others have been at call daily and may be summoned in the morning. The general supposition is, however, that adjournment will be taken. Rebuttal May Be Long. It was understood tonight that the defense will attempt to question its cross examination speedily, dealing very briefly with the alternates. How long Mr. Jerome will take in rebuttal is another question of importance. The case may close with this rebuttal, although the defense has a chance for rebuttal. On good authority, it was said that Delmas would sum up for Thaw. This, too, has been a question under discussion. The close of the defense was with the testimony of Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, and it was said that at today's conference it was decided that no better climax could have been reached by the defense. District Attorney Jerome was asked tonight: "In case the defense does rest to-morrow, how long will the case last?" "It seems to me that the evidence should all be in by Wednesday," he replied. "Then by giving the defense one day for the closing address and allowing me the same amount of time, the case should go to the jury some time on Friday of next week." "Will you go to the jury with the case, or will you ask for a commission in habeas?" "On the evidence as it now stands I will certainly go to the jury," replied the district attorney. "If there is nothing between society and anyone who wishes to attack it but a brain storm we had better go back to the days of the frontier and every man take out a pistol permit."

BUDGET NEXT WEEK

Premier Pugsley Announces Tuesday or Wednesday as the Day--Union of Municipalities Delaying House Business by Consideration of Bills--Other News of the Session.

CAPE BRETON IN GRIP OF WILD BLIZZARD

Snow Piled in Great Drifts, Mails Idle and the Railway Completely Blocked.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Sydney, March 7--Not within the past 25 or 30 years has Cape Breton seen such a fearful blizzard as prevailed today and in raging with terrific fury tonight. Traffic is suspended in every direction, streets are blocked and only those who by force of circumstances were compelled to do so, moved out at all during the day. The wind is blowing at the rate of between 72 and 75 miles an hour. All colleries were idle, men have been called out to keep surface workings clear. The mines will be idle most likely for some days. It will take the remaining part of this week to open up lines in order to move coal.

KINGS COUNTY WOMAN DIES AT EDMONTON

Mrs. Robert McKiel, Formerly Miss Julia A. Jones of Greenwich, Passed Away March 3.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Woodstock, N. B., March 7--Word has just been received of the death on March 3, at Edmonton, Alberta, of Julia A. wife of Robert McKiel. Deceased was the second daughter of the late Zebulon Jones, of Greenwich, Kings county, N. B. She is survived by husband, step-mother, two brothers in the west, one brother and sister at home, one sister in Boston and another the wife of W. W. Hay of this town. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Hay in Woodstock, upon the arrival of the body, which is now being brought here by Mr. McKiel.

PARRY SOUND TO VOTE ON BIG BONUS FOR A \$1,500,000 SMELTER

Council Agrees to Give \$100,000 if Ratemakers Are Willing--Would Employ 400 Hands.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, March 7--The town council of Parry Sound has made an agreement, subject to a vote of the ratemakers, with Dominion Smelters, Ltd., for erection of a smelter to cost \$1,500,000 with capacity of 1,000 tons a day and to employ 400 men. The town grants aid to the extent of \$100,000.

LIBERALS WIN TWO QUEBEC BY-ELECTIONS

Montreal, March 7--(Special)--In the by-elections today in L'Assomption left vacant by the death of Charlesmeigne Laurier, M. P., Dr. R. Laurier, Liberal, was returned defeating Elie Lemere by 250 votes. In Richelieu where the vacancy was caused by the elevation of Mr. Bruneau, M. P., to the bench, Mr. Laclo, Liberal, was elected over Mr. Boudet, independent Liberal, by 1885 majority.

METHODIST DIENARIES OFF TO JAPAN

Toronto, March 7--(Special)--Rev. Dr. Sutherland, secretary of Methodist missions in Canada, left for Japan today to be present at the consummation of the Union of the Methodist churches of the Orient. He will stop over two days in Winnipeg.

ONTARIO WOMAN TEACHER SPOOLS

Brookville, Ont., March 7--(Special)--Miss Sadie Bishop, teacher in Present public school, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning herself in the river St. Lawrence. No reason is assigned. She was twenty-eight years of age and highly esteemed. The body has not been recovered.

WOMAN DENTIST'S TERRITORY LIMITED

Toronto, March 7--(Special)--The application of Miss Sadie Holmes to practice dentistry was heard by the private bills committee today. It was finally decided to allow Miss Holmes to practice in Ontario county only for two years, at the end of which time she must pass the regular dental examination.

WOULD HELP CANADIAN ROADS

It would give an increased revenue to the railroads of Canada and would increase the business of the Intercolonial railway. Today goods shipped from Great Britain to Vancouver are often carried from Liverpool to New York in American bottoms, transported across the continent in American trains, and not handed over to Canadian until the very end of the journey. Much of the goods brought from the Orient to Montreal and Toronto are brought over to the ports of San Francisco, Seattle and transported over American railroads almost to their destination. There is a great cry often made that the Intercolonial railway does not earn more money. What railroad could not make proper provision for securing traffic for their own road? "It would remove from the mind of the British exporter the idea that Canadians are dependent on United States steamships, United States ports and United States railways, and would be an object lesson to them of self-reliance and patriotism."

BAY STATE LEGISLATOR INDICTED ON CHARGE OF ACCEPTING BRIBE

Josiah, March 7--S. John Lamoureux, of North Adams, representative from the second Berkshire district, was arrested today on an indictment returned by the Suffolk county grand jury, charging him with corruptly requesting and accepting a gratuity. The indictment, which was a bulky document, consists of four counts and was returned by the grand jury on March 6. Lamoureux, of this city, on a promise to influence two members of a legislative committee against a certain bill now pending in the legislature. Lamoureux, who at the opening of the session of the house this afternoon, asked the members to suspend judgment, went directly to the court house and was arraigned before Judge Brown in the superior court, where he was pleaded not guilty to the charge. Lamoureux was admitted to \$12,000 bail and was taken to police headquarters where he was through the formality of being booked. The grand jury has been sitting on the case for two days taking up the charges almost immediately after their appearance yesterday in a local paper.







MAXWELL'S TALK BRINGS REBUKE

Dr. Pugsley Calls House's Attention to His Insinuations About Liquor on Train

Declares He Was on Same Car to Governor's Funeral and Saw Nothing Unseemly—St. John Member Intimates His Remarks Were Mutilated—N. B. Central Railway Operations Show Surplus for Past Year—New Government and Speaker as Forecasted.

Fredericton, March 6.—The house met at 8 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugsley promised yesterday afternoon that today I would inform the house as to who were the members of the new government. The list is as follows: Minister of the Interior, Mr. Pugsley; Hon. C. H. LaBrosse, chief commissioner of public works; Hon. L. P. Farris, commissioner for agriculture; Hon. W. F. Jones, solicitor-general; Hon. F. Sweeney, surveyor-general, and Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, member of the government without office.

I may further take the house so far into my confidence as to tell them that Mr. Robinson has been offered the position of provincial secretary and has accepted it, but it has not been deemed desirable that he should be appointed to that office immediately as the acceptance of it would vacate his seat and the house would lose his services. A by-election at this time would cause delay and interruption of business.

Speaker Robinson—I rise for the purpose of resigning my position as speaker of this house and while doing so I wish to state that the six years during which I have occupied the chair have been very pleasant ones to me because members on both sides of the house have always treated me with the greatest courtesy. I feel very grateful for the support which I have received from them and I retire from the position with the utmost good feeling for one and all.

Mr. Robinson left the chair and was escorted by the premier to the seat formerly occupied by the Hon. Mr. Tweedie.

New Speaker Chosen. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, addressing the clerk, said: The lieutenant-governor having been informed of the resignation of Mr. Speaker Robinson and having given permission that the house should elect a new speaker, it becomes my duty to suggest the name of a gentleman to fill that high position.

Considering the example of order and dignity that has been set by the late speaker and his predecessors in office, the house must feel that it is desirable that the new speaker should be one possessing a competent knowledge of parliamentary procedure and of the business of the house. He should be a gentleman in every way distinguished by his courtesy, of the highest impartiality and disposed to give the greatest courtesy and respect to both sides of the house. I feel that the gentleman whose name I am about to propose is one who in every essential fulfils these requirements. I have much pleasure in presenting the name of C. J. Oomen, a gentleman who has sat in this house for eleven sessions, has been a member of important committees and has on all occasions brought to the discharge of his duties knowledge and experience, excellent judgment and all the qualities that make up a gentleman. I have been in many legislatures and I have never seen anyone that was superior to our own in the demeanor and courtesy of its members.

For dignity, courtesy and delicate and gentlemanly conduct this gentleman stands the peer of any and I feel that the best traditions will be well sustained by the election of Mr. Oomen to the speaker's chair.

Hon. Mr. LaBrosse—I desire to second the nomination of Mr. Oomen as speaker. I can only say that my experience with the hon. gentleman has been a most pleasant one, but I am sure that no one could be chosen who would be more agreeable to the members on both sides of the house. Most of our speakers have been lawyers, so that the election of a layman will be considered a great compliment. No place in this province will be better pleased with Mr. Oomen's election than the city of Fredericton, where he has such a social favorite for many years. Mr. Oomen briefly thanked the members for the honor they had done him in electing him and was escorted to the chair by the Hon. Messrs. Pugsley and LaBrosse. He then addressed the house and said in assuming the position of speaker: I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments for the high honor conferred on me by this house. I should decline this office if I did not feel that the hon. members on both sides of the house were able and willing to render me their assistance in properly carrying out the duties of my office.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, after congratulating the new speaker, stated that the government would meet at 4 o'clock to meet the house. The house then took recess.

New Governor on the Throne. At 4 o'clock the lieutenant-governor arrived and took his seat on the throne and signified his acceptance in the choice of a speaker by the house. After the lieutenant-governor had retired the business of the house was continued.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply to Mr. Hazen, stated that the total amount collected for retail liquor licenses, extension of licenses and fines in Madawaska county last year was \$2,415, which amount was deposited in the Bank of Montreal at Fredericton. He was not aware of any complaint against the license commissioners.

Hon. Mr. LaBrosse, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said Joseph A. Richards is now the superintendent of highways of the parish of Greenwich, Kings county. The former superintendent was A. L. Peatman, who resigned at the close of last year. The government is not aware that the superintendent has not attended to the duty of breaking roads in the Oak Point section of the parish during the present winter or that in consequence thereof inconvenience and hardship have been experienced by residents in the locality. My information from both Mr. Peatman, the former superintendent, and Mr. Richards, the present superintendent, is that the road masters were carefully instructed in their duties and that the breaking of the roads has been attended to. Instructions were issued to the superintendent for said parish so that the breaking of the roads during the present winter was properly attended to.

Mr. Maxwell Brought to Book. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I rise to a question of privilege. I saw with great regret in the Sun of the 2nd inst., a report of the speech made in St. John at a public meeting by a member of this house. The gentleman thus reported, Mr. Maxwell, according to the Sun, spoke as follows: On a journey which he had recently taken to Chatham for the purpose of attending the late lieutenant-governor's funeral, he had observed the many bottles of liquor taken from grips on the train and the great amount of social drinking indulged in even in public. On such conduct the public should set the stamp of disapproval even though it should be indulged by the premier or governor of the province. I regard this as a most serious insinuation on the gentleman who went to Chatham to attend the late governor's funeral and I am unwilling to believe that Mr. Maxwell has been correctly reported. I went up to Chatham and returned with a party and in the same train with him, and I saw no conduct that would justify such comment.

Mr. Maxwell—I regret that the attorney general has brought up this matter for the report has been cut down so as not to convey properly my meaning. I have never made any public address that I have felt to be in bad taste. The attorney general did not travel in the same car with me and what I saw was in another car. He must have noticed that it is a common occurrence for whiskey to be carried in grips and I think that public opinion should stamp such conduct as improper as it would do the conduct of any one in a lower position who drank liquor to excess.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I cannot but express the deep pain I feel that the member has not been able to contradict the Sun's report of his speech. Mr. Hazen—I rise to a point of order. I submit that this is not a question of privilege. The gentleman is out of order.

Unjust Reflections. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I will tell the gentleman what I think it is in order and I think that the leader of the opposition should be one of the first to resent such an attack. I am in order because the report suggests that there was improper conduct on the part of the premier and that is a direct reflection on the house. I would like to know what the hon. gentleman meant when he said that the report of the public should set the stamp of disapproval even though it should be indulged in by the premier or governor of the province. I say that this is presently a matter of privilege and when charges of that kind are circulated in regard to members of the house it is proper to effect to certain agreements between the town of St. Stephen and the Maine Water Company.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pugsley the time for the introduction of private bills was extended for the ten days from yesterday. Mr. Chamber introduced bills to amend the act relating to the St. Stephen's Yacht Club. Hon. Mr. Pugsley presented the report of the commissioners of the N. B. Ry and Coal Co. It states that the total earnings of the road for the past year were \$43,196 as compared with \$37,031 in 1905 and \$25,387 in 1904. The earnings would have been much larger but for the fact that from June to October the Intercolonial Railway was only able to supply one-fourth of the cars required for carrying coal to fill their own contract. The net earnings of the road were \$2,345 against a deficit of nearly \$6,000 for the previous year and of nearly \$4,000 for 1904. The tons of freight carried in 1906 were 28,731, of which 31,326 was coal, against 25,947 tons carried in 1905, of which 18,138 tons were coal. The coal carried in 1906 was nearly four times as much as in 1904. The number of passengers carried in 1906 was 13,940, against 10,830 in 1905. The report dwells on the necessity for more rolling stock, as it is impossible to handle more than 31,000 tons of coal in a year with forty-six cars, the number owned by the company.

COURT RULES AGAINST JEROME

Thaw's Sanity at the Time of Murder the Only Question for Jury

A LIVELY TIL District Attorney's Questions About Murderer's Condition at Present, Seem a Waste of Time—Prisoner's Mother Ready to Testify, But Expert is Still on Stand.

New York, March 5.—Interest aroused in today's session in the trial of Harry K. Thaw by the announcement that Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of the defendant, would take the witness stand, was quickly dulled by the content of the examination of Dr. Charles G. Wagner, one of the alienists for the defense, by District Attorney Jerome. Dr. Wagner was on the stand the entire day and when adjournment was announced the district attorney seemed to have much ground yet to cover with the expert.

Mr. Thaw was present in the witness room today when called, but he may not be reached before late tomorrow of Thursday morning. While decidedly dull in the matter of testimony elicited from the witness today's session was made notable by a clash between the district attorney and Justice Fitzgerald, at the climax of which the prosecuting officer refused point blank to cite to the court the authorities on which he was predicating an argument.

Mr. Jerome was requested by the presiding judge to submit to him whatever authorities he had upon the subject. "I have such a high respect for courts," retorted Mr. Jerome, "that I will not submit to you a list of authorities which is so elemental in character and upon which the authorities are so abundant that I must presume the learned court knows of them."

Jerome and Judge Have Tilt. With flushed face and a sharp rap of his gavel, Justice Fitzgerald said if the district attorney did not submit the authorities the court would assume he did not know of any. Mr. Jerome did not submit the authorities and Justice Fitzgerald refused to allow the defendant on the point at issue, which, briefly stated, was the question as to whether the state prosecution should be allowed to proceed on cross-examination of the witness that counsel for the defense was allowed to go under direct examination.

The incident began with an objection interposed by Mr. Delmas for the defense. Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Wagner if he knew personally of any case similar to that of Thaw. "I have seen thousands of cases of insanity," replied the witness, "but no two of them were alike."

"Since you will not answer my question direct, am I right in assuming that you have never observed a case of brain storm or mental fulmination in which the person suffering from a brain storm to act in this manner?" he asked. "I have already told you that I cannot lay down any rules as to conduct in insanity," replied the witness. "There is no natural way in which things are done. Insanity in itself is unnatural. He then cited two cases in which impulse controlled the patient from a brain storm to act in this manner."

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Questioned as to Thaw's actions on the ground that it was too broad, Dr. Wagner said: "An epileptic may have done these things, but no single thing points to epilepsy."

Mr. Jerome next directed the witness to tell all the defendant said to him in the Tombs regarding epilepsy in the family, and this brought about one of the most serious clashes between counsel which the trial has produced.

Mr. Delmas objected to the question on the ground that it was too broad, Dr. Wagner's direct testimony having been confined to the first three visits to Thaw when the witness believed the defendant was insane.

"This is a most unusual thing," said Mr. Jerome, "for a scientific witness to try to exclude facts. I am entitled to ask broad questions to test the credibility of this witness as an honest man."

Mr. Delmas declared Mr. Jerome's questions were too broad. "I have ruled again and again on this question," said Justice Fitzgerald. "The testimony as to this defendant's statements in the Tombs was admitted on the ground that they were made at a time when he was insane. Up to now we have not gone outside the facts thus laid down."

Mr. Delmas was proceeding with his argument, saying that when the trial began the defense offered to waive any privilege it might have as to protecting the truth or falsity of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's story.

Mr. Jerome interrupted: "The argument is on the question at issue," he said. "It does not call for a stump speech."

Mr. Delmas seemed taken aback for a moment, then he said: "These offensive remarks of the learned district-attorney tend to lower the standard of court and degrade debate. He first indulged in his offensive remarks against the witness, and now he directs them to counsel. They will not aid the court or the jury in arriving at a verdict in this case."

Justice Fitzgerald pounded several times with his gavel, but Mr. Delmas paid no heed until he had finished his remarks. "When this case began," replied Mr. Jerome, "your honor ruled that every act and declaration of the defendant prior to the deed was admissible, as contributing to the solution whether he was of sound or unsound mind. But after he was committed, declarations of the prisoner in his own defense could not be admitted until preliminaries were offered which satisfied your honor that the defendant was of un-sound mind when he made the statements. Then they were admissible as being facts upon which the experts had based their opinions."

During the discussion District-Attorney Jerome said the presumption before the court is that Thaw is insane now, nothing having been adduced to show the insane state had not continued.

Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Wagner if he could tell what form of insanity the defendant is suffering from today. "I've not examined him since last October," replied Dr. Wagner, "and you can't, Mr. District-Attorney, make any of my answers apply to the present time, and in addition, I may say that the defendant's present state of mind is not before the court."

Dr. Wagner said that when he visited Thaw in the Tombs on Sept. 19 last he was of the opinion that the defendant was still insane. He visited him three days later and found him somewhat improved, but still suffering from mental disorders.

Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Wagner for details of a mental examination consisting of questions and answers he had subjected Thaw to in the Tombs on the occasion of his visit on Sept. 22. Mr. Delmas objected, on the ground that when Dr. Wagner was on the stand for direct examination he had not been allowed to testify as to these questions and answers, Mr. Jerome's objections having been sustained.

After a long argument, Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection. Dr. Wagner said that Thaw's eyes were staring and had a staring look in them when he saw him in the Tombs.

"Have you looked at his face while in court?" asked Mr. Jerome. Mr. Delmas objected, on the ground that the question was immaterial and irrelevant and not cross-question. Justice Fitzgerald overruled the objection, and Dr. Wagner said:

"Have you noticed his eyes?" "Yes, in a casual way." "Is it not a fact that his eyes are so formed as to give them a staring look?" "Yes, when he opens them wide."

"What is the difference in the expression of his eyes today as compared with Sept. 22 last?" "I can't say I have examined them sufficiently in court to say."

"What did you learn when you visited Thaw Oct. 1?" asked Mr. Jerome. "As I did not visit him on that date I did not learn anything," retorted Dr. Wagner.

"Well, Oct. 3, then?" "Mr. Thaw was still restless and suspicious in manner, but these symptoms were not so marked as before."

"Did what you saw at that time influence your opinion as to his sanity?" "I had already made up my mind upon the point."

"When did you finally make up your mind that Thaw was insane?" "At the time of the first visit to the Tombs."

"Did the family history which Thaw gave you in the Tombs influence your judgment in deciding that he was insane?" asked District-Attorney Jerome.

Mr. Delmas objected and was sustained. Dr. Wagner declared that information he received from Thaw was not of material importance.

The witness was asked regarding Thaw's will and codicil, and said he would not characterize the insanity they indicated as a paranoia. He admitted, however, that the delusions might be somewhat paranoid in type.

"Do not the will and codicil show apparent delusions?" asked Mr. Jerome. Dr. Wagner said he did not exactly understand what apparent delusion was. He thought the will and codicil showed the writer to be of un-sound mind.

Dr. Wagner was still on the stand when, at 5:30 p. m., adjournment until tomorrow morning was announced.

Helped Son's Case. New York, March 6.—Another dramatic chapter was added to the history of the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, today, when the gray haired mother of the defendant took the witness stand to contribute what she might toward saving her wayward boy from the death-dancer which menaces him.

Mrs. Thaw's story before the jury was that she had been a nurse in the army during the war and that she had been in the hospital when she met her son, Harry Thaw, who was then a young man. She said that she had been in the hospital when she met her son, Harry Thaw, who was then a young man. She said that she had been in the hospital when she met her son, Harry Thaw, who was then a young man.

Mrs. Thaw half rose, hesitated, and was about to sit down again when the leading counsel for the defense offered her the hand to assist her from the stand.

Twice during her recital of the events which had caused her to fear that all was not right with her son, Mrs. Thaw broke down and was unable to proceed. Her face flushed and she made an effort to speak, but the words would not come.

After a few moments Justice Fitzgerald asked reluctantly if she felt able to proceed and Mrs. Thaw evidently much chastened that her great love had overcome her strong will of resistance, nodded in the affirmative. She declined a glass of water, made an effort once more to proceed, but failed.

Justice Fitzgerald then interposed a recess for which the elderly woman feeling faint must have been deeply grateful. He said that as many of the witness's remarks had been uttered in a very low voice it would be necessary to have the stenographer read after he resumed up to that time to the jury. When the ruling was ended, Mrs. Thaw had regained her composure and was able to proceed to the end of her narrative.

She said that when Harry came home in 1903 he seemed depressed and apparently had lost all interest in life. He passed unheeded by her as he strolled up to the table at meals and go into the parlor to play on the piano, the music growing softer and softer until it finally died away, she told in a monotone the story of the solicitude for the boy. The family physician was summoned.

He told her a wicked man—probably the witness James—had been in New York—had ruined his life.

It was not until some time after he had offered this explanation of the change in him that she learned the story of the young woman who was to become her daughter-in-law. Mrs. Thaw told of Harry breaking down at church in Pittsburg and afterward by explaining that it was all because of the sorrow which prevented the young woman he loved being at his side.

Mrs. Thaw told of coming to New York to meet Evelyn Nesbit and of giving her consent to her son's marriage—the one condition being that the girl's past life in New York should be a closed book, never to be referred to in any way.

Then came the story of the marriage in Pittsburg in April, 1905, the honeymoon trip and then a happy, placid summer spent at the mother's country home in the mountains.

That was all. Mr. Delmas ended her story abruptly and then left the witness stand. She was taken by surprise and began to cross-examine Mrs. Thaw in a very low voice, with the utmost respect and manner.

He asked the conditions of the increase in her son's allowance, but Mrs. Delmas objected. He asked what the son's income amounted to. Mrs. Thaw said it was moderate and nothing like the sum the newspapers have so often reported. Mr. Jerome next inquired upon what he must have felt was the thinnest of ice that he put himself in the attitude of tempting to harness the pathetic figure in black on the witness stand. He asked the mother what she knew of her son's relations with Miss Nesbit before she became his wife.

"Nothing," she replied without hesitancy. The district-attorney seemed completely baffled and specially brought his cross-examination to a close.

Mrs. Thaw's story was deeply impressive in its simplicity and brevity. Her anxiety to go on and tell more was so obviously to the meaning of her presence as a witness. The half-filled court room listened almost breathlessly to each word she uttered and there was a general sigh of relief when Mr. Jerome announced that his brief examination was ended.

If Harry Thaw's fate is thrown into the hands of the twelve men in the jury box who today heard the mother's story, there seems little doubt that what she said will carry wonderful weight with it. But Mr. Jerome gave the impression that he might use the mother's testimony as a weapon in another direction in his fight to have a commission appointed to test the present state of mind of the defendant.

While the elder Mrs. Thaw was on the stand today the district-attorney engaged in a wily war with Mr. Delmas during which he uttered public utterances of law that Thaw, declared insane in 1905, remained insane in 1906. This was to enable Mrs. Thaw to state conversations with her son during the latter year. These conversations were admissible only on the ground that they were the utterances of a person mentally irresponsible. Mr. Jerome said there was no reason why the assumption should not continue down to the present day and if Mr. Delmas's point was well taken the trial could be suspended and a commission appointed.

Mr. Jerome added that he was merely suggesting the alternative of a commission and that the question of a commission was not before the court.

Must Prove Thaw Sane Now. Upholding the principle that the presumption of insanity continues until the contrary is proved, Justice Fitzgerald seems to have placed the burden of proof as to the present sanity of the defendant entirely upon the defense.

With the completion of Mrs. Thaw's testimony today, Thaw's attorneys announced that they would have but two more witnesses—experts—who will be called upon to answer a number of hypothetical questions covering the entire case from beginning to end. These experts are said to be Doctors Graeme M. Hammond and Simeon E. Jaffee.

Harry Thaw, during his mother's stay on the stand, seemed unusually pale and extremely nervous. For a time he would fix his stare and then look away and hit at his finger nail. His two brothers, Edward and Josiah Thaw, sat near him, but neither the Countess of Yarmouth nor Mrs. George Carnegie, his sisters, were in court.

At the end of Mrs. Thaw's examination court adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 a. m., adjournment until tomorrow morning was announced.

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Advertisement for 'Fleming's Lung Cure' with text describing the medicine and its benefits for various lung ailments.

Advertisement for 'SHILOH' medicine, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Your Doctor' medicine, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machines' with text describing the features and benefits of the machines.

THE MYSTERY

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE and SAUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

CHAPTER X. The Twelve Repeating Rifles.

After my watch below the next morning I met Perry Darrow. In many ways he is, or was, the most extraordinary of my many acquaintances. During that first half-hour chat with him I changed my mind at least a dozen times. One moment I thought him clever, the next an utter ass; now I found him frank, open, a good companion, eager to please, and then a impatient drawl of his voice, a hint of half-bored condescension in his manner, convinced me that he was shy and affected. In a breath I appraised him as intelligent, a fool, a shallow mind, a deep schemer, an idler, and an enthusiast. One result of his spasmodic confidences was to throw a doubt upon their accuracy. This might be what he desired or with equal probability it might be the chance reflection of a childish and aimless ambition.

He was tall and slender and pale, languid of eye, languid of speech. His eyes drooped, half-closed beneath blond brows; a long wavy hair lay twisted rather affectingly about his neck. He drew his speech in a manner which insufferably descending and imperious in tone, or feebly tired, who could tell which? I found him leaning against the railing, his long, thin fingers supported by his elbows, his chin propped against his hand. As I approached the binoculars he raised his eyes and motioned me to him. The insolence of it was so superb that for a moment I was personal enough to ignore not to stand on my personal dignity, but to get information. I joined him.

"You are the mate?" he drawled. "Since I am on the quarter-deck," I snapped back at him. He eyed me thoughtfully, while he rolled with one hand a corn-husk Mexican cigarette.

"Do you know where you are going?" he inquired at length. "Depends on the moral character of my future actions," I rejoined tartly. He allowed a smile to break and fade, then lighted his cigarette.

"The first mate seems to have a remarkable command of language," said he. "I did not reply." "Well, to tell you the truth I don't know where we are going," he continued. "Thought you might be able to inform me. Where did this ship and its precious cargo of cutthroats come from, anyway?"

"Meaning me?" "Oh, meaning you too for all I know," he shrugged wearily. Suddenly he turned to me and laid his hand on my shoulder with one of those sudden bursts of confidence I came later to recognize and look for, but in which I could never quite believe nor disbelieve.

"I am eaten with curiosity," he stated in the least curious voice in the world. "I suppose you know who his Nibs is?" "Dr. Schermerhorn, do you mean?" "Yes. Well, I've been with him ten years. I am his right-hand man. All his business I transact down to the last penny. I even order his meals. His discoveries have taken shape in my hands. Suddenly he gets a freak. He will go on a voyage. Where? I shall know in good time. For what purpose? Same answer. What accommodations shall I engage? I experience the worst shock of my life—he will engage them himself. What scientific apparatus? Shock number two—he will attend to that. Is there anything I can do? What do you suppose, ha, says?"

"How should I know?" I asked. "You should know in the course of intelligent conversation with me," he drawled. "Well, he, good old staid Schermerhorn with the venerated thoughts gets kittenish. He says to me, 'Jost, smachin, Percy you are all-alone-on-a-desert-island placed; and that you will sit on those sands and wish within yourself all you would buy to be comfortable. Go and buy me those things—abundance.' Those were my directions."

"What does he pay you?" he asked. "Enough," I replied. "More than enough, by a good deal, I'll bet," he rejoined. "The old fool! He ought to have let it rest me. Why is this craft? Have you ever sailed on her before?"

"No." "Have any of the crew?" "I replied that I believed all of them were Selover's men. He threw the cigarette butt into the sea and turned back. "Well, I wish you joy of your double wages," he mocked.

So he knew that, after all how much more of his ignorance was pretended I had no means of guessing. His eyes gleamed sarcastically as he sauntered toward the companion-way. Handy Solomon was at the wheel, steering easily with one foot and an elbow. His hand lay fully exposed, glittering in the sunlight. Darrow glanced at it curiously, and at the man's headgear.

"Well, my genial pirate," he drawled, "if you had a line to fit that hook, you'd be equipped for animals." The man's teeth bared like a fish's, but Darrow went on easily as though unheeding. "If I were you, I'd have it arranged so the hook would turn backward for some things—fighting, for instance. He passed on down the companion. Handy Solomon glared after him, then down at his hook. He bent his arm this way and that, drawing the hook toward him softly, as a cat does her claws. His eyes cleared and a look of admiration crept into them.

"much better than one would expect. I afterwards found that the neatness of the cabin and of the three staterooms was maintained by the Nigger—at peril of his neck. A rack held a dozen rifles, five revolvers, and—at last—my cutlasses. I examined the lot with interest. They were modern weapons—the new high power 30-40 box-magazine rifle, shooting government ammunition,—and had been used. The revolvers were of course the old 45 Colt's, this was an extraordinary armament for a peaceable schooner of one hundred and fifty tons burden.

The rest of the cabin fittings were not remarkable. By the configuration of the ship I guessed that two of the staterooms must be rather large. I could make out voices in the distance. "On deck I talked with Captain Selover. 'She's a snug craft,' I approached him. He nodded.

"Mr. Eagen, you're armed her well." He muttered something of pirates and the China seas. "You have arms enough to give your crew about two magazine rifles apiece—unless you filled all your berths forward!" Captain Selover looked me direct in the eye.

"Talk straight, Mr. Eagen," said he. "What is this ship, and where is she bound?" I asked, with equal simplicity. "As for the ship," he replied at length. "I don't mind saying. You're my first officer, and on you I depend if it comes to well, the small arms below. If the ship's a little under the shade, why, I am sure she's by way of being called a manner of hard names by some people. I do not see myself. It is a matter of conscience. If you would ask some one interested, they would call her a smuggler, a thief, a wrecker, and all the other evil titles in the catalogue. She has taken in Chinks by the way of Santa Cruz Island—that is smuggling. The country is free, and a Chink is a man. Besides, it paid ten dollars a head for the landing. She has carried in cargo or so of junk; it was lying on the beach where a fool master had piled it, and I took what I found. I couldn't keep track of the undercurrents' intentions."

"But the room forward?" I broke in. "Well, you see, last season we were pearl fishing. 'But you needed only your diver and your crew,'" he objected. "There was the matter of a Japanese gunboat or so," he explained. "Poaching," I cried. "So some call it. The shells are there. The islands are not inhabited, do not see how men climb property beyond the tide water. I have heard it argued—"

"Hold on!" I cried. "There was a trouble last year in the Ishigaki Islands where a poacher beat off the Oyama. It was a desperate fight." "I've commanded a black brigantine, name of The Petrel," he admitted simply. "She was a brigantine slot, but she had much the same lines as the Laughing

Law." He whirled on his heel to roll to one of the covered yachts' cannons. "Looks like a harmless little toy to burn black powder," he remarked, by way of the brass muzzle to display as pretty a false Maxim as you would care to see. "Now you know all about it," he said.

"Look here, Captain Selover," I demanded, "don't you know that I could blow your whole shooting match higher than effluence. If I were you, I'd have it arranged so the hook would turn backward for some things—fighting, for instance. He passed on down the companion. Handy Solomon glared after him, then down at his hook. He bent his arm this way and that, drawing the hook toward him softly, as a cat does her claws. His eyes cleared and a look of admiration crept into them.

"By God, he's right!" he muttered, and after a moment; I've wore that ten year and never thought of it. The little spot of a gun!" He remained staring for a moment at the hook. Then he looked up and caught my eye. His own turned quizzical. He shifted his quid and began to hum:

"The boat'n laid aloft, aloft laid he, 'Blow him, blow him! What can we? There's a ship upon the windward, a wreck upon the lee.' Down on the coast of the high Barbaree—"

"We had entered the trades and were making good time. I was content to stay on deck, even in my watch below. The wind was strong, the waves dashing, the sky very blue. From under our forefoot came the flying fish sped, the monsters pursued them. A tangle of spray was in the air. It was a very pleasant. The red handkerchief around Solomon's head made a pretty spot of colour against the blue of the sky and the darker blue of the sea. Silhouetted over the flawless white of the deck house was the slant, polished profile of the Nigger. Beneath me the ship swerved and leaped, yielded and recovered. I breathed deep, and saw cutlasses in harmless shadows. It was two years ago. I was young—then—"

At the mess hour I stood in doubt. However, I was informed by the captain's falsetto that I was to eat in the cabin. As the only other officer, I ate alone, after the others had finished, helping myself from the dishes left on the table. It was a handsome cabin, well kept, with woodwork spotlessly clean, leather cushions

his greasy linen boating hat and stared at me with some amusement. "How do you know I won't blow you up, Lieutenant or Ensign Ralph Slade, U. S. N., when I get back?" he demanded. I blessed that illusion, anyway. "Besides I know my man. You won't do anything of the sort." He walked to the rail and spat carefully over the side. "As for the doctor," he went on, "he knows all about it. He told me all about myself, and everything I had ever done from the time I'd licked Buck Jones until last season's little diversion. Then he told me that was why he wanted me to ship for this cruise." The captain eyed me quizzically.

I threw out my hands in a comic gesture of surrender. "Well, where are we bound, anyway?" "The dirty, unkempt, disheveled figure stiffened. 'It's falsetto shrilled, 'You are mate of this vessel. Your duty is to see that my orders as to sailing are carried out. Beyond that you do not go. As to navigation, latitude and longitude and where the hell we are, that is outside your line of duty. As to where we are bound, you get too damn curious. Remember to earn your wages, Mr. Eagen!'"

miners. Thrackles had a number of volumes of very cheap but garish detective stories. The others contributed sensational literature with paper covers adorned with photographs of the most incongruity a fragment of The Marble Faun was included in the collection. The Nigger has his copy of Duval on Alchemy. I haven't the slightest idea where he could have got it.

While Pulz read, Handy Solomon worked on the alteration of his claw. He could never get it to hold and I remember an undertone to Pulz's reading, the rumble of strange, exasperated notes. Whatever the evening's lecture, it always ended with the book on alchemy. These men had no perspective by which to judge such things. They accepted its speculations and theories at their face value. Extremely laughable at the time, the discussions that followed often washed the shade of old Duval coldly permitted to see these, his last disciples, spelling out dimly his teachings, pronouncing his grave utterances, but believing utterly.

Dr. Schermerhorn appeared on deck seldom. When he did, often his fingers were inflated, and he forgot to lay aside. I imagined him preoccupied by some calculation of his own, but the fore-castle, more picturesquely saw him as he hurriedly assisted each other. Then they went immediately on deck to work. After this last quality, Captain Selover enjoyed a quiet sleep. We made good time, but for a long while nothing happened. Finally the monotony was broken by an incident.

One evening before the night winds I sat in the shadow of the extra duty on top of the deck house. The moon was just beyond the full, so I suppose I must have been practically invisible. Certainly the Nigger did not know of my presence, for

CHAPTER XI. The Steel Claw. During the next few days the crew discussed our destination. Discipline, while maintained sternly, was not conventional. During the dog watches, often, every man aboard would be below, for at that period Captain Selover loved to take the wheel in person, a lunch cigar between his lips, the dingy checked shirt wide open to expose his hairy chest to the breeze. In the twilight of the fore-castle he had some great Solomons' talks—I say, "We, though I took little part in them. Generally I lay across my bunk smoking my pipe while Handy Solomon held forth, his speech punctuated by early speculations from the Nigger, with hesitating deep-sea wisdom from the hairy Thrackles, and with voluminous bursts of fractured English from Perdoza. Pulz had nothing to offer, but watched from his pale green eyes. The light shifted and wavered from one to the other as the ship swayed; garments swung; the empty berths yawned cavernous. I could imagine the fore-castle filled with the desperate men who had beaten off the Oyama. The story is told that they had swept the gunboat's decks with their own rapid-fires turned in.

No one knew where we were going, nor why. The doctor puzzled them, but the quantity of his belongings. "It ain't pearls," said Handy Solomon. "You can kiss the Book on that, for we ain't a diver among us. It ain't Chinks,

CHAPTER XII. The Philosopher's Stone. Captain Selover received his due the most absolute and implicit obedience imaginable. When he condescended to give an order in his own person, the men fairly jumped to execute it. The matter had evidently been threshed out long ago. They did not love him, not they; but they feared him with a mighty fear, and did not hesitate to say so, vividly, and often, when in the tower of the fore-castle. The prevailing spirit was that of the wild beast, cowed but snarling still. Pulz and Thrackles in especial had a great deal to do with this. They were not going to do, but I noticed that their resolution always began to run out of them when the first foot was set to the companion ladder. "Well, you see, last season we were pearl fishing. 'But you needed only your diver and your crew,'" he objected.

"There was the matter of a Japanese gunboat or so," he explained. "Poaching," I cried. "So some call it. The shells are there. The islands are not inhabited, do not see how men climb property beyond the tide water. I have heard it argued—"

"Hold on!" I cried. "There was a trouble last year in the Ishigaki Islands where a poacher beat off the Oyama. It was a desperate fight." "I've commanded a black brigantine, name of The Petrel," he admitted simply. "She was a brigantine slot, but she had much the same lines as the Laughing

Law." He whirled on his heel to roll to one of the covered yachts' cannons. "Looks like a harmless little toy to burn black powder," he remarked, by way of the brass muzzle to display as pretty a false Maxim as you would care to see. "Now you know all about it," he said.

"Look here, Captain Selover," I demanded, "don't you know that I could blow your whole shooting match higher than effluence. If I were you, I'd have it arranged so the hook would turn backward for some things—fighting, for instance. He passed on down the companion. Handy Solomon glared after him, then down at his hook. He bent his arm this way and that, drawing the hook toward him softly, as a cat does her claws. His eyes cleared and a look of admiration crept into them.

"By God, he's right!" he muttered, and after a moment; I've wore that ten year and never thought of it. The little spot of a gun!" He remained staring for a moment at the hook. Then he looked up and caught my eye. His own turned quizzical. He shifted his quid and began to hum:

"The boat'n laid aloft, aloft laid he, 'Blow him, blow him! What can we? There's a ship upon the windward, a wreck upon the lee.' Down on the coast of the high Barbaree—"

"We had entered the trades and were making good time. I was content to stay on deck, even in my watch below. The wind was strong, the waves dashing, the sky very blue. From under our forefoot came the flying fish sped, the monsters pursued them. A tangle of spray was in the air. It was a very pleasant. The red handkerchief around Solomon's head made a pretty spot of colour against the blue of the sky and the darker blue of the sea. Silhouetted over the flawless white of the deck house was the slant, polished profile of the Nigger. Beneath me the ship swerved and leaped, yielded and recovered. I breathed deep, and saw cutlasses in harmless shadows. It was two years ago. I was young—then—"

At the mess hour I stood in doubt. However, I was informed by the captain's falsetto that I was to eat in the cabin. As the only other officer, I ate alone, after the others had finished, helping myself from the dishes left on the table. It was a handsome cabin, well kept, with woodwork spotlessly clean, leather cushions

poor wares! Forgot who was your captain, didn't you? Well, Captain Ezra Selover, and you can lay to that! It would need about eight forward of stuff like you to tie me down."

He chased them forward, and he chased them aft, and every time the pins fell, blood followed. Finally they dived like rabbits into the fore-castle hatch. Captain Selover leaned down after them. "Now tie yourselves up," he advised, "and then come on deck and clean up after yourselves!" He turned to me. "Mr. Eagen, turn out the crew to clean decks."

I descended to the fore-castle, followed immediately by Handy Solomon. The latter had taken no part in the affair. We found the men in horrible shape, what with the bruises and cuts, and bleeding freely. "Now you're nice-looking Sunday school!" observed Handy Solomon, eyeing them sardoniously. Tackled Old Scrubs, will ye? Well, some needs a bale of cotton to fall on 'em afore they learn anything. Enjoyed your little diversions, mates? And what do you expect to gain? I ask you that, now. You poor little infants! Ain't you never tackled him afore? Don't remember a little brigantine, name of the Petrel? My eye, but you are a pack of damn fools!"

To this he received no reply. The men sullenly assisted each other. Then they went immediately on deck to work. After this last quality, Captain Selover enjoyed a quiet sleep. We made good time, but for a long while nothing happened. Finally the monotony was broken by an incident.

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impression of the cheap melodrama. It seemed incredible, but soon I could not dodge the conclusion that it was a made-up quarrel designed to impress me. "Why should they desire to do so? I had to get it up, but the fact itself was obvious enough. I laughed to see them. The affair did not come to blows, but it did come to black looks on meeting, muttered oaths, growls of enmity every time they happened to pass each other on the deck. Perdoza was not so bad; his Mexican blood inclined him to the historic, and his Mexican cast lent itself well to evil looks. But Handy Solomon, for the first time in my acquaintance with him, was ridiculous.

About this time we crossed into frequent thunders. One evening just after dark we made out a heavy black squall. Not knowing exactly what weight lay behind it, I called up all hands. We ducked the stay and forestay, lowered the peak of the mainmast, and waited to feel it—a rough and steady seamanship often used in these little California wind-jammers. It was pretty busy, but I heard distinctly Handy Solomon's voice behind me.

"I'll kill you sure, you Greaser, as soon as my hands are free!" And some muttered reply from the Mexican. The wind hit us hard, held on a few moments, and moderated to a stiff puff. There followed the rain, so of course I knew it would amount to nothing. I was just stooping to throw the stop of the stay when I felt myself seized from behind and forced rapidly toward the side of the ship.

Of course I struggled. The Japanese have a little trick to fool a man who catches you around the waist from behind. It is a part of the jiu-jitsu taught the Samurai—quite a different proposition from the ordinary "polka-man" jiu-jitsu. I picked it up from a friend in the nobility. It came in very handy now, and by good luck a roll of the ship helped me. In a moment I stood free, and Perdoza was picking himself out of the scupperns.

The expression of astonishment was fairly well done—I will say that for him—but I was prepared for histrionics. "Et is you! Sacrosanta Maria! I thought you was dat Solomon! Pardon me, sene! Pardon! Have I hurt you?" He approached me almost wheedling. I could have laughed at the villain. It had all so transparent. He no more mistook me for Handy Solomon than he felt my humanity for that person. But being angry, and perhaps a little scared, I bent him to his quarters with a belaying pin.

I picked up all the ins and outs of it. "I found de treasure!" he shouted. "I know where he kept!" They leaped at him—Handy Solomon and Pulz—and fairly shook out of him in the forgotten terms of alchemy, dressing modern fancies in the garments of medieval thought until they were scarcely to be recognized.

"And so he say dat he fine him, dat Philosopher Stone, and he keep him in dat he don't have to make gold with it—he can make diamond—diamond—say it too easy to fill dat book plun full of diamond!" They gesticulated and exclaimed and breathed hard, full of the marvel of such

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I could understand a desire to get rid of me; there would be one less of the after-guard, and then, too, I knew too much of the men's sentiments, if not their plans. But why all this elaborate farce of the mock quarrel and the alleged mistake? Could it be to guard against possible failure? I could hardly think it worth while. My only theory was that they had wished to test my strength and determination. The whole affair, even on that supposition, was childish enough, but I referred the exaggerated cunning to Handy Solomon, and considered it quite adequately explained. It is a minor point, but subsequently I learned that this surmise was correct. I was to be saved because none of the conspirators understood navigation.

The next morning I approached Captain Selover. "Captain," said I, "I think it is my duty to report that there is trouble brewing among the crew."

"There always is," he replied, unmoved. "But this is serious. Dr. Schermerhorn come aboard with a secret which the men think holds treasure. The other evening Robinson overheard him tell his assistant that he could easily fill the box with diamonds. Of course, he was merely illustrating the value of some scientific experiment, but Robinson thinks, and has made the others think, that the chest contains something to make diamonds with. I am sure they intend to get hold of it. The affair is coming to a head."

"I came back from the islands last year," he piped, "with three hundred thousand dollars' worth of pearls. There was sixteen in the crew, and every man of them was bloody hungry for them pearls. They had three or four shindies and killed one man over the proper way to

divide the loot after they had got it. They didn't get it. Why? He drew his powerful figure to its height and spread his thick muscles out in the luxury of stretching. "Why?" he repeated, exhaling abruptly. "Because their captain was Ezra Selover! Well, Mr. Eagen," he went on crisply, "Captain Ezra Selover is a man who knows, and they know it! They'll talk and shaver and get into dark corners, and sharpen their knives, and perhaps fight it out as to which one's going to work the monkey-doodle business in the doctor's chest, and which one's going to tie up the sacks of them diamonds, but they won't get any farther so long as Captain Ezra is on deck."

"Yes," I objected, "but they mean business. Last night in the squall one of them tried to throw me overboard." "Captain Selover grinned. "What did you do?" he asked. "Hazed him to his quarters with a belaying pin."

(To be continued.)

THOUSANDS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO ORONHYATEKHA

Toronto, March 6.—With honors befitting so distinguished a citizen and with funeral pageantry typical of the great Independent Order of Foresters, the body of supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha was received at Union station a few minutes before 11 o'clock today and conveyed to Massey Hall. Thousands of citizens turned out to pay tribute to the memory of the late chieftain, and all along the line of march from the station to Massey Hall where the body lay in state this afternoon, the sidewalks were packed with people.

The cloth-covered casket was borne from the train by a picked body of Foresters, who were immediately followed by chief mourners, honorary pall-bearers and representatives of high courts. The parade was headed by mounted police and representatives of subordinate I. O. F. courts of Toronto and a number of outside points. Next came the Forty-Eighth Highland Band, which played a dirge as the procession left the station. The Royal Foresters band was immediately in the rear of the Forty-Eighth band and it also played on the way to Massey Hall.

The chief mourners were Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha, son of deceased and his wife and Mrs. Percy Johnson, son-in-law and daughter of Desroto. The active pall-bearers were the following personal friends of the late Dr. Oronhyatekha, who were chosen by him a short time before his death: B. W. Grosz, Thomas Lawrence, E. S. Cummer, John Matheson, Rev. W. J. McCaughan, (Chicago) Dr. Thomas Millburn, H. A. Collins, Edward Botterell. A memorial service was held in Massey Hall tonight.

A few chirping bluebirds were seen in Waterbury (Conn.), the other day. But they all said in the immediate neighborhood of the Waterbury woods.

Seldom See AYSORBINE

A big name like this, but you know it. It's the name of the best medicine for the cure of all the ailments of the human system. It's the name of the best medicine for the cure of all the ailments of the human system. It's the name of the best medicine for the cure of all the ailments of the human system.

WANTED—First or second class teacher for district No. 1, Jamaica, Kings Co. (N. B.) Apply to David A. Hayward, Upper Golden Grove (N. B.) 2-3 wly

WANTED—Second class female teacher at Foreston, School District No. 10, parish of Aberdeen, Carleton county, N. B., commencing April 1st. Apply, stating salary, to Frank J. Staten, secretary, Foreston, N. B. 2-7-1-w

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for district No. 2, Carleton county, N. B., commencing April 1st. Apply, stating salary, to Mrs. S. Nixon, secretary, Clarendon, Charlotte county, N. B. 2-7-1-w

WANTED—Two girls, one to do general housework, the other to wash and iron, both with rheumatism and assist in housework. Address Miss G. A. 4 Victoria street. 2-16-1-w

WANTED—For general house work. Small family, good wages. For office use, St. John, N. B. 2-11-1-w

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. H. C. Wetmore, 141 Union street, St. John, N. B. 2-11-1-w

WANTED—Second or third class male or female teacher for School District No. 1, Carleton county, N. B., commencing April 1st. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

WANTED—A first or second class male or female teacher for coming term. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

FOR SALE—Farm near Hampstead, farm near Norton, 100 acres each with buildings, etc. Apply to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

WANTED—Teacher, second or third class, for district No. 1, Carleton county, N. B., commencing April 1st. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

WANTED—For the term beginning January 1st, an experienced teacher for the New Brunswick Normal School, St. John, N. B., commencing April 1st. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

ONE THOUSAND MEN to be engaged in logging camps in British Columbia, wages \$12 to \$15 per day, food and clothing furnished. Apply to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

WANTED—Reliable men to work on the St. John and Carleton county roads. Apply to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

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

FOR SALE—NUMBER of excellent standing timber, principally spruce, fir, and hemlock, all well located. A large stream runs across place, easy to reach. Water in house. Good ground for summer operation with portable mill. Will be sold reasonably. Apply to Mr. S. Black, Carleton county, N. B. 2-11-1-w

FOR SALE—Farm situated in parish of Westfield, N. B., well wooded, good house and barns. Apply Mrs. Haney, 55 City street, St. John, N. B. 2-11-1-w

FOR SALE—The "Kelly Farm," with stock and implements; convenient, situated at Hillside, Sunbury county, under good cultivation. Two acres, good house, large orchard. For further particulars, apply to W. E. O'Brien, Westfield, N. B. 2-11-1-w

FOR SALE—Star Hired (Nor.), Parbro (N. S.), Preference (N. S.), March 6-8, 8-10, 10-12, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18, 18-20, 20-22, 22-24, 24-26, 26-28, 28-30, 30-32, 32-34, 34-36, 36-38, 38-40, 40-42, 42-44, 44-46, 46-48, 48-50, 50-52, 52-54, 54-56, 56-58, 58-60, 60-62, 62-64, 64-66, 66-68, 68-70, 70-72, 72-74, 74-76, 76-78, 78-80, 80-82, 82-84, 84-86, 86-88, 88-90, 90-92, 92-94, 94-96, 96-98, 98-100, 100-102, 102-104, 104-106, 106-108, 108-110, 110-112, 112-114, 114-116, 116-118, 118-120, 120-122, 122-124, 124-126, 126-128, 128-130, 130-132, 132-134, 134-136, 136-138, 138-140, 140-142, 142-144, 144-146, 146-148, 148-150, 150-152, 152-154, 154-156, 156-158, 158-160, 160-162, 162-164, 164-166, 166-168, 168-170, 170-172, 172-174, 174-176, 176-178, 178-180, 180-182, 182-184, 184-186, 186-188, 188-190, 190-192, 192-194, 194-196, 196-198, 198-200, 200-202, 202-204, 204-206, 206-208, 208-210, 210-212, 212-214, 214-216, 216-218, 218-220, 220-222, 222-224, 224-226, 226-228, 228-230, 230-232, 232-234, 234-236, 236-238, 238-240, 240-242, 242-244, 244-246, 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SANATORIUM PROJECT AGAIN

The matter of the establishment of a provincial sanatorium for consumptives is soon to be brought before the local government. At a meeting of the St. John Medical Society in 1904 a committee consisting of Dr. G. A. B. Addy (chairman), Dr. P. R. Inches, Dr. T. H. Lunney, and Dr. Murray MacLaren was chosen to gather information and literature bearing on the advisability of the building of a sanatorium and present the result of their labors.

About a year ago the committee handed in their report, which was sent to the government and it was published at the time. No action has yet been taken and in the course of a few days the committee will wait on the government and present the claims of the proposed institution.

If the necessary grant is made it was said last night they will be then in order for the government to appoint a committee to select a site for the building. There has been some talk of a site being donated but nothing definite was done along this line.

The cost of the establishment of the institution was estimated at \$20,000, while the annual cost of maintenance of twenty-five patients for the first year, would be \$12,000, or \$10 a week for each patient.

Dr. G. A. B. Addy, speaking last evening, said that a sanatorium becoming an absolute necessity. The Nova Scotia institution was now crowded and patients from New Brunswick would no longer be admitted. In one year in Canada 8,000 persons had died of consumption; as many as 45,000 cases were reported.

The committee recommend that the board of management should consist of six members, all of whom would have their residence in the largest centre adjacent to the site selected, and appointed by the governor-in-council. As regards the income, patients in a position to pay would be supposed to do so, while the balance would be defrayed by the municipalities.

The report also makes the statement that one-third of all cases received for treatment could be saved.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE WANTS TELEPHONE LEGISLATION GUARDED

Unanimous Resolution Passed Calling on Local Members to Safeguard the Interests of the People.

Newcastle, N. B., March 7.—A special meeting of the board of trade, held last night, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: (1) That this board of trade fully confirms and approves the said resolution passed by the said executive committee, as follows: "Resolved that, in the opinion of this executive of the board of trade, too close scrutiny cannot be exercised by the board brought before the local legislature empowering the issuing of a new charter, and an increased capitalization to the New Brunswick Telephone Company."

"Further resolution of this executive committee request the members of the government and the local representatives to use every endeavor to guard the interests of the towns and municipalities as far as this said bill relates to."

"And further resolved, that this executive in full accord with the work being done by the Union of Municipalities to safeguard the public interests in the case of the said bill, should be referred to."

COL. STANTON IN THE ROLE OF "ELIZA"

Jerre McAuliffe Company on Island Off Pictou for a Week, But Business Man Gets Ashore at Last.

Letters from Pictou (N. S.) under date of Tuesday, March 5, tell of trials and tribulations not ordinarily figured on in the itinerary of a theatrical troupe. The Jerre McAuliffe company had been since the previous Thursday on Pictou Island and there seemed to be no immediate prospects of their getting off. They were caught in the ice on their way to Charlottetown.

Pictou Island is situated a few miles off Pictou harbor. It is about two miles long and about 100 yards wide. About twenty accommodations were at all adequate for the sudden influx of population.

The story of the adventures of the Jerre McAuliffe troupe reads like a chapter from Nansen's Furthest North. It appears that on Feb. 25 they left Pictou on the Stanley and when about the middle of the ice, the pack ice was reported to be a sudden standstill. A Charlottetown hockey team were fellow passengers of the theatrical company.

Made themselves as comfortable as possible on board till March 1, when conditions became such that the captain ordered all the passengers to take to the ice boats. The pack ice was reported piled high on the steamer and the vessel listed so much the rail was broken.

The start was soon made on the ice boats, the ladies of the party having been previously well wrapped up in bed clothing to protect them as much as possible from the cold. The male members of the company, assisted by the hockey team, landed the boat over a rough four miles to Pictou Island, where they arrived about sundown and were welcomed by a number of families, who provided shelter for them.

Last Tuesday Col. Willard G. Stanton, business manager of the company, walked the five miles ashore to Pictou. It was a hard tramp and he took him six hours to accomplish it. The hockey team also walked ashore and took the train for Sackville, intending to cross by the Cape. The other members of the troupe were still on the island when the letter was written.

PREDICTS SHAKE-UP IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS

Mr. Kidner, Manual Training Director, Says It is Coming, But Does Not Give Details.

T. B. Kidner, provincial director of manual training in New Brunswick, who spent Thursday in the city, inspected the new manual training building and was present when a portion of the equipment was being installed. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the building and arrangement so far. Later Mr. Kidner had a conference with Dr. H. S. Bridges regarding organization of the school and the details as arranged will be considered at the next meeting of the school board.

Speaking of manual training work in general, Mr. Kidner said that there was a great scarcity of trained male teachers in this subject. At present four are training in the Normal school but the demand, he said, far exceeded the supply.

Mr. Kidner predicted a great shake-up in educational affairs in New Brunswick within the next few years. He did not define the nature of the revolution but said that hitherto there had been too few reformers.

ALEXANDER GIBSON RALLIES AGAIN

Aged Lumberman Reported Improved Thursday—A Government Caucus—Other News of Fredericton.

Fredericton, N. B., March 7.—A caucus of local government supporters was held this evening to consider the legislation to come before the house this session. Advice from Marysville at a late hour this evening as to the effect that Alexander Gibson's condition is improving. The following appointments have been gazetted:

LOOKS LIKE A \$2 TAX RATE THIS YEAR

Indications Point to This Announcement After Friday's Treasury Board Meeting.

While nothing definite will be known until the treasury board meeting on Friday to discuss the estimates, there is a general impression round city hall that a \$2 rate is in store for the coming year. According to the present outlook \$10,000 additional will be allowed to start an additional thirteen or fourteen cents bringing the present rate of \$1.90 well over the \$2 mark.

This board, however, will probably be able to make reductions on a number of items, and there is likely to be a strenuous effort to keep the figure as low as possible. It is expected that the expenditure by the city may be increased by the police, which would amount to nearly \$1,000; the school trustees will have \$2,000 in smaller schools will receive attention. The matter comes up because of the recent catastrophe in Montreal. Among the buildings to be under consideration will be the Victoria and it was said yesterday that the board proposes to at once have brought about a better condition of affairs than now exists relative to that building. The fire escapes attached there have not been regarded with a favorable eye and it is believed that action will be soon taken to place the building on an entirely safe basis.

FIRE ESCAPES ON THE CITY SCHOOLS

Trustees to Provide Better Protection on Victoria Building—Matter to Be Taken Up Next Week.

At next Monday's meeting of the board of school trustees the subject of fire escapes on city school buildings and general protective measures in case fires should break out in certain city schools will receive attention. The matter comes up because of the recent catastrophe in Montreal. Among the buildings to be under consideration will be the Victoria and it was said yesterday that the board proposes to at once have brought about a better condition of affairs than now exists relative to that building. The fire escapes attached there have not been regarded with a favorable eye and it is believed that action will be soon taken to place the building on an entirely safe basis.

The Albert school in Carleton will also come in for consideration as it was last Monday. It is said that this school because of its situation on a rock and being without fire escapes is open for improvement for the safety of the pupils and teachers.

A complaint that the LaTour school in Carleton is not well arranged for the safety of those occupying it was made last night. It is said that the school is in the upper rooms and that there are no fire escapes. In regard to this matter one who is in close touch with school work in the city said that the LaTour is as safe as any school in height, has five broad stairways and exits and can be emptied very quickly.

BODY RECOVERED

Relatives of Chas. McGehean Desirous of Inquest Being Held.

After twelve days of searching for the body of Charles McGehean, drowned at the Long Wharf on Feb. 22, the searchers were rewarded Wednesday, and the body was found about 120 fathoms off shore. Robert Cunningham and Charles O'Hara, who have been grappling since the accident took place, but without success, were the first to find the body of the drowned man was taken. The work was facilitated by the sailing of the steamer Manchester Tuesday. Captain W. F. Roberts was grappling the body was found almost at the exact spot where McGehean fell overboard.

WEDDINGS

Marsters-Coleman. (Acadian Recorder.) A very pretty wedding took place last night when Miss Jean Isabel Coleman was united in marriage to Captain F. Knowlton Marsters. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Anderson, who took place at the home of the bride, on King street, Dartmouth. The parlor and adjacent rooms were beautifully decorated with green plants and white flowers. The bride wore a dress of cream lace. Her going-away suit was of dark green cloth with green hat to match. The happy couple then left for Halifax, and this morning returned for United States cities. They will reside at Montreal, Cap. Marsters is master of the S. S. Bonavista. The good wishes of a host of friends will follow them.

Captain Marsters is well known in St. John. His steamer has been here several times, and his friends here extend congratulations. Kirton-Congdon. Yesterday's Halifax Chronicle says: On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, there was a quiet wedding at St. Paul's church when Ven. Archdeacon Armitage united in marriage Herbert Elliott Kirton, late of Barbados, now of Halifax, to Miss Teresa Margaret Congdon, of St. John, N. B.

JUDGE THANKS JURY FOR ACQUITTING BYWATER'S MURDERERS

Culpepper, Va., March 7.—The case of the people against James and Philip Strother, charged with the murder of William E. Bywater, their brother-in-law, was given to the jury this morning. A verdict of not guilty was returned. In discharging the jury, Judge Harrison said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for a verdict which I think will be approved by the public. It is an established precedent in the state of Virginia that no man tried for defending the sanctity of his home should be found guilty."

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary A. McKinney, Black River. On Monday afternoon, at Black River, Mrs. Mary A. McKinney, wife of Thomas McKinney, passed away after a few days' illness of pneumonia. She leaves her husband, one son, Charles, and a daughter, Mrs. John Egan, of this city.

Mrs. Mary McLean. Mrs. Mary McLean, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Penfield (N. B.), died at her home, after a brief illness, on Saturday, February 9, aged eighty-six. Mrs. McLean united with the Baptist church at Eastport, Maine, in 1884, and has always lived a true and consistent Christian life, and died trusting in her Saviour. Deceased leaves seven daughters and two sons to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother.

Rev. Isaac White, Formerly of St. John. Word has reached St. John, of the death of Rev. Isaac White, which occurred Tuesday 5th inst., at his home in London (Mass.). Rev. Mr. White was a former brass finisher in the employ of J. H. McAvity, but gave up his trade to study for the ministry, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister some years ago. He was a devoted and successful minister.

Mrs. Jane Patterson. Word of the death of Mrs. Jane Patterson, wife of Peter Patterson, has been received from Toronto. Mrs. Patterson was an elderly lady and was born in St. John, being the daughter of the late David Patterson. She leaves her husband, a family of grown-up children, and one sister, Mrs. Duffy, of Springfield (Mass.). The late Sydney B. and Alexander Patterson of this city are brothers of deceased. W. F. B. Patterson, S. B. Patterson and Fred Patterson of this city, are nephews.

Mrs. Susan Graham. In the Home for Incurables Wednesday the death of Mrs. Susan Graham, wife of John Graham, of Riverside, took place. For five years she had been a sufferer from paralysis. She leaves her husband, two brothers and two sisters.

John B. Ronald. Glasville, N. B., March 5.—On Thursday, February 28, the community learned with sad surprise of the death of one of its most honored citizens, John B. Ronald, who died at his home in Riverside, N. B. For five years she had been a sufferer from paralysis. She leaves her husband, two brothers and two sisters.

When the Red Star liner Marquette swung into her berth at Boston Tuesday from Antwerp, her officers told of having sighted a crippled steamer at sea in the company of an Anglo-American oil tank steamer, heading in the direction of Halifax. It was at noon last Saturday, in lat. 42° 10' N., long. 62° 32' W. The Red Star vessel was a steamer, which was two-masted, with a black funnel and a white figure on it. The helpless steamer was about 1,500 tons, and appeared to be an Atlantic freighter.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING AT CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., March 6.—A very pretty home wedding took place at the home of James A. Johnson this evening when his youngest daughter, Miss Elizabeth, was united in marriage to Charles F. Payne, of the car service department, I. C. R. Moncton, and son of W. R. Payne, station master of the I. C. R. at Laurier. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Drummond, assisted by immediate friends of the contracting parties.

The bride, who is one of Campbellton's most charming young ladies, was attended by her bridesmaids, Misses M. J. and M. L. Johnson, who wore white silk crepe dresses over tulle with veil of white muslin and carried an immense bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaids were Misses Isabel Wrane, who looked very sweet and winning in a frock of pale blue silk. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaids were Misses Isabel Wrane, who looked very sweet and winning in a frock of pale blue silk. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The drawing room, where the ceremony took place, was profusely decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. After the ceremony supper was served in the dining room, which was suitably decorated with carnations and ferns. The bride received many beautiful gifts. The bride couple left on the Maritime express to-night for Braselton (Ont.) and other places. The bride wore a sea traveling tailor-made costume of navy broadcloth with hat trimmed with mink. On their return they will reside in Moncton.

FRENCH NUNS FINED FOR REFUSING TO QUIT CONVENT

Nantes, France, March 6.—A police court judge today indicted fines of \$3.20 upon each of twenty-seven Ursuline nuns on the fine of \$8 upon the mother superior for persistently refusing to quit their convent in compliance with the law dispensing religious communities.

The defendants pleaded that both the grounds and the buildings themselves belonged to the order which had been authorized to carry on educational work. The prosecution, while not contesting this argument, insisted upon obedience to the act of congress, and at the same time gave warning that further refusal by nuns to leave the buildings would be followed by ejections.

During the trial the court room had been cleared because of the demonstrations of a crowd of Catholic sympathizers who, in the conclusion of the hearing, accompanied the nuns back to their convent with cheers.

Says She Knows Where Father Is. It was stated in an evening paper Thursday that Charles Parke, blacksmith, of the North End, had left home on Friday and went towards Norton and that his relatives were in ignorance of his whereabouts.

LOCAL NEWS

It is reported by the board of health that there is now live from contagious diseases. There is one diphtheria card up but the house has been disinfected and the card will likely be taken down today.

William McConkie, of Hampstead, has sold his farm and intends leaving with a shipment of brass for the northwest in the near future. Mr. McConkie visited the west last year at the time of the harvesters' excursion.

It is understood that A. E. G. Macenzie, principal of the Albert school, Carleton, and J. Simpson Lord, of the high school staff, will retire from the teaching profession at the end of the present term to take up more lucrative work.

While operating a chilling saw in the Powers mill near Miramichi, Tuesday, Andrew Lockhart, of West Beach road, had his leg badly cut. He was brought to the General Public Hospital where there are hopes of saving the injured limb.

Word reached the city yesterday that Mrs. Ann Patterson, aged 70 years, of Hampstead, had met with a serious accident Sunday morning. While leaving her residence she slipped on the ice and fell, breaking her ankle. She is a widow woman.

The Boston Globe mentions that the Viscount de Frontac, who is known here, is actively promoting in Boston a project of raising a committee of 100 Canadians there to work for a celebration of "the 30th anniversary of the founding of Canada, at Montreal in October, 1908."

The owners of saw mills are getting ready to resume operations about the middle of the present month. Stetson, Cutler & Co. have about finished their repair work and will likely get under way next week. They have enough logs on hand to keep them going for a time. Miller Bros. will start up about the 25th. They have about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 feet of logs on hand.

Another new steamer, called the Margaret, has been added to the Nova Scotia short shore fleet by the Halifax & Sheet Harbor Steamship Company. She is 99 feet net and will begin her work this morning, leaving Halifax for Sheet Harbor, making weekly trips. Her route will include eight ports of call east of Halifax. She will have a capacity for 1,500 barrels. The Margaret, which was built at Port Dufferin, has made a speed equal to 11 knots an hour.

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CASTORIA

For Coughs and Croup. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware of cheap imitations.

Sussex Masons Confer Degrees. Sussex, March 3.—At the regular communication of Zion Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., last evening, several degrees were conferred. A number of visiting members from Corinthian Lodge, Hampton, were present, and at the close of the lodge the visiting brethren were banqueted at the Depot House, and the usual toast list was disposed of.

Dr. D. H. McAlister left this afternoon for Montreal with a case for surgical operation at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Union Clothing Company

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THEY SAY! Yes, they are saying all over town that our stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishings will save you more money than any other store in town. What is the Reason? Why, our quality is always the highest and our prices always the lowest. Don't be misled, but come right to us. Special sale of Boys' Fleece Underwear at 29c garment. What everybody says, is so.

Union Clothing Co.

WANT CANADIAN TRADE THROUGH OUR OWN PORTS

(Continued from page 1.) no need of passing such resolutions. The freight would come that way. He said that goods coming from British settlements got cheap rates to New York. Canadians would be deprived of this. Instead of giving the Canadian farmer a little vinegar they should be lending him assistance. If it applied to goods coming in, it would also go to goods going out. Instead of curtailing transportation facilities they ought to be increasing them.

Mr. Kemp (Toronto), said that freight from Liverpool to New York cost about seven shillings and six pence per ton, as against fifteen shillings to Halifax and St. John. He said that this policy would interfere with our relations with the United States. We were now bringing in more goods at our ports destined for United States ports than the United States were importing in destined for Canada. Then we carried a great deal of freight by Canadian railways and exported at Canadian ports destined for points in the western United States. He would like to vote against it, as it would kill the American business we were now getting.

Dr. Daniel (St. John), gave statistics to show importations by Canadian ports and United States ports, and goods shipped to the preference. The average would be about 80 per cent by Canadian ports and 20 per cent by United States ports. In 1906 the importations by Canadian ports were in round figures \$35,000,000, and by United States ports \$15,000,000. If the resolution were not adopted it would therefore not break the eastern part of Canada. On the other hand if the resolution were adopted it would be of a great advantage to the east. One of the most important benefits would be that it would make Canada better known in the motherland.

He gave an illustration of the ignorance that prevailed in England in regard to matters Canadian. When he was attending the meeting of the British Medical Association in Toronto, at a time when everyone was looking for a cool spot to sit out of the heat, there arrived from England a box of goods upon which was a label to protect from frost.

Dr. Daniel quoted Mr. Tarriff with regard to Canadian ports than the United States. The rates between Liverpool, St. John, Halifax, New York, Portland and Boston were about the same. The advantage lay by the Canadian route. It was perfectly true that Canadian ports shipped a good deal of United States goods, and if the United States should prevent this we would not have much to gain by the resolution.

But that should be left out of the question. We were friends of the United States and they were our friends but each had to carry on its own government in its own way. There was a loss of shipping in the maritime provinces during the past ten years. The I. C. R. would be greatly benefited by this new policy if it were adopted.

J. G. Tarriff said that the west was laboring under enough of difficulties now without adding more to what they were already suffering from. He spoke from a week's standstill. Mr. Tarriff quoted Mr. Logan as saying that \$2,000,000 worth of goods came in by United States ports, which were entitled to the preference with carnation and ferns. The amount brought in in the summer time. Why did the goods come in in the summer season by United States ports? Because there were better facilities or cheaper rates by the American route. It was pointed out that Sir George Drummond supported the resolution. Why would he do that? Sir George Drummond was interested in the manufacturers. It interested the consumer. When the goods have to pay for his goods, when the manufacturer wanted cars from the I. C. R. the minister of railways said it was not possible to give them. To pass such a resolution to take effect in 1908 would be a blow to the west as it would hamper the facilities for bringing the goods into the west. Wait until the railway and shipping facilities were such as to meet the requirements of the country and then all parties would support it.

Mr. Smith (Oxford) was afraid it would interfere with the good relations existing between ourselves and Britain through disturbing the good feeling that existed with the United States. The time was not opportune for it. It should be left until after the building of the national Transatlantic railway and the Hudson Bay railway.

Mr. Roche (Halifax) said that the British preference was intended as a material benefit and an advantage to the British manufacturer in order that the volume of trade between Canada and Britain should be increased. Why not carry this idea out to its full complement? It was said that the amount of goods which would be diverted in this way would be insignificant. If so, there was the less danger of any bad feeling arising from the United States. The amount of goods which would be diverted was only about one-fourth of the amount now entitled to the preference.

Mr. Roche showed how the resolution would not only credit the maritime provinces but all portions of the Dominion. This would be plainly seen once the Transatlantic railway was built all parties, those who did not see the advantage now would see it then.

W. F. MacLaren supported the resolution. He did so because he did not believe in giving a preference without any return. Canada ought to bring all the goods it could by Canadian ports to feed the American market. He was a supporter of the I. C. R. and the resolution would help that road.

Mr. Bickerdike said that John Bull was always flirting with Uncle Sam and Canada had to pay for the music. He wanted to see the resolution take effect at once. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the policy embodied in the resolution was one which

was adopted since confederation. Fifty years ago the railways in Canada were being built to connect American ports. That was stopped with confederation. A measure of success attended Canada's efforts in this direction. The question now before the house was whether the time mentioned in the resolution of Mr. Logan was not too short. His own opinion was that it was. Twelve months hence was altogether too short. Ever Mr. Logan was a good reason when he said that the only competition westward from Montreal with the C. P. R. was by American routes. The C. P. R. was by American routes. The C. P. R. was by American routes. The C. P. R. was by American routes.

The premier said that the resolution would not do so far as the port of Halifax was equal to all the trade that could come from the west. Mr. Logan accepted Mr. Laurier's amendment and it was carried.

BENEFICIARY CAN BE CHANGED (Continued from page 1.) proposed to be done with reference to the house sitting on Saturdays. He hoped the government would see its way clear to allow the members to get away on Sundays.

The premier said the unusual circumstances which had occurred since the session began had somewhat interrupted the ordinary course of business. The house would sit on Saturdays. He hoped the government would see its way clear to allow the members to get away on Sundays.

The house then adjourned.

The Y. M. C. A. Movement. The Young Men's Christian Association of the world affiliated with the World's Alliance numbered, on Jan. 15 last, 7,631 with 743,056 members, 2,004 paid secretaries and 1,001 buildings owned and occupied by associations and valued approximately at \$201,067,820 francs. This shows an increase in all except number of associations. Besides the coming Saturday he hoped to have the budget ready by Tuesday or Wednesday in next week.

The house then resumed the chair the bill was reported and ordered for third reading.

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