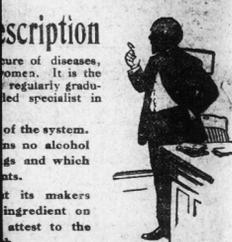


Powder

detonators.

CO., Limited
St. John, N. B.



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of diseases,
women. It is the
regularly gradu-
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ATTACK ON HEARST
CAUSES UPROAR

(Continued from page 1.)
The story is printed to prove it. But when you look at the draft as given in the article you perceive that the issue of it as a date is left blank. I have brought it out as printed in this newspaper to show to you and here it is. When you look at the original draft, which I have also brought here for you to see, you see the date of it at the top in large letters and reads "December 31, 1909," which is before the present city government came in. Then you examine the said original further, you see that it also bears plainly the date when the audited voucher was recorded in the comptroller's office, namely, December 29, 1909. This date is also printed in the newspaper copy, as you perceive. In plain words, two state prison felonies, namely: forgery and falsification of a public document, were committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor wronging the mayor of the city of New York. In a day or two afterwards, when I had heard rumors that members of the grand jury were taking notice of the matter, he published as an excuse that the letters were so faint in the original draft that the photograph did not reproduce them. The mayor declared this was not so and showed the original draft again.

"My new hat has driven my husband to drink."
"Whiskey?"
"No, cocktails. This hat has a rooster on it."—St. Louis Star.

ANCE OF THE
FARMERS BE
BUYING TWINE

harvest. Twine dealers are placing Now is the time for you to decide the consideration. The success of your harvest binder can work well if you use a twine that has driven my husband to drink. They are evenly spun—smooth and strong, insuring perfect binding and through the entire harvest season with durability. They are evenly spun—smooth and strong, insuring perfect binding and through the entire harvest season with durability. They are evenly spun—smooth and strong, insuring perfect binding and through the entire harvest season with durability.

ard Sisal
nila

They have been proved to give the best running and works at steady tension and perfect tying. Its only equal is the Sisal.

They are more at stake than selling twine. Thousands of binders. On their successful twine fully with poor twine. No binder will do. When we say "Stick to Sisal or you will know them to be the highest standard."

pany of America Chicago USA

THE
TO LINE

ARM
Stock, hence Should
with Poor Seed.

ARMER
SEEDS, hence a Clean
ops, and Maximum

SS SEED CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

The Sun-Weekend Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910

VOL. XLIX

NO. 72

ELLIS HOLDS UP
SUGAR REFINERY

Senator Objects to Exchange of Government's Site for City's

MATTER STANDS OVER

Upper House Puts Combines' Bill Through Committee Stage, and is Practically Certain to Become Law.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 2.—The senate tonight put the bill to regulate combines through the committee and it stands for a third reading with the certainty of becoming law. On motion for an act to authorize the erection of certain wharves and buildings in the harbor of St. John Senator Longhead asked for an explanation. Sir Richard Cartwright said the bill was to enable the city of St. John to grant a site to a company which proposed to put up a sugar refinery. Senator Ellis said that the transaction involved an exchange of twelve and a quarter acres of government land for six and a tenth acres of city land. He thought it would be well if the title were a bill for the erection of uncertain wharves in St. John, because no wharves were contemplated. He would like to know on what assurance the government entered into the agreement to exchange so much of their land for half the amount, in view of the great value of water front property in St. John.

CAMERON MAY NOT COMPETE IN AMHERST RACE

Hitch Has Arisen Over Division of Gate Receipts It is Reported.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Amherst, N. S., May 2.—There is a hitch regarding the tennis race at Amherst which was to have come off on Thursday night, and in which James Corkery, of Toronto, came here to compete.

DAMAGES AGAINST LICENSE INSPECTOR IN "INTERDICTION" CASE

Chancellor Eoyd, in Awarding \$100 to Injured Man, Scores the Offending Official.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Toronto, May 2.—William Piggett was awarded \$100 damages against Thomas French, license inspector of Kent county, today. Piggett claimed that French placed his name on the "interdiction list" without proper authority, and sued for \$2,000 damages.

ITALIAN, WITH 16 BULLETS IN BODY, FACES MONTREAL COURT

Also Lost an Arm in Slight Altercation With Compatriot and Now Awaits Sentence.

Montreal, May 2.—With his right arm amputated and sixteen bullets still secreted in his body, Giuseppe Rosanno, an Italian, concerned in a case of aggravated assault, was up for trial today. The victim of the assault suffered minor injuries from a razor, but the crowd got after Rosanno and gave him sufficient trouble to kill several ordinary men. He, however, pulled through, and is now awaiting sentence.

WANTS CANADA TO FLY THE FLAG ON SOUTH AFRICA'S NATAL DAY

Nova Scotia First to Respond to the Suggestion of Canadian Trade Commissioner at Durban.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 2.—In connection with the suggestion of H. R. Pousette, Canadian trade commissioner in Durban, South Africa, that the flag be flown upon all the schools throughout the Dominion of Canada on the 31st May in honor of the first natal day of United South Africa, the superintendent of education of Nova Scotia has notified the department of trade and commerce that the flag will be flown upon the schools throughout that province on the day mentioned. The department has also been notified that there is every likelihood of the suggestion being adopted in Ottawa.

\$65,000 Winnipeg Fire

Winnipeg, May 2.—(Special)—Fire this morning destroyed Blackwood's Aerated Water Works on Colonial street, comprising three buildings, which have stood since the early eighties. In two hours the flames were under control, but had done damage to the extent of about \$65,000. The insurance is \$40,000.

REV. DR. BARCLAY CAUSES TROUBLE

Remarks in Lecture Before Halifax Canadian Club Anger Catholic Members

MAY RESIGN IN BODY

Rev. Dr. Foley Moved Vote of Thanks as Prearranged, But He Didn't Relish It—Big Cargo of Sydney Rails Starts on Long Voyage to Prince Rupert.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Halifax, N. S., May 2.—A feeling of more or less indignation has developed in consequence of a passage in the lecture on literature delivered before the Canadian Club of this city or three days ago by Rev. Dr. James Barclay, of Montreal.

The lecturer took occasion to speak of what he termed the ignorance and superstition which prevailed before the Reformation. He used such expressions as "Lying friends," "Burnings at the stake," "The hostility of the Monasteries to extend the benefits of education to the masses, and the selling of indulgences." These remarks caused some embarrassment in the audience, particularly as the chairman, Judge Wallace, is a Catholic, and Rev. Dr. Foley, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic cathedral, was on the platform and had been invited specially to move a vote of thanks.

WESTON ENDS HIS LONG JOURNEY

Completed His Trip from Pacific to Atlantic Yesterday Ahead of Schedule

A ROUSING RECEPTION

Seventy-two-Year-Old Pedestrian is Greeted by Thousands as He is Escorted Down Broadway to New York City Hall, Where Purse is Presented Him.

(Associated Press.)
New York, May 2.—Cutting his way through a living mass of 20,000 cheering people, his white locks barred to the breeze and his shuffling feet keeping time to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, Edward Payson Weston brought to a triumphant finish today his ocean-to-ocean walk.

ACETYLENE GAS EXPLOSION WRECKS AURORA BUILDING

Owner Was Trying to Reassure Wife That There Was No Danger When the Crash Came, Burning Them Both.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Aurora, Ont., May 2.—Horace D. Lundy, whose acetylene gas plant supplies merchants and the Methodist church with light, was standing with his hand on a leaking pipe about 8 o'clock this evening, reassuring his wife, who stood at the door, when a terrific explosion that shook the windows half a mile away, lifted the ceiling to the roof, knocked out two ends of the building, and demolished the general store, which was a mass of flames, inside and the ceiling crashed to the floor. Lundy bled, but recovered himself at once and assisted the fire brigade in extinguishing the flames. He and his wife escaped with a few bad burns on the hands and face.

ITALY HOPES FOR TARIFF CONCESSIONS FROM CANADA

Premier Luzzatti Thinks They Should Be Accorded the Same Treatment as France and United States.

Canadian Associated Press.
Rome, May 2.—In the Italian Chamber today, Premier Luzzatti, replying to a question on the subject of commercial negotiations with Canada, described the difficulties which had been encountered in this matter, but hoped they would be disposed of on a basis of treatment being accorded to Italy equal to that enjoyed by France and the United States.

MAINE EDITOR DIES SUDDENLY

Augusta, Maine, May 2.—Charles B. Burleigh, editor of the Kennebec Journal, died suddenly tonight of heart failure, following an attack of acute indigestion.

THE COMET



Position of Halley's Comet in Western Evening Sky from May 20 to May 30, 1910.

Ralph St. John Freeze writes from Sussex to The Telegraph, as follows: "I note in your issue of this morning an item on Halley's comet, and quote therefrom as follows: "So far, those who have seen the comet have seen only a nebulous mass. The comet is approaching the earth head on as it were, and its tail is not yet in sight." There seems to be an error here both in the comet's position and in the tail's direction. The comet is not head on, and its tail is not yet in sight. It is somewhat indefinite, but a mass of very small particles, sufficient to show clearly, it appeared to me to be of a length about equal to the sun's diameter. It is to the south of the nucleus and its direction therefrom is upwards, making an angle of thirty degrees or more with the horizon. The writer obtained an excellent view of the nucleus and tail about 8.30 on Saturday morning last in spite of the fact that the sky was slightly overcast.

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quise evident that they are not, the tail should be visible. "I would suggest that between half past three and four o'clock in the morning is a better time to view the comet, as at an hour before sunrise the dawn has somewhat dimmed the celestial lights. The writer obtained an excellent view of the nucleus and tail about 8.30 on Saturday morning last in spite of the fact that the sky was slightly overcast.

TAIT STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY

Tells Pittsburg Audience That Canada Should Have Special Treatment

BENEFITS MUTUAL

President Praises Secretary of State Knox for the Way He Has Handled Trusts and Tariff Negotiations.

(Associated Press.)
Pittsburg, Pa., May 2.—President Taft today made a brief address to the students at the Pennsylvania State College for Women.

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Canadian Associated Press.
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TO STOP FIRES ALONG RAILWAYS

Forestry Committee of Conservation Recommends Drastic Rules

A HEAVY PENALTY

Railroads to Be Liable for \$1,000 for Each Fire Started from Locomotive if Modern Spark Arresters Are Not Used—Fire Rangers to Get Free Transportation.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 2.—At a meeting of the forestry committee of the Conservation Commission this afternoon, the question of the prevention of fires set by railways was considered, and the following recommendations were made:

"That in addition to the provisions of the railway act already on the statute books relating to fires, the following clauses be added: "(1) For each and every case in which a fire is started by sparks from a railway locomotive, and either begins outside of the right of way or spreads therefrom to the adjoining land, the company which is operating the railway at the time when the fire is started, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000, to be recovered by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace. Provided, that it shall be a sufficient defence against any such prosecution if it be shown that the railway company has taken all the precautions which are necessary to prevent the starting or spreading of the fire; and (2) That the company has maintained an efficient staff of fire rangers properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fires, and proper and efficient means of traveling from place to place along the line of railway; and (3) That the government railways shall provide transportation for all provincial fire guards properly certified as such, while traveling in the discharge of their official duties. It was also recommended: That the committee again press upon the attention of the government of the dominion the desirability of taking immediate action to form a reserve of the forest land on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and afford efficient fire protection for the same.

HOUSE APPROVES OF DRY DOCK AID

Hon. Mr. Fielding Explained Measure, and Little Obstruction Took Place

FOSTER ON DECK

Hears from Finance Minister How Much Better Trade Deal Canada Got With the United States Than France Did.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 2.—The commons crowded a week's work into one day this morning, afternoon and evening sittings today in the House of Commons, the question of the measure providing for the construction of dry docks and the balance of supply. These will be the menu for tomorrow.

The resolutions providing for increased subsidies for dry docks and to renew for five years the subsidies for the Canadian Associated Press were the principal items of the government legislation put through today. In reply to Hon. Mr. Foster tonight, the minister of finance gave the rates in the new French tariff affecting items of Canadian export admissible to France at the minimum rates. Mr. Fielding noted that France had given to the United States her minimum rate of 86 per cent of the value of American export to France in return for the general American minimum tariff, whereas Canada had secured the American minimum by extending favored nation rates to the states on only 3 per cent of the American imports into Canada. The resolution providing for government's subsidy to the Canadian Associated Press for the next five years was passed, and a bill founded thereon was given a third reading. The resolutions regarding aid to dry docks, which have been on the order paper for some days and which were fully explained so far as their general import was concerned when notice was given of them were put through committee without any undue obstruction. Three Kinds of Docks. Mr. Fielding explained that the project contemplated three kinds of aid to dry docks. The first that for the navy and for the larger mercantile vessels. This involved a subsidy of 3 1/2 per cent for thirty-five years up to a value of \$4,000,000. Such docks must be at least 900 feet long. The second class, which was for mercantile vessels and for the smaller naval ships was a subsidy of 2 per cent for twenty years up to a value of \$2,500,000, while the third was an extension for the present subsidy and was for 3 per cent up to an expenditure of \$1,500,000 for twenty years.

BISLEY TEAM HAS BEEN SELECTED

Will Be in Command of Lieut. Col. Edwards, St. John--Those Who Are Going.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 2.—The members of the Bisley team for this year were announced tonight after a meeting of the D. A. R. executive. The team was selected, as usual, from the highest scorers in the Bisley aggregate composition at the last D. A. R. matches at Rockville last September.

LUNENBURG CHILD BURNED TO DEATH

Seven-year-old daughter of George Whyte, of Black Rock, three miles east of Harlock, foreman in the Grand Trunk Railway yards, picked up a stray live wire when her clothes caught in the flames. The child lived only a couple of hours.

CHEST OF SILVER FOR LIBERAL WHIP

Government Party Mark Their Appreciation of His Services During Session in Substantial Manner.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, May 2.—F. F. Pardee, the chief whip of the Liberal party, was last night given a substantial proof of the manner in which his fellow members appreciate his services in that capacity, when he was called to the Liberal room, No. 16, and was there greeted with cheers by a majority of the members of the party representatives in the commons. Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented to the chief whip a handsome cabinet of silverware, comprising 12 pieces, enclosed in a handsome chest lined with silk.

LIVE WIRE KILLS CHILD

Toronto, May 2.—(Special)—While playing with two little friends in Church street, Mimico, Saturday afternoon, Violet Harlock, six-year-old daughter of James Harlock, foreman in the Grand Trunk Railway yards, picked up a stray live wire when her clothes caught in the flames. The child lived only a couple of hours.

summer occupation of their fine house... arrived at Hampton for the summer... home of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Mc...

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, April 28—Mr. T. R. and son, Jarvis, spent the week-end... Edward A. Cockburn and Mrs. Ann J. Burton returned on Saturday...

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, April 28—Miss Jennie Car... returned on Saturday from Boston... Margaret McGregor.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., April 29—Dr. J. U. Burnett's family expect to leave next week... Mrs. John Macaulay, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. J. A. Murray...

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, April 27—Miss Harriet Gabel was hostess at a tea from 4 until 6 o'clock Wednesday... Miss Lucy McNeely, Miss Helen Shaw, Miss Bessie Neales.

MONCTON

Moncton, April 28—Miss Angela Mahar, of Chatham, is spending a few days in the city... Miss Mary Winslow has returned to her home in Chatham after a short stay with friends in Moncton.

Elliot, with her daughter and sister... returned on Saturday from Boston... Mrs. Elliott has been visiting her father for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stables returned from their wedding trip to Quebec on the 26th inst... Sister St. Dunstan, mother superior of St. Mary's convent, left on the 26th for a few weeks' visit to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Everett visited St. John last week... Miss Jennie Burton gave a bridge on Monday evening at her home.

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SHEDIA

Shediac, N. B., April 28—Miss Laura Hill, who has been visiting relatives in St. John for some time past is at present enjoying the popular water before going home in Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Ryan and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Savoy are each rejoicing over the recent arrival of a baby daughter.

CHATHAM

Chatham, April 28—Miss Jennie Car... of Ferryville, is home on a vacation from Moncton.

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DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie, N. B., April 28—Miss Millie Stewart, of Glen Cottage, who has been visiting Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Boston, has returned home.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, April 28—Fred Brown, who made a short visit last week to his native town, after having been at the death bed and the funeral of his father, left on Friday for the latter's home in Aspen (Colorado). He intended spending a day in Moncton en route to visit his niece, Miss Alice Law, who has recently been ill.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., April 28—Mrs. Clark, of Fredericton (nee Miss Carrie Tibbitts) is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Tibbitts at the court house.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, April 28—Capt. N. C. Nordby is on a business trip to Liverpool and other points along the south shore.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., April 28—Last Friday evening the friends of Rev. P. J. and Mrs. Stackhouse gathered in the vestry of the Baptist church, which was tastefully decorated and arranged for the occasion, and tendered them a farewell reception.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., April 29—Rev. A. D. Archibald returned yesterday from a visit to his former home in Truro (N. S.). Mrs. Archibald and little daughter also returned yesterday from a visit to their parents in Chipman, Queens county.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeBlanc, of Carleton Place, have returned to Campbellton for the summer.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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

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

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Wm. Somerville

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft!
No deals!
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 4, 1910

THE LUMSDEN "SCANDAL"

One of the loudest drumbeaters and most reckless partisans in Mr. Borden's following is Mr. Houghton Lennox of South Simcoe. Mr. Lennox was one of the Conservative members of the committee appointed to investigate the Lumsden charges of overclassification on the National Transcontinental. When he and his fellows found that the bottom had dropped out of their case and that there was no real political capital to be extracted from it, they demanded that the minority should have the right to overrule the majority of the committee, and when this absurd demand was refused they noisily withdrew from the inquiry. The whole country recognized that they had manufactured a pretext to cover their retreat from a position which they found uncomfortable. That retreat has been the subject of much caustic comment, and yesterday in the House Mr. Lennox made an endeavor to break the force of this comment by a general attack upon the government and the commission controlling the construction of the railway, in the course of which he made many general charges and insinuations and intimated that the Grand Trunk Pacific might decline to use the Winnipeg-Moncton section and had no intention to ship freight through Maritime Province ports.

The Minister of Railways, who made reply to the violent gentleman from Simcoe South, was able to show that his simulated excitement was wholly without cause. The G. T. P., Mr. Graham said, had just purchased at St. John land for terminal facilities, and he said, also, that in case the G. T. P. should decline to use the Eastern section another big railroad was ready to take it over at once. There is, of course, no danger that the G. T. P. will be reluctant to carry out the agreement for a lease of this section, but Mr. Lennox professed to be uneasy about it and enlarged upon the Grand Trunk's action in seeking access to Providence, though he well knows the company could not ship wheat or other Canadian western freight through that port without loss as compared with Canadian outlets.

Mr. Borden has "feared" the Lumsden charges and has repeatedly declared that they constitute a grave national scandal that should discredit the government. Conservative newspapers have followed their leader in exploiting this "scandal," not because of their conviction that the charges of Mr. Borden and Mr. Lennox were true, but because the Conservative party lacks any real fighting issue and is compelled to rely upon manufactured or grossly exaggerated stories like this one of overclassification. But, we may be asked, compelled to rely upon manufactured or grossly exaggerated the overclassification matter? No; he did not; he unwittingly provided the Opposition with material which, however innocent in itself, easily lent itself to the purpose they had in hand.

"In this Lumsden case," says Mr. E. W. Thomson, in the course of an exhaustive article on the subject in the Boston Transcript, "any official recognized as impartial, capable, and honest, could have got at Mr. Lumsden's meaning in two hours' talk. Once he had found that he imputed no fraud to anybody, then the basis for all the scandal would have vanished. As things actually went, the country was deceived for nearly a year by slanderous gabbles; the Government brought into contempt among many, the Transcontinental Commissioners and their honest engineers vilified; no telling how many young minds allured to a cynicism likely to be permanent; a number of experts who should have been steadily on their jobs were assembled at Ottawa for a long inquiry; and a great many thousand dollars were wasted in an investigation wholly superfluous to any

other purpose than that of vindictive honesty against charges which a dull man never thought he was laying and never meant to allege. An investigator-general department might have prevented all this folly, wickedness, degradation and expense."

This is the testimony of a trained observer of independent standing, who has read every line of the testimony upon which Mr. Borden and Mr. Lennox rely. They select and quote certain parts of it, knowing that the general public will not do as Mr. Thomson has done, read it all for themselves.

Mr. Lumsden is honest, Mr. Thomson says, and "he declared often in his evidence that he regretted the expressions in his letter of resignation; that he would work differently if he had to write it again. In short he apologized. He did this in so many and so open a way that it is impossible to read the evidence without admiring his disposition and character even while inwardly pronouncing him almost unique in obnoxiousness to the meaning of words.

"He may be said to have relieved everybody except himself from every kind of blame."

And again:

Civil engineers are an exceedingly honorable body of professional men. Their associations are rigid and quick in disciplining erring members. It was inevitable that the profession should investigate Mr. Lumsden's imputations, if the government shirked that duty. But Sir Wilfrid undertook the business by a motion in Parliament. A committee of the Commons was appointed. It has been sitting, off and on, since Feb. 3. It has been assisted by three able lawyers, representing all concerned interests, except that of Mr. Lumsden, who refused to have counsel, though he was pressed to name any lawyer he might choose to employ at the public expense. Because this correspondent was formerly dealt with the affair, I have thought it my duty to read every particle of the evidence carefully, in order to correct, if that should seem proper, any erroneous impression previously stated by me. The evidence was practically all in on two weeks ago. It covers 433 pages of closely printed question and answer. It consists mainly of Mr. Lumsden's own evidence, illustrated by various documents.

The substance of the whole thing is that he first had a difference of opinion with one of the other engineers, as to the meaning that ought to be attached to the term "solid rock" in the specifications; and, second, differed from them all as to the illustrated interpretation of "solid rock" and "assembled rock." He declared, over and over again, that he had never meant, and did not now mean to impute any dishonesty or fraud, or complicity with fraud to any of the engineers, any of the Commissioners, or any of the contractors. He charged the unexpectedly large cost of the road mainly to the fact that the preliminary estimates were but preliminary, hasty, and inclusive of less than half the work which subsequent location proved to be necessary to the establishment of the required grade.

And this is the tremendous "scandal" which Mr. Borden and Mr. Lennox exploit as their principal argument against the Government of the day!

A WOMAN SEES CANADA

"A Woman in Canada" is the title of a book by Mrs. George Cran that is now receiving much attention in Canada and in Britain. The author came to Canada to learn by personal observation the conditions of life here, to examine the Dominion and its people from a woman's point of view, to study the lives of the Englishwomen living here, and to discover, if possible, a way for the women who over-crowded the Mother Country to earn their independence.

Mrs. Cran writes well, is a close observer, and, while she became an enthusiast over Canada after seeing it, she does not forget that prospective immigrants want hard facts. In Middle Canada particularly, where the agricultural colleges and experimental farms are most numerous, she found women succeeding as farmers, market gardeners, and poultry raisers. As to the country generally she declares that "the unsuccessful immigrant in Canada is the man or woman who will not work. Those who will stay on the land and work cannot help getting on." And again: "The Englishwoman in Canada is everywhere welcomed and valued. In the Northwest, where wives are scarce, a work of empire awaits the women of breed and endurance, who will settle on the prairie homesteads and rear their children in the best traditions of Britain."

In conclusion she says:

"If any woman reading this wants to go to a beautiful country and carve out her own fortune from its deep loam, I shall be happy to tell all I can that may help her to Canada, and if that is little I can at least put her in the way of getting information from the best sources. There is money to be made there at farming and horticulture; at domestic service which entails in Canada no loss of caste; at maternity nursing; and there are happy homes ahead for many, especially for women who do not settle too far from civilization for safety and comfort. If I had to earn my living, I would go to Canada."

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In many of the recent cases it would seem that the lives of the victims might have been saved had they confided fully in friends, and permitted themselves to be aided by advice, by medical treatment, or by money enough to relieve immediate necessities. The Salvation Army in a campaign against suicide that it undertook not long ago, found that in many instances where it was possible to win the confidence of those meditating self-destruction, assurances of aid and friendship were sufficient to induce the desperate men and women to pluck up courage to conquer their troubles or at least to endure them, and need, for improvement.

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NO RECIPROCITY

"Stand Pat" prevails in the Taft councils. It is now announced at Washington that there will be no conference with Canada in regard to reciprocity until after the Congressional elections next autumn, if then, and that there will be no effort to negotiate a treaty for an indefinite period. So far as the ruling group in the Republican party is concerned reciprocity will not be made officially an issue in the fall campaign for the election of new members of the House of Representatives. It does not follow that the issue will not be raised. It was raised in the contests which resulted recently in Democratic victories in Massachusetts and New York, and Republican insurgents in New England and in the Middle West seem likely to join the Democrats in making low tariff a conspicuous subject from this time forward.

The question is not one over which Canadians are disposed to be greatly exercised. They have not been expecting such action at Washington as would pave the way for a reciprocal trade bargain; for the feeling on this side of the boundary is that the Americans will make no progress in the matter until they have proved their good faith by very substantially reducing their tariff. It is very evident, from American speeches and American newspapers, that there is still in the United States a deal of misunderstanding as to Canada's position in the matter. Mr. Taft, in the meantime, does not escape criticism for blowing hot and then blowing cold. The New York Journal of Commerce says the Taft administration is seeking to dodge the tariff issue a while longer, and warns the President that the reckoning cannot be long postponed. "Canada," it says, "is not likely to trouble herself about it. She gave that up long ago. The talk which took place when the negotiations were closing on the question of according the minimum tariff to imports from Canada served its purpose. It helped to cover the retreat of the President from one embarrassment, and the Canadian representatives had no objection to its serving that purpose. They had surrendered nothing and sacrificed nothing and had got all they cared for. Their country had a record for favoring reciprocity or trade relations on broader and more liberal lines; and they were ready to acquiesce in any proposal for further consideration of that question. But if it is allowed to drop they will have no grievance. The proposal did not come from them."

"But when the President put that forward in the final negotiations was he in earnest? Did he mean anything, or was he merely seeking to divert attention from the barrenness of his triumph in

settling the maximum and minimum difficulty? We always credit President Taft with sincerity and honest intention. He always seems to mean well, but he does not appear to have clear convictions and fixed purposes. He is too apt to vacillate and be diverted when party advisers get his ear. But there can be no evasion of the tariff problem and the reciprocity phase of it will not be forgotten. Men at Washington may shut their eyes or thrust their heads into the sand, but the people will not go to sleep and the insurgent spirit aroused by the failure of last year with tariff revision will not die out."

That is true. Also, the insurgents are beginning to speak frequently of Theodore the Lion-Killer as the strong man needed to do some things Mr. Taft leaves undone. They forget, apparently, that one of the jobs Mr. Roosevelt found too big for him was tariff revision.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The great Cape Breton coal strike is "declared off" by the strikers after nearly a year of warfare which has been enormously costly and wasteful to both the company and its employees.

Senator Roche dealt happily with the Conservative naval policy yesterday. He pointed out that while Mr. Borden and some of his followers say there is an "emergency," that immediate action is necessary, they say in the next breath that there should be a plebiscite. Thus, while they profess to desire to go ahead, their policy is really: "Full speed astern!"

In the end it is likely the people of the United States will discover the relation of the high tariff to the high cost of living, in spite of incessant and widespread efforts to keep them in the dark. Here is a little light on the subject from the Brantford Courier:

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has prepared a statement showing that the farm products of the United States for 1899 were in value \$4,717,000,000, compared to \$8,760,000,000 for 1909, an increase of over \$4,000,000,000. In spite of this amazing increase in ten years the American people have been told over and over again that the primary cause of the increased cost of living is the failure of farm production to keep pace with the increase of population! If this were true, the enumeration now in progress should show a population of at least 140,000,000 instead of the estimated 90,000,000. Evidently something besides the increase of population has caused the high cost of living, and the public is no longer disposed to accept the

assumptions of tariff stand-patters, trust advocates and cold storage defenders.

"The high tariff," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "has put a premium upon factory labor by putting an arbitrary value upon the product. It has disturbed the symmetry and due proportion of national advancement by pampering and nursing protected and favored industries at the expense of other industries not so favored. Without great natural resources to fall back upon there ought to be no country in the world where the cost of living should be lighter. Our stupid fiscal management has made it the dearest country in the world to live in."

Mayor Gaynor of New York, in a speech before the assembled newspaper publishers of the United States, last evening, indicted William R. Hearst in language that will be published all over the continent, that will not readily be forgotten, and that strikes home. The Mayor, a former judge, followed accusations by proof. Barrels of Hearst ink and tons of Hearst paper cannot dispense of the evidence.

One of the stories telegraphed from Ottawa to Conservative newspapers recently dealt with an alleged demand by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth for the head of the editor of the Toronto Globe. A Toronto correspondent (of the Star) asked Mr. Aylesworth about it, repeating the story as published. "That is the first I heard of such a thing," the Minister of Justice said. "I never made such a statement, and I never thought such a thing."

Newspaper pictures of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, seem to have done him scant justice. This picture is from a newspaper in Ottawa where the explorer spoke recently:

"Picture a man who doesn't look to be more than thirty years of age, with a magnificent pair of shoulders which the tailor has not need to supplement, and a chest which would be the envy of every gymnasium instructor in Canada, of medium height, straight black hair parted a fraction of an inch to the left of the center, a fine full face with the ruddy glow of health upon the cheeks, and you have the hero of the farthest South."

Says Mr. W. F. Hatheway, in the course of one of his articles on the Valley railway:

"The valley counties need the Valley road, and the great west needs this third outlet to compete with the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. Let the Dominion government either permit the grades to be reasonable, or let them help pay the extra cost of cutting, etc., needed to make such a low grade at twenty-one feet in a mile, which is almost a level road."

Has Mr. Hatheway not yet discovered that the Federal government agrees to a standard equal to that of the G. T. P. as built through New Brunswick? He is talking in his sleep.

"The so-called Old Guard at Ottawa has had its day. The day of the New Guard is here—not a New Guard possessed of the idea that it, and it alone, must rule the party, but a New Guard possessed of this idea—namely, that with its strength and its courage, with its virility and its aggressiveness, with its looseness of discipline and its alertness of perception, with its recognition of changed conditions and the necessity of changed policies—that this New Guard shall not be relegated to the rear by the fiction that seniority alone should count, and that brains and talent and purpose and resourcefulness must wait upon old age—must bow in submission to the old order of things."—Kingston Standard, Con.

More inharmonious harmony. When the New Guard finishes its assault upon the Old Guard and the elain are counted, it may be found that the Conservative party has been pretty well wiped out.

THE TAXES

So far as property owners are concerned the proposal to limit the tax rate to \$1.08 presumably means that for some years they will know about how much they are to pay—provided an increased levy does not necessitate an enlarged valuation. In a year or two the value, or lack of value, of the fixed rate will be clear. Then it may not be regarded as more than a subterfuge. The whole amount levied this year as compared with last is not particularly heavy, though if comparison be made with a year five or ten years back it is seen that the expenditure has mounted rapidly. In a great degree the increase was unavoidable, for improvements were needed in many directions and public opinion favored progress. To what extent money is wasted through bad management of the spending departments the citizens do not know, but many of them have long been convinced that in this respect there has been much room, and need, for improvement.

The rate has increased by twenty cents since 1904 and according to the figures made public yesterday the number of rate-payers has increased by less than 1,000 during the same period. The search for ratepayers, if it was thorough, which must be doubted, has been most disappointing. A comparatively small number of the citizens pay the bulk of the taxes, and it is shown that on civic election day, though about half the voters were disqualified because of unpaid taxes, less than ten per cent of the total levy remained uncollected.

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MY LORD AND I

(Worked Davis, in the Outlook.)
"I when we met at the end of the King's Highway."
I walked with the beggar along the road, I kissed the bondman stung by the good, I bore my half of the porter's load, "And what did you?" my Lord will say, "As you traveled along the King's Highway?"
"I made life sweet," my Lord will say, "When we met at the end of the King's Highway."
"I smoothed the path where the thorns annoy, I gave the mother back her boy, I mended the children's broken toy, "And what did you?" my Lord will say, "As you traveled along the King's Highway?"
"I showed men God," my Lord will say, "As I traveled along the King's Highway, I eased the sinner's troubled mind, I helped the blighted to be resigned, I showed the sky to the souls grown blind, "And what did you?" my Lord will say, "When we met at the end of the King's Highway."

FROM OUR OWN DICTIONARY.

Sigh—An air of sadness.
Gent—Vulgar fraction of a gentleman.
Vanity—Other people's love of display.
Kleptomaniac—One subject to fits of abstraction.
Justice—Confirmation of our own decisions.
Ignorance—Condition of mind of persons who don't know the things we know.
Philanthropist—One who is willing to share the discomforts of his wealth with others.

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THE BAIRD CO. LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists,
Woodstock, N. B.

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His eyes are full of unshed tears; he labors like a yoke of steers, to drive the lean wolf from his door, and still he often hears it roar.

He takes his money home and hands it to the woman who commands. He has no time for rest or play; he grinds and grinds his life away; he might enjoy existence yet, he might serenely strive and sweat, if, when he toddled home at night, the folks would meet him with delight. There is no sunshine in his life, because he has a nagging wife. She has a tireless tongue that flops and wags away, and never stops. He comes home weary, stiff and halt, to hear the hausfrau finding fault, and wailing over this and that, and throwing bootjacks at the cat. Some day, when driven to despair, he'll knock his brains out with a chair, and get the peace he long has sought, and mourned because he found it not. Oh, housewives of the bitter tongues, and brazen throats and leather lungs, remember that this nagging graft has driven hosts of husbands daft. The man who labors hard all day, and to his family brings his pay, and sacrifices all the joys indulged in by the other boys, deserves a home devoid of strife; deserves a kind and smiling wife. He labors in the heat and glare, and he should leave his troubles there, and going home at close of day, find peace and comfort holding sway.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

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CANADIAN NAVY TENDERS SOON

Naval Estimates Passed

Payroll of Cruiser Niobe Will Be \$175,000 a Year

Marine Estimates Also Go Through, Prorogation Now Assured for Wednesday-- Insurance Bill Passes House.

Ottawa, April 29.—With prorogation announced for Wednesday next, the talk among members of the commons today was that the government is clearing off from the session a considerable number of bills, most of which had been previously discussed and which were put through the final stages with only a final desultory debate.

The new time-saving rules of the house were put through in the morning session and in the afternoon and evening Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the volunteer bounty act by extending the time for the location of land grants until the end of 1911; Hon. Mr. Graham's bill to amend the railway act in several minor particulars; and several amendments to the commons bills were passed.

The house wound up with a consideration of the remaining unconsidered clauses of the insurance bill, no important alterations of the bill, as received from the senate, being suggested. The bill was given third reading.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham has given notice of a bill to amend the government railway act so as to bring the Insular Colonies under the general provisions of the railway act in respect to damage to private property through fires occasioned by the operation of the railway.

Before the orders of the day were called, Hon. A. Aylesworth drew attention to an article in the Toronto World alleging that certain lawyers were complaining that the minister of justice was giving an undue amount of government legal business to the law firm of Messrs. Aylesworth and G. P. Graham.

The senate after three days' discussion of the naval bill, tonight turned down Senator Lougheed's amendment calling for a plebiscite and gave the bill its second reading.

Senator Boyer in a terse and apt summary of the whole question said that for a year Canada had notice by resolution of the intention to build a navy.

In the last twelve months there had been eleven elections. Five had gone by acclamation and of those four had gone Liberal. Six had been contested and of those five had gone Conservative.

It appeared that the people had been consulted as to the navy and they had emphatically declared that they wanted it.

Ottawa, May 1.—Prorogation on Wednesday is now practically a certainty. Extraordinary progress with business in the commons and senate during the last few days, particularly in the commons Saturday night, assured the session for the current year.

During the day the leader of the opposition stated that he was not sure that the intercolonial rates were lower than those on the Ontario government road, and the minister of railways promised to have a statement prepared for next session.

The senate gave the naval bill its third reading.

Naval Estimates. The naval and marine estimates were laid through under the guidance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Borden, with a minimum of talk and comparatively little criticism from the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid, in asking for the vote for the naval service aggregating \$3,676,000, gave some additional details as to the government's plans for the current year.

A large part of the expenditure will be in connection with the Niobe. The cost of this vessel is \$1,075,000. The Niobe will be manned by twenty-seven officers and 323 crew, and the total salary list for the crew is \$125,000 for the year.

In reply to a question by Mr. Blain, the premier stated that Captain MacDonell, of the royal navy, a son of

ator MacDonell, of British Columbia, will be in command of the Niobe, although the appointment had not yet been officially put through. The Niobe was to be stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the Rainbow was to be stationed off the coast of British Columbia.

The cost of the Rainbow was \$250,000, of which \$215,000 had already been paid. There would be sixteen officers and 163 men with a pay list for the year of \$65,000.

R. L. Borden asked how much would be spent in building operations in connection with the new navy this year.

Tenders Called Soon. Sir Wilfrid replied that there would be no expenditure for actual construction until the next fiscal year, although tenders would be called for in the near future.

The sum of \$590,000 was voted for the establishment of a naval college and the repairing for the dockyards at Halifax. Although the naval college would probably be called for in the near future, Sir Wilfrid had not been definitely decided.

Meanwhile the cadets would receive all their training on board the Niobe.

The act for the admission of midshipmen to the navy was fourteen to fifteen years, as compared with twelve to thirteen years in the British navy.

Dr. Daniel questioned the premier as to what flag would be adopted as the mast-heads of the vessel Niobe and Rainbow, the first two vessels of the Canadian navy.

"That is a question which has not been considered at all yet," replied Sir Wilfrid. "It has been suggested, however, that the Canadian navy fly the British naval white ensign with the Canadian coat of arms upon it."

"As to uniforms, it is suggested that a new flag would be adopted as the mast-heads of the vessel Niobe and Rainbow, the first two vessels of the Canadian navy."

"The marine estimates included an appropriation for two years' supplies and one year's salary for Captain Bernier for his trip to the Arctic. The estimates referred to engineers, that might be required for the expedition."

Dr. Sprule asked Hon. Wm. Templeman, acting minister of marine, why the plan was used in adjusting this print paper matter with Canada is deferred for ratification and approval by congress until next winter, it is probable that the newspapers' loss, due to this delay, will reach millions of dollars.

"We ask that you promptly act upon the bill proposed by the chairman of that committee, James R. Mann (H. R. bill 12,314) entitled 'A bill to encourage and promote commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and authorizing the free entry of wood pulp and printing paper from Canada, provided all restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood and wood pulp are removed. The good faith of those about him and decided to take refuge on board the French warship Du-guy Trouin."

Suburban residents along the line of the I. C. R. are rejoicing over the excellent arrangements made for summer trains which will go into effect this year May 22 instead of at the usual time in June. The schedule between St. John, Hampton and Sussex is sure to be popular, as those desirous of reaching the city early can do so by the 6:15 a. m. express from Halifax.

Those who are obliged to reach their offices by 8 o'clock will be accommodated by the suburban No. 131 which leaves Hampton at 6:45 a. m. and arrives in St. John at 7:50 a. m.

The Sussex express will arrive in the city as usual at 9 o'clock. Following that a train No. 135, will leave Hampton at 10:15, reaching the city at 11:15. This will be of special benefit to ladies who wish to get into the city to do some shopping.

Suburban No. 137, which leaves Hampton at 1:40 p. m., is due in the city at 2:40 p. m. On Saturday this train will leave Hampton at 2:25 p. m., reaching St. John an hour later. Those who desire to spend an evening in the city will be enabled to do so by taking No. 155, which leaves Hampton at 7:20 p. m. and reaches the city at 8:20 p. m.

Those who have been spending the day in the country can return to the city by the express which arrives in St. John at 9:30 p. m. so by the 6:15 a. m. express from Halifax.

Those who are generous the opportunities for leaving it are equally good. One can leave for any of the suburban points by the regular express, No. 2, at 7 a. m. Suburban No. 131 leaves the city at 9 a. m., reaching Hampton at 10 o'clock. No. 26, express common and erroneously known as the C. P. R., will leave as usual at 12:45 p. m. and will stop at Robesay, Hampton and Sussex. Suburban No. 136 will leave daily except Saturday and Sunday at 1:15 for Hampton and on Saturday will leave at 1:30 for Hampton and arrive at 6:15 p. m. The Maritime express will leave at 6:30 p. m. with stops at Robesay and Hampton.

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The strike has been one of the most picturesque in labor history in Boston. It began with the refusal of 19 tapestry weavers to accept a cut of half a cent a yard on their work. One hundred more girls, employed in similar work, also struck, and the mills shut down, throwing 700 out.

The employees were organized, but instead of being taken in the situation by Miss Mabel Gillespie of Radcliffe College, Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, of the Back Bay, and other ladies, who organized the girls and aided in picketing the works when an attempt was made to introduce outside help.

The settlement was made mainly through the persistent endeavors of these women and as a result the mills will start up tomorrow. The girls will receive the four cents a yard for their work, which the company had offered at the outset of the trouble.

Another New York Society Woman After a Divorce. Reno, Nev., April 30.—Margaret Emerson McKim, society leader of New York, Newport and Baltimore, and the wife of a senator, has filed a suit for divorce in the district court.

About 26,000 juveniles are under detention in the reformatories and industrial schools of Great Britain.

AMERICANS FACE NEWS PRINT Famine

Publishers Appeal to Congress to Save Them from Disaster

CANADA THEIR HOPE

Want Tariff Amended Immediately So That Paper Can Be Imported from the Dominion Free of Duty; Quebec's Action Makes Them Panicky.

New York, April 29.—After John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper, had announced at the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday that the government reports from paper mills showing stock on hand April 1, indicated that there was less than a six-day supply of paper for the newspapers, the association instructed its president to send the following statement to congress:

"As a result of a strike in the mills of the International Paper Company the price of news print paper for transient needs has advanced approximately 80 per cent within the last five weeks. A condition approaching a paper famine is imminent."

"The commissioner of corporations reports that the stock on hand at paper mills on March 31, 1910, was 19,907 tons, which is less than a six-day supply for the newspapers. Within three years the newspapers have encountered three such panics in paper supply."

"Aggravating this situation is the official announcement that pulp wood cut from crown lands after May 1, 1910, cannot be exported. The American supply of pulp wood is almost exhausted."

"Many of the American mills are dependent upon Canada for their supply of raw material, so that the action of the provincial authorities brings to the print paper industry of the United States a menace which the special committee of the house of representatives, after a ten months' investigation of the subject, attempted to avert by its unanimous recommendation for legislation."

"If final action in adjusting this print paper matter with Canada is deferred for ratification and approval by congress until next winter, it is probable that the newspapers' loss, due to this delay, will reach millions of dollars."

"We ask that you promptly act upon the bill proposed by the chairman of that committee, James R. Mann (H. R. bill 12,314) entitled 'A bill to encourage and promote commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and authorizing the free entry of wood pulp and printing paper from Canada, provided all restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood and wood pulp are removed. The good faith of those about him and decided to take refuge on board the French warship Du-guy Trouin."

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REV. GEO. J. BOND'S SOUL DROWNED

Young Man One of Four Victims Lost Near Vancouver

SMITH'S FALLS TRAGEDY

Brutal Husband Chokes His Hardworking Wife to Death, and is Proud of His Act—Murder the Outcome of Liquor and Jealousy.

Toronto, May 1.—One of four men drowned off Vancouver Island by upsetting of their canoe, was Herbert Bond, son of Rev. George J. Bond, former editor of the Christian Guardian, published in this city.

Rev. Mr. Bond is now pastor of a Methodist church near Amherst (N. S.), and news of the death, which was received by Rev. W. B. Creighton, present editor of the Christian Guardian, was forwarded to a pastor in Nova Scotia Saturday to be broken to the father of the unfortunate young man.

Herbert Bond, who was a nephew of Sir Robert Bond, former premier of Newfoundland, and was the Rhodes' scholar of his graduating year. The three others lost were J. McArdle and his son, aged 10, and Austin Tuckwith.

Husband Murders Wife. Smiths Falls, Ont., May 1.—(Special)—Murder was committed here Saturday morning in a little frame house on Main street, when Mrs. Rufus Wedmark was choked to death by her husband. The crime is the result of an unhappy domestic life extending over a number of years, in which drinking, jealousy and quarrelling seem to have been almost a daily portion.

Wedmark is about fifty-two years of age and has a large and respectable family connection in this vicinity. He is a laborer but for the past few years he has lived a very irregular life, and it is said drank very heavily. His wife was a hardworking woman and went out to work to support the family. Wedmark admitted the crime after his arrest, saying it was a good job.

What a petty quibble for an important man, or rather what a quibble for a petty man who holds an important position. "Anybody who knows the high character of the gentleman who edit the American knows that no matter how much they might despise Mayor Gaynor, they would never seek to take an unfair advantage of him."

"Anybody who knows the ability of the gentlemen who edit the American knows that if they had desired to omit the date of any document, they would not have done so in a childish as to print the date conspicuously in the type while they were leaving it out of the picture."

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REV. GEO. J. BOND'S SOUL DROWNED

Young Man One of Four Victims Lost Near Vancouver

SMITH'S FALLS TRAGEDY

Brutal Husband Chokes His Hardworking Wife to Death, and is Proud of His Act—Murder the Outcome of Liquor and Jealousy.

Toronto, May 1.—One of four men drowned off Vancouver Island by upsetting of their canoe, was Herbert Bond, son of Rev. George J. Bond, former editor of the Christian Guardian, published in this city.

Rev. Mr. Bond is now pastor of a Methodist church near Amherst (N. S.), and news of the death, which was received by Rev. W. B. Creighton, present editor of the Christian Guardian, was forwarded to a pastor in Nova Scotia Saturday to be broken to the father of the unfortunate young man.

Herbert Bond, who was a nephew of Sir Robert Bond, former premier of Newfoundland, and was the Rhodes' scholar of his graduating year. The three others lost were J. McArdle and his son, aged 10, and Austin Tuckwith.

Husband Murders Wife. Smiths Falls, Ont., May 1.—(Special)—Murder was committed here Saturday morning in a little frame house on Main street, when Mrs. Rufus Wedmark was choked to death by her husband. The crime is the result of an unhappy domestic life extending over a number of years, in which drinking, jealousy and quarrelling seem to have been almost a daily portion.

Wedmark is about fifty-two years of age and has a large and respectable family connection in this vicinity. He is a laborer but for the past few years he has lived a very irregular life, and it is said drank very heavily. His wife was a hardworking woman and went out to work to support the family. Wedmark admitted the crime after his arrest, saying it was a good job.

What a petty quibble for an important man, or rather what a quibble for a petty man who holds an important position. "Anybody who knows the high character of the gentleman who edit the American knows that no matter how much they might despise Mayor Gaynor, they would never seek to take an unfair advantage of him."

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40 HOURS A FET

IN BAY OF FUNDY

HEARST STRIKES AT GAYNOR NOW

Yellow Journalist Says Mayor's Skirts Are Not Clear

HINTS AT GRAFT

Says Charges Against His Editors Are Childish and That the Mayor Must Think Again and Answer Quickly.

New York, April 29.—Mayor Gaynor and William Randolph Hearst both issued statements tonight on the issue of veracity raised last night at the joint banquet of the Associated Press and The Newspaper Publishers' Association, when the mayor said that Mr. Hearst was a forger and falsifier. Supplementary statements were issued by Comptroller Prendergast, ex-comptroller Metz and the district attorney's office, following rumors that there was a possibility of future legal proceedings, as a result of the mayor's address last night. Mr. Hearst's statement follows:

"I am not entirely familiar with all the accusations against Mayor Gaynor, or his attempt to divert attention from them by an attack on the American. I have just returned from Mexico.

"It is obvious to anyone, however, that the mayor's defense is false upon its face. His attack upon the American is entirely disingenuous and wholly untruthful."

"His only claim, when it is analyzed, is that the American failed to print clearly the date of a photographic false-image of one of the documents in the case against him, although the American carried the same date of the same document clearly printed in type in the text of the article."

"What a petty quibble for an important man, or rather what a quibble for a petty man who holds an important position. "Anybody who knows the high character of the gentleman who edit the American knows that no matter how much they might despise Mayor Gaynor, they would never seek to take an unfair advantage of him."

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FARM TOPICS

BEES CAN BE KEPT ANYWHERE

They Are an Absolute Necessity to the Horticulturist and Are Good Money Makers.

That more persons do not keep bees is rather singular. They may be kept in the city or the country and in any locality. They are at home any place you set them down, either at the queen's palace or in the most remote corner of a wilderness. They will occupy place that is of no use for anything else. They will save tons of



Bees in the Home.

honey from going to loss. They are an absolute necessity to the horticulturist and have made some men rich, and in the now fashionable pursuit of nature study few things are more fascinating than the working of the bees, which may readily be observed in the glass front hive placed near a window through which the bees fly.

HATCH YOUR CHICKENS EARLY

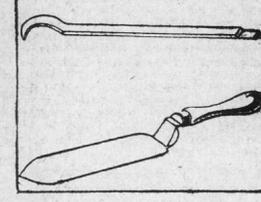
Incubator is Solution of Question of Early Hatches and is Not Difficult.

Whether you are in the poultry business for fun or for money you will get more experience and less trouble by hatching early. Summer and autumn-hatched pullets of this year will be splendid autumn and winter layers next season, when the old hens and the earlier hatched should be shedding or are too much disposed to set. An incubator is the solution of the question of early hatches and it is not difficult to operate. When one gets the hang of it he can run it as easily as a man can balance himself on a bicycle. But with a hen's uncertain movements about returning to her nest, during the chilly days of early spring, the risk and trouble are too great to make early hatching pay. It is easy enough to hatch early chickens the other way. You can turn them out by the hundreds with an incubator. But after that the trick of the poultry business lies in raising them and growing them quickly. They want to be kept growing from the time that they leave the shell until maturity.

USEFUL KNIVES FOR APIARIST

They Are Very Handy Tools for Handling and Manipulating Bees and Not Expensive.

A very handy tool to use in handling or manipulating bees is the



Handy Knives in Bee Keeping.

shown in the cut. It consists of a metal bar a foot or so long, having a hook at one end and a sharp-edged blade at the other. With the hook it is an easy matter to hang it up where it is always in sight, otherwise it would be easily lost in the grass. It should be strong enough to pry up hive covers and the like. Another useful instrument for handling bees is the uncaping knife, which is also shown in the cut.

Give Chickens Large Runs.

House and runs should be in proportion. It is seldom that the yards are large enough to keep the fowls active and healthy. In cities and villages it is no unusual sight to see a good sized house and a run no larger than the house in the area covered. The result is a perfectly bare and often filthy ground plot. The area of the yard should be at least ten times that of the house in which the birds are kept, and if the yard is larger, it will not be of excessive size. In fact, you cannot give the hens too much range and if you cannot give them free range, the area of the run should be so large that part of it will remain green through the entire growing season.

Trees in Poultry Yard.

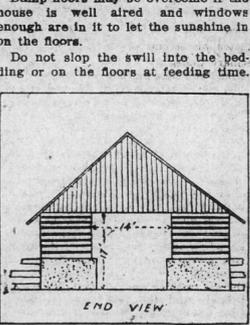
It would be a good idea to set out plum trees in the poultry yards, and the hens will destroy the grubs and insects and enrich the soil, so that with a little trouble and expense, you can raise some of the most delicious fruit. With certain poultrymen this plan worked well and paid handsomely. Try the plan and see if you are not satisfied.



CLEANLINESS IN THE FEED.

Feeding Floors Which Are Kept Free from Dust or Mud Are Irresistible.

The hog responds as quickly to cleanliness and care as any farm animal. Not long since I was greatly impressed with the lack of sanitary conditions around the yards and houses of a man who had been growing hogs more or less successfully for ten years, writes A. D. Burhaus. His feeding troughs were foul with decayed food. The floors were damp and ill-smelling and the yards were damp and full of mud holes that good drainage would have prevented. All fixtures in a hog house should be movable. It is advantageous to have the troughs where they may be washed or scalded out twice each week, at least. Foul troughs are good breeding places for parasites that may be taken into the stomach and converted into worms. Damp floors may be overcome if the house is well aired and windows enough are in it to let the sunshine in on the floors. Do not slop the swill into the bedding or on the floors at feeding time.



Feeding House.

Shake the bedding up in each pen daily and toss out the dampest of it. Never allow dust to accumulate on the partitions and pens used for feed. It is always injurious to the hogs' health. If you are in the habit of feeding hogs corn scattered in the mud or dust of a dry yard, build a small feeding floor and use it. Go into any herd that is fed in the dust from thrown-down corn and you will hear much wheezing and coughing. This is bad on all hogs and especially those kept for breeding purposes. Set your feeding floor off the ground four to six inches and build it solidly of good timber. Around the whole edge nail a 2x4, as shown in the illustration. This prevents lots of shelled or ear corn being pushed off into the dirt and dust.

Sweep off the floor before feeding. Never overlook this. A floor of this kind can be used for feeding alfalfa or clover or hay or steamed.

The herd of Berkshires on the floor in the picture are eating chopped alfalfa that has been steamed somewhat and sparsely sprinkled with chopped corn and oats. The alfalfa is cut four-inch lengths and soaked in a barrel or tank which has a jet of steam in it shooting up from the bottom.

This does not boil the alfalfa, but just heats it enough to make the coarse stems tender and the tender ones more toothsome.

It is better to have the tank on a fork and allowed to drain well, when it is thrown upon the feeding floor. Pigs never leave much of it. For brood sows it makes an ideal feed, keeping them in good flesh but not fat enough to hurt their breeding proclivities or injure their ease of farrowing. Be sure to feed it to them on clean floors.

Horsehoes That Will Not Slip.

Consel General Skinner of Hamburg, Germany, combats the claim made to him by a correspondent that European horses are, in general, better shod than American horses. His observations, he states, show that the contrary is the case and the humane consideration which American horses receive is not exceeded anywhere in the world. He acknowledges, however, that a number of horses in Germany are equipped with a new anti-slipping horseshoe, especially designed for asphalt and wood block pavements, the valuable feature of which is a counter-sunk groove extending completely around the shoe, in which is inserted a piece of hemp rope.

Selecting a Ram.

More depends in the selection of a ram by the flockmaster than upon any other half dozen things he may do in the course of a year. A wise selection may increase the weight of every fleece of his get from one to three pounds, increase the size of the carcass five to twenty per cent, and give a healthy, vigorous, long-lived animal, or deteriorate the get in these three directions to the same or even a greater extent.

MORE ROOT CROPS ON FARM.

Why More Than Potatoes Are Not Grown is Puzzling to a Correspondent.

Why more root crops other than potatoes are not raised I cannot understand, says a writer in Farm Magazine, and he adds: "By that I mean such crops as are commonly grown to winter our stock through such as carrots, rutabagas, turnips and mangel-wurzels. It is a well-known fact to the farmers who grow root crops that if judiciously fed they are one of the most economical crops grown as well as beneficial to stock to which they are fed. "To be sure, it requires careful work to keep the weeds from taking the carrot patch, as is too often the case with so many farmers. While it requires work to keep such crops clean, it does not require work to grow any crop. To raise a crop, though, we do sort of double up on it by fitting the ground for wheat or oats and then sow the clover or timothy seed with only one fitting, requires work. "But to the small farmer, the farmer farming from forty to eighty acres, surely a half or an acre laid aside and well fertilized, (and barnyard manure is excellent if no weed seed was in the hay or grain which, in such case, would necessitate more weeding), for root feed for the coming winter. The cows, if fed of them judiciously, will be in better condition than if fed a grain ration entirely, also the butter will, in most cases, be as yellow as when the cows are on clover. "Horses generally like carrots but must be fed sparingly as they are loosening in effect, but a few fed each day will produce a nice glossy coat of hair.

"Still, there is another side to the growing of these root crops. By this I mean the commercial side. It is generally true that where a sufficient number of farmers grow these crops, a market will be created there to dispose of all that can be raised at a price ranging from 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel; and when we consider that from 300 to 600 bushels can be raised per acre you can readily see the gross income per acre would range from \$75 to \$180 per acre, that would pay for quite a lot of weeding and still pay a good dividend on the most of our farms.

"The Good They Do to Orchards and Fields is Not Often Appreciated. Among the farmer's best friends are the birds that visit his fields and orchards. The good that they do is not often appreciated. We are certain to notice the loss of a crop through insect pests; but when the crop is good, it seldom occurs to us to think that it might have been lost but for the good offices of friends or favorable conditions. Insect enemies are almost always present in sufficient numbers to do considerable damage if they are not kept in check by their enemies. One of the best regulators of insect life is the bird. In the winter months the trees are thoroughly searched by chickadees, which pick up insect eggs and tear open cocoons and nests. These birds eat seeds as well, and can be attracted to the place by being fed hayseed, suet, and other dainty bits. Various members of the woodpecker family are to be seen during the winter. The flicker remains in some states throughout the season, and busies itself hunting hiding insects of all kinds. They are especially fond of wood boring grubs, ants, cocoons of various insects, and eat insect eggs whenever they are to be found. When we consider the number of these small creatures required for the meal of a bird, and the power these have of reproducing themselves if left undisturbed, we can get some idea of the benefit derived from this winter work. While the horned lark eats weed seed, any insect which is unfortunate enough to expose itself is likely to be pounced upon. The meadow lark return with the early spring, and in some states remain all winter. At this season they search everywhere for cutworms, which form a large portion of their diet. The blackbirds often do very great service eating the caterpillars from field crops. Most hawks and owls are of distinct value to the farmer, particularly the larger species. They live chiefly on mice, rabbits, and gophers, with a few small birds for a relish. Great harm is often done by the indiscriminate killing of these birds.

LONG STANDING SCIATICA

Completely Cured by One Box of Father Morrissy's No. 7 Tablets.

Sciatica is hard enough to endure, and harder still to cure, by any means, or ordinary remedies. Caused, like rheumatism, by impurities in the blood, which in this case set up an irritation of the sciatic nerve, it is so difficult to get at with external applications, that many sufferers try in vain to get relief. Mr. Charles McEachern, of Summerville, P.E.I., was in just that position when he started to take Father Morrissy's "No. 7." He writes: "After trying several doctors and spending large sums of money without avail, I was completely cured of Sciatica of long standing after using one package of your Medicine (No. 7 for Rheumatism). Having plenty of land, they look more to the area than to the substance from which crops are grown. Alfalfa contains much more protein than red clover and is about three times as rich in this costly and essential food element as timothy hay is practically equal in feeding value to the same weight of wheat bran.

NOTES OF THE FARM.

Kill the bugs now, is a good motto for the orchardist and gardener. We must have plenty of phosphorus in the soil to properly ripen the fruit. Potash is the most essential element in the growth and ripen of the wood. If a farmer will commence with strawberries he can have fruit the second year. Every pint of drainage from the manure heap represents the waste of money, and after rain has fallen on an unprotected heap the loss may run into shillings. Farmers have not yet comprehended the importance of doubling the yield. Having plenty of land, they look more to the area than to the substance from which crops are grown. Alfalfa contains much more protein than red clover and is about three times as rich in this costly and essential food element as timothy hay is practically equal in feeding value to the same weight of wheat bran.

THE HISTORY OF ALFALFA OR LUCERNE

A Valuable Lesson Continued by One Who Thoroughly Understands the Soil Conditions of Maritime Provinces.

(Charlottetown Guardian).

Clipping: When sown alone in the spring without a nurse crop clipping must be practised to keep down weeds, stalk up plants, and encourage root growth. Cutter bar should be tilted so as not to cut closer than four inches and if done frequently material may be left on as a mulch—too much will smother. May cut every few weeks if growth rapid; some cut every time it reaches a height of six inches, but generally not later than Sept. 1 in the north. Where a nurse crop is used this treatment should also be practised after the latter has been removed. Young tender spriggy plants which have been strongly shaded by weeds or nurse crop and then suddenly exposed to hot sun and dry period of weather, are very liable to be killed. Some leave a high stubble and then mow leaving an inch of mulch. Fall sowing needs no treatment unless there is a very growthy autumn. Pasturing: Will not stand pasturing first year, very moderately second, and never closely. Must guard against tramping of the soil and putting out poison to keep fresh and to prevent exhaustion from seeding. Unexcelled as a pasture for swine and in favor of horses and poultry—apt to bloat cattle and sheep. Danger mitigated by sowing with grass. Danger of the soil and injury to crops for this purpose, orchard grass in the east. A vigorous stand will support 15-25 hogs per acre and they may be marketed with the addition of very little grain. If itself it was a little immature when starting and a little ripe when finishing, but subsequent cuttings came in all right. It was cut once each day and two feeds given—safer if allowed to wilt slightly before feeding. For sowing best cut on the inside side of ridge when starting and cuttings over 20 tons of soiling or green crop per acre. It is especially adapted for a soiling crop in the east; but with knowledge of handling and suitable weather for curing, it makes excellent hay.

For sowing best cut on the inside side of ridge when starting and cuttings over 20 tons of soiling or green crop per acre. It is especially adapted for a soiling crop in the east; but with knowledge of handling and suitable weather for curing, it makes excellent hay. Alfalfa is the best feed for horses when in large measure on it. It is much injured by rain which not only washes out food elements, but makes leaves shatter readily. Where weather is bad, first cutting is often run through cutter and put into the silo, making a little rougher when fed. When plant is leaves and they are as valuable for feeding as bran. Cut when dew is dry and shake up with tedder in order that leaves may pump out moisture before they become dead. In good weather, when they are dry enough to lose its leaves, in middle west it is slacked next day from windrow by "go-devils" and "rickers." In more humid climates bunch windrows or put up in coils, preferably made tall and narrow. In good weather, when they are dry these may be opened up and cured next day. Fine growth of later cuttings is best for sheep, swine and poultry.

Feeding Value: Greatest honey plant known to modern agriculture; in 99 Kansas has 729 pounds of bees with an average of 13 lbs. of honey. The plant is especially valuable as a food for stock because of its high protein content. It has given a new lease of life to the live stock industries of the Western States where corn is raised to balance the ration. But for dairy cows and growing animals it cannot be beaten in itself. Average alfalfa has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 3.8. In the corn belt brood sows are wintered largely on the hay. The leaves contain 2.4 times as much protein as the stems. Kansas says they can raise, cut, cure, and put in feed racks for \$2 per ton. In that state the acreage has increased from 34,388 in '91 to 615,000 in '96. In Nebraska and California the hay is ground and put on the market as "Alfalfa Meal"—excellent if made from good pure plant and cheaper transportation. Horses especially should be brought to alfalfa gradually. Guelph found digestible constituents in one ton: Alfalfa Red Clover Timothy

Constituents	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
Protein	192.2	314.0	48.7
Fat	30.0	29.4	16.2
Starch	496.6	587.4	528.4
Per extract	295.5	209.4	305.9

Other investigations show alfalfa hay to contain about 50 per cent more digestible protein than hay made from red clover, whether as pasture, soiling, or hay it is the most valuable roughage grown in America at the present time. There is a thin stand from any cause one may succeed in renewing by using and sowing more seed, but old growth must be cut back so as not to

MR. HAZEN AND DIRECT TAXATION

Southampton, April 26. To the Editor of the Telegraph: Sir,—The new assessment law under which two of Mr. Hazen's stalwarts gave the job of assessing, is causing a great deal of discussion here. People are anxiously asking: "Why are our road taxes to be doubled again? Is it to make up that \$42,000 that were spent in the fall of 1908, and in November in Carleton county of the same year, which helped elect Geo. W. Upham, M. P.?" Or is it to make up the shortage in the school book fund?" Or to pay the notes on the Kentucky horses? Or is it to turnpike more roads in the fall as was done last November in this parish? All these questions are being asked in the stores, evenings, and on the rafting grounds by day, and no one seems to exactly know the answer. But you must grin and bear it, boys; so "pay up and look pleasant." This is only the beginning of direct taxation! Yours, TAXES.

"Where have you been for so long?" asked the head man of the menagerie. "Been watching one of the animals clear his throat," replied the attendant. "But does it take half an hour for an animal to clear its throat?" "Yes, sir; it was the giraffe, sir!"—Yonkers Statesman.

shade the young plants; if at all bad it is better to pull and try again. After opinion is established it is claimed that disking and harrowing is as necessary to alfalfa as cultivation is to corn. No disking is done first season after sowing. The light harrow is used instead, in spring and after cutting to destroy weeds and form a loose mulch. Disking is begun second season and is done at least each spring and some practice it after each cutting. Disks are set nearly straight and weighted to split the grooves even to a depth of two inches, sometimes crossed, and then harrowed down smooth. This not only destroys weeds and forms a soil mulch but increases the number of stems. Coburn says: "The young plant consists of a number of low branches springing from a central stump, basal stalk at crown, and ascending in a clump. In time new roots are sent down from the base of these stems and if a stem with its roots be separated from the mother by disking it will become an independent plant. But the general consensus of opinion seems to be that the number of stems to a root may be increased by disking but not the number of roots. Shows says cultivation is helpful to any growing plant if not disturbed too much—he favors disking cutting to destroy weeds and form a loose mulch. Occurred where alfalfa land was plowed up and sown to grain, but alfalfa came up and gave a good crop. Kansas has had four disking and four cuttings in one season. Of course, if the roots be cut by the plough, only the plants will die, as it does not multiply by rootstalks like couch grass. Enemies: Besides weeds alfalfa has to contend with insects, gophers, and fungus disease. Kansas recommends early spring disking to expose the eggs of grasshoppers and to break the soil and put out poison for gophers. In the east the leaves sometimes turn yellow owing to an unhealthy condition—this, with the alfalfa leaf spot, necessitates immediate cutting to check the spread of fungus and save any growth. Where grown for some other pests are showing—red root-rot in Europe and spreading in Kansas; brown root rot in Texas and Arizona, rust, downy mildew, and anthracnose in some sections. Leaf spot, the disease most common in the east, occurs as yellowish-brown spots on upper surface of leaves, soon works through and appears on the under side. Badly affected leaves will turn yellow and drop off. Immediate cutting of crop even if only a few inches high, is the proper treatment. I expect to see the day when alfalfa will be a valuable crop in Prince Edward Island. It is a fact that many have tried it but with no great success. This is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration the dearth of knowledge in regard to best methods of growing this special crop. If the foregoing information be a means of preventing failure with alfalfa in future, it will have fulfilled its mission. Just a word of warning—buy Turkestan variety, treat seed with nitro-culture or inoculate soil, and sow a small plot until successful. Nitro-culture and full directions for application may be obtained from Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia—25 cents worth will treat fifty pounds of seed. Winter Killing: In the north, alfalfa is liable to be killed, especially during the first winter. Well-drained soil with a natural slope should be chosen; the former not only drains better but with the alternate freezing and thawing of spring, and the slope to prevent water standing or freezing over the surface. It is sometimes killed by exposure to sweeping winds especially after it has had a covering of snow. In New England the spring thaws follow by a freeze which leaves ice for sometime, as the chief source of failure. Michigan claims that surface water, freezing about the roots, is apt to destroy them. Weak plants or insufficient autumn growth is liable to winter kill. 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