

THE FUNERAL OF DR. WM. CHRISTIE

One of the Largest Ever Held in North End.

Common Council on Saturday Passed Appreciative Resolutions on Work of the Dead Alderman.

At a special session of the common council Saturday a fitting tribute was paid by his worship the mayor and the aldermen to their late colleague.

Mayor White called the meeting to order at half-past eleven and said: "Since the last occasion on which we met at St. Luke's church at 2.30 to attend the funeral of their dead colleague, it was decided that Marshall Coughlan should act as high constable and proceed the aldermen in the funeral cortege."

The funeral of the late Ald. Christie took place at half-past two in the afternoon from St. Luke's Church and was one of the largest funerals which has been seen in the north end.

The services at the church were conducted by the rector, Rev. E. P. McKim, who was assisted by Rev. C. W. Nichols. The hymns chosen were "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er" and "Peace, Perfect Peace." As the eulogy was read from the church choir, the funeral notice requested of Mrs. Vincent.

Although the funeral notice requested of Mrs. Vincent, a number of very handsome floral tributes were sent in by the common council, board of health, County Secretary and Mrs. Vincent, public works employees and others.

The common council sent a large floral pillow composed of carnations, lilies and smilax. A very beautiful floral anchor was sent by the county secretary. The board of health sent a large wreath composed mainly of roses, carnations, smilax and maidenhair ferns.

A large pillow, which was prepared by Mrs. Crockett, was sent by the public works employees. This was composed of lilies, white roses, carnations, azaleas, hyacinths, smilax and asparagus. In the centre were the words, in violet, "Public Works Employees."

The public works employees were as follows: Thomas Hilyard, John Eagles, Robert Wisely, Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., Geo. Cushing and County Secretary Geo. R. Vincent. A number of members of the La Tour Lodge, I. O. O. F., acted as a body.

The order of the procession was as follows: Police officers, I. O. O. F., Board of Health, hospital commissioners, city officials, common council, Medical Society, clergymen, Undertaker Brennan, funeral car, mourners and general public.

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council do attend the public funeral of the late Alderman Christie as a token of respect.

Ald. McGoldrick said that there was no more honorable man in the North End of the city, than the deceased.

Ald. McGoldrick said that he has been in the council 22 years, and the most of the time the late alderman has been with him.

The fact that the late alderman entered the council at the time of the union and remained there till his death, is a stronger tribute than this council can pay him.

The man rang true. His ideal was the welfare of the city. The time needs men, the work of the city needs men. Ald. Christie has given up time and thought to the city interests.

He has taken the grip when some one had to do so. He gave the time which he might have devoted to his profession, and he gave the time which he might have devoted to leisure.

It was particularly fortunate that at the time of the union such a man as Ald. Christie entered the council from the front, a man broad enough to look over sectional lines, not that he neglected the interests of his district, for that was always one of his strong points.

His views of the future were not always as roseate as others of the aldermen, but the absolute purpose of the man who is gone is after all his greatest virtue.

The council then adjourned, to meet at St. Luke's church at 2.30 to attend the funeral of their dead colleague. It was decided that Marshall Coughlan should act as high constable and proceed the aldermen in the funeral cortege.

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UNACCOUNTABLE IMPULSE MAKES MASON WANT TO SHOOT PEOPLE.

The L'Etang Prisoner Has Served a Sentence For Attempting to Kill a Girl at Lubec—Shocking Conditions of Immorality Exposed—Mason Was Yesterday Sent Up For Trial.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

Before County Commissioner Martin Magowan at St. George, yesterday, Wellington Havelock Mason was committed for trial at the next circuit court for shooting and wounding Daniel Holland and his grandson, Melvin Garnett.

The evidence adduced at the trial, which was held in a crowded court room, did not bring out any new facts. It was simply a recital of the circumstances of the shooting, and the true inwardness of the affair can only be learned from conversation with the parties involved.

IMMORALITY PREVALENT. This reveals a deplorable condition, a young woman of loose character by her own confession, led on a young man, not naturally of a strong mind, to such a pitch of jealousy that in a fit of violence he tried to kill her.

NOT MARRIED TO COOK. "He wanted me to marry him, and said he would get me a divorce from Garnett. I said all right. Angus Cook is only a friend of mine and of our family. He comes to the house some times and is treated just like any other friend. I am not married to him."

DR. HENRY I. TAYLOR. Daniel Holland was brought to my office about 3 a. m. Sunday. He told me he had been shot. Powder marks were to be seen on his face and left ear.

MARY A. GARNETT. On Sunday night I was sitting in my father's, Daniel Holland's, house, rocking my baby, when Mason opened the door and pointed a revolver at me.

DANIEL HOLLAND. About 8.30 Saturday night Mason and Edward Leavitt came to my house and wanted to be put up for the night. I refused to put up anybody.

MASON'S CAREER. Mason, the prisoner, is a good looking fellow of perhaps twenty-five or twenty-six years. He is carefully dressed, well groomed, of pleasing appearance, and is an inveterate talker.

ALWAYS CARRIED A PISTOL. "I nearly always carry a pistol. I got this one in Lubec, and picked it because it was light and easily carried. I have the impulse to shoot, at times, but I can't resist it. I don't have any trouble with my head, no noise or anything, but I lost my hearing when I had the fall."

BROKE DOWN ON LEAVING. Mason talked freely to everyone, and seemed in the best of spirits, but when he was getting into the sleigh to be driven to St. Andrews jail he broke down completely and cried like a child.

NO DEFENSE ENTERED. The evidence was then read over to the prisoner, who in reply to the usual questions said he would not offer a defense. He was accordingly sent up for trial, and in the afternoon was taken to St. Andrews jail by Marshal McAdam.

A BIT OF ANCIENT HISTORY. Upwards of thirty years ago, while the stage coach was still carrying mails from St. John to St. Stephen, a man named Thomas Ward, a native of St. John, was given employment as an hostler at New River. After a time he married a woman known as Liza Summers. At New River there was employed one Thomas Dowd, usually called Dowd, and for this crime was hanged in St. Andrews. A daughter of Ward and his wife, Mrs. McLean, became the mother of Mary Amelia McLean. Mrs. McLean later married Daniel Holland, and the daughter assumed the name of Mary A. Holland.

Close Evenings at 8 o'clock. St. John, N. B., Feb. 14th, 1906.

Men's Suits, \$3.95.

This price seems so low that one would expect to get a very poor article, but such is not the case, they are Regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 SUITS, Now selling for \$3.95.

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 199 to 207 Union St.

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK

Burial of Late King Christian of Denmark

Will Take Place Sunday, February 18—Assembling of New British Parliament.

The ceremonies attendant upon the assembling of the new British parliament will be somewhat clouded by the fact that the court is in mourning for the burial of King Christian, whose funeral is to take place on Sunday, February 18. Tomorrow the house of commons will assemble for the election of a speaker, and the remainder of the week will be given up to administering the oath of office and other preliminaries.

The army appropriation bill is also on the calendar and will receive early consideration. This bill carries \$53,678,682 for the maintenance of the army. A legislative amendment on this bill providing that when the office of lieutenant general shall become next vacant it shall not thereafter be filled, but the office shall cease and determine. While no specific subject has been reached to that effect, it is anticipated that the house will adjourn on Friday next, Monday, February 13, at the White House wedding Saturday.

BUSSY SESSION OF FREDERICTON COUNCIL.

To Issue Debentures to Establish Filtration Plant—Scott Lumber Company Oppose Requests

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12.—A special meeting of the City Council was held this evening, when it was decided by unanimous vote to accept the report of the water committee and accept the bill in accordance with the same, and presentation of the legislature. This bill seeks power to issue debentures to establish a filtration plant in connection with the present water system, the said debentures to pay interest at four per cent, and to be paid off annually after a period of five years at \$1,000 per year.

The report of the committee of the Council and Board of Trade in the matter of the construction of the Whelpley skate factory in this city and the request of a corporation for privileges in erecting a mill on the site of the Estey property, was received. The Council decided to recommend the report of the Whelpley application to the finance committee to arrange details. As regarded the application of the mill company, they also recommended to the committee for consideration, as required the leasing of two lots and wharf privileges when the company was formed, but not as to other requests.

In the afternoon a private meeting was held, at which Wm. J. Scott of the Scott Lumber Co. was heard. Mr. Scott strongly objected to the exemptions asked for by the new company, as putting the new company at an advantage to the Scott Lumber Company, which employed 300 men and received no benefit from the city. Mr. Scott contended that his company would be placed at a disadvantage, and if concessions were once granted to one they should be granted to the other.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The Toronto Street Railway Company has ordered five thousand tons of 20 pound girder rails from Lorraine, Ohio, plant of U. S. Steel Co. This with the thousand it has on hand will enable the company to relay 55 miles of systems.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Sufferers should note the name. E. W. GROVER'S signature is on each box.

REV. GEORGE STEAL, pastor of Sackville Methodist church, has received a unanimous invitation to become pastor of Bedeque church, P. E. Island, the beginning of the conference year, and has accepted subject to the approval of conference.—Moncton Times.

SPENT \$500 ON HER. "I hired horses, gave her presents, gave her trunks, gave her money, paid her way up and down on the steamer, and I think I must have spent more than five hundred dollars on her last winter. I advanced her money to get a wedding outfit, but she paid it back. Other times she paid back money I gave her. But now it turns out that her trips which I paid for were visits to Cook. Sometimes she went to see him and sometimes he went to see her. "Anyway she kept writing to me, and I went to R. J. McGarrigle, the lawyer, in Calais, to see about getting a divorce. He wrote me a letter asking me to have Mary make out a statement of when and where she was married to Garnett, and of the charges against him. He said the divorce would cost \$20, but he could get it next court, and that I need not go to the court. I got this letter only a couple of days ago, so I came to L'Etang to show it to Mary and get the statement from her."

WAS SOMEWHAT JARRIED. "On the 17th of January I got a letter from her saying she was true to me, and that I must not be lonely. Over and over again she said she was true to me and on the 19th, or two days later, I cut out of a paper a notice of her marriage to Cook at Lubec. I knew that wedding was no good, because she had a husband living, so last court, after I got the letter from the lawyer, I came on to L'Etang to see Mary. "I got a man, Edward Leavitt, to drive me to the house. I went into the kitchen and saw Mary there with Cook. I tried to tell her what I came for, but they only laughed at me and insulted me, and would not speak. So I made up my mind to have nothing more to do with her."

WENT BACK TO SHOOT. "I left the house and started to walk home. After I had gone about a mile and a half, and while I was walking along, something seemed to suddenly command me to go back and kill the man. "I turned right around and walked back as fast as I could, bound to shoot her. But when I got near the house my conscience began to say, 'What do I care to kill this girl for?' Let her go to the devil in her own way. I again started for home, but the minute I turned the first impulse came back so strong that I could not resist it. I went to the house, walked in and lifted the pistol. I intended to shoot and of course did it, but I don't remember the first two shots. Cook ran away and when I tried to get out of the kitchen, someone came in. I thought it was Cook, and fired at him twice. Then I saw it was Dan Holland, and I was sorry. I don't think I would hurt him for anything."

TIED UP DAN'S WOUNDS. "I tied up his wounds with my handkerchief and gave him all the money I had. Then Melvin was going for the while he stayed and I waited to give myself up when the officer came. "I'm sorry I shot the little boy. The bullet was aimed at Mary, but when I fired she ducked and lifted the boy up for a shield to protect herself. That's how he came to be hit, and I was not wanting to kill any boy, but I thought she ought to be dead. But I wouldn't try to hurt her. I couldn't help it Saturday night, for something was forcing me to do it, and I could not resist."

Methodism in Charlotte County.

Another Interesting Paper by Dr. Wilson—The Story of the Church in the Land of Saints Told in an Attractive Manner.

(Continued from last Wednesday.)

ST. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, the shiretown, is one of the oldest settlements in the province, is admirably situated for commercial purposes, and in former days did a large business with the West Indies. It is beautifully located at the mouth of the Saint Croix, whose waters wash it on the south, while those of Passamaquoddy Bay roll along its front and north-east side. It has a fine beach and excellent facilities for bathing, and has become a very popular resort during the warm weather.

While Saint Andrews had been occasionally visited by Mr. McCall and others for many years, real effort was made to organize a society until 1830, when Henry Daniel, who had just arrived from England, was sent there. Upon his arrival he found six persons whom he enrolled as members, but he had no place in which to preach, nor congregation to preach to, but at the end of two years he so well succeeded that his successor, a memorial of thirty, a goodly number of regular attendants, and a church in which to worship. The older ministers will recall the names of Charles and James Stephenson, Thomas T. Odell, who subsequently united with the Episcopalians, Sargent Maloney, Thomas Harrison, Andrew Elliott and others, and of a few earnest and faithful women. The church has never been strong, either numerically or financially, and without an increase in population, no great increase can reasonably be expected. Mr. Daniel's successors have been:

- 1833-34—A. W. McLeod.
- 1834-36—Richard Shepherd.
- 1836-37—Joseph F. Bent.
- 1837-40—William Smithson.
- 1840-43—Albert Desjardis.
- 1843-46—Richardson Douglas.
- 1846-49—Michael Pickles.
- 1849-51—George Miller.
- 1851-53—William Temple.
- 1853-55—Arthur Brown.
- 1855-59—George Johnson.
- 1859-62—John B. Brownell.
- 1862-63—William Smith.
- 1863-65—Fred W. Moore.
- 1865-66—George W. Dudgeon.
- 1866-69—Robert Wilson.
- 1869-73—Charles B. Ethelred.
- 1873-74—Christopher Lockhart.
- 1874-77—William Swain.
- 1877-80—Fred W. Harrison.
- 1880-83—Douglas Chapman.
- 1883-84—Charles W. Dutcher.
- 1884-87—John A. Clarke.
- 1887-89—Levi S. Jewett.
- 1889-93—Stephen H. Rice.
- 1893-96—Charles Comben.
- 1896-1901—John C. Berrie.
- 1901-94—John S. Allen.
- 1904-06—Joseph Parkins.

ST. DAVID.
St. David is a part of the extensive field to which Mr. McCall gave pastoral attention, and in which his services were rendered such a blessing to the people. His journal, furnished him by references thereto and show how deeply interested he was in their welfare. Allusions are made to the trouble he had with the New Light teachers, and records instances of gross immorality on the part of several of the leaders of that movement. Stories are told of the hardships he endured, of the work he did, and of the success he achieved, but the facts have not been preserved in such a shape as to be of much help to the historian. This is true of all new countries, for few have the time to preserve the records of the chronicler, and much that would be of interest to those of after days is forever lost. Up to 1856 St. David had been worked in connection with St. Stephen, and in that year it was deemed advisable that a division should take place. At present the circuit includes Oak Bay, Dufferin, the Ridge, Moore's Mills and St. David's Hill. The membership of 113. The record of ministerial appointments reads thus:

- 1856-59—Jeremiah J. Jost.
- 1859-62—William Tweedy.
- 1862-65—George B. Payson.
- 1865-67—Isaac B. Thurlow.
- 1867-69—John L. Dunlop.
- 1869-72—Charles W. Dutcher.
- 1872-75—Wm. W. Percival.
- 1875-77—Frederick W. Harrison.
- 1877-80—George Harrison.
- 1880-83—Ellis Shackford.
- 1883-86—Charles H. Manaton.
- 1886-89—William Penna.
- 1889-92—Henry Penna.
- 1892-95—Thomas Allen.
- 1895-98—James Howis.
- 1898-1902—Edward Hall.
- 1902-06—William H. Spargo.

ST. JAMES.
St. James became a circuit in 1859, and the following year was given Richard W. Weddell as its first minister. It includes Oak Hill, where the minister resides, Old Ridge, Lynnfield and Dewar. It has a present membership of 113. A quiet contented region there is little to excite attention or to draw upon it the eyes of the outside world. Faithful service has been rendered, good has been done, but great results are not looked for. It may be interesting to note the subsequent career of several of the ministers whose names are given below. Mr. Penny is dead. Messrs. Weddell and Baker are in Nova Scotia, Messrs. Thibault, Barzandale and Woods went to the United States. Mr. Colwell to the Northwest, the others are members of our own conference.

- 1859-70—Supply.
- 1870-71—Richard W. Weddell.
- 1871-72—William B. Wood.
- 1872-73—William B. Penny.
- 1873-75—Elliott R. Baker.
- 1875-77—John Thibault.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9.—The house met at 8 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Eswamy introduced a bill for the protection of feathered game. He explained that it referred to geese, brant, duck, partridge and woodcock. It does not change the season, but it provides a license for non-residents.

MR. MURRAY.
After several notices of inquiry Mr. Murray rose to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The house has been called together earlier than of late, which will meet with approval, and it is to be regretted that the business of the past year should be closed up at as early a date as possible. He was sure that members would concur in reference to the visit, where he was kindly met, and Mr. Battenberg, and in the comment on the sad and unexpected death of the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, the late minister in which the late minister was not approved, and it is to be regretted that the business of the past year should be closed up at as early a date as possible.

MR. HAZEN.
I think this is the first occasion on which I have risen as leader of the opposition to offer some remarks on the speech from the throne when the personal life of the speaker showed no change from that of the preceding year. This is a matter for congratulation, but perhaps there are some members present who regret that they have not been re-elected from this arena by some other power. There is a certain amount of power, there is a certain amount of power, there is a certain amount of power, there is a certain amount of power.

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SURPRISE SOAP
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engaged in some other line of work. Reference to the fisheries award is made in a previous issue of the paper. It is generally admitted that the attendance of children at the free schools, in Ontario they have a compulsory law, but in Nova Scotia it is optional. I think that we should have it optional with the municipalities and in towns and cities. The Premier explained at some length the compulsory law of Ontario, and asked if it seems to me that there should be no duty in framing a law that could be worked out, and I trust that when the bill is introduced it will meet with the approval of the house and of the country.

My hon. friend has also referred to the Halifax fishery award and the increase of province subsidies. Yet he does not tell us what more the government could have done in these matters than we have done. Time and again we have endeavored to get this conference arranged. We have impressed these matters on the federal government as strongly as we could, and not only this government, but the people of this province will demand their rights and a speedy settlement. I do not think that in one of the provinces government do not do their duty. We will make no threats, the people will do what they please, and we will not be deterred by the federal government. We will make no threats, the people will do what they please, and we will not be deterred by the federal government.

I would like the Premier to tell the exact results of the increase in the price of game licenses, and if the protection was not effective, why continue a tariff that keeps sportsmen out of the province? With respect to the proposed judicature act I feel that one of its main objects is to do away with all difference between the equity side of the court and the other side.

There is no necessity for an increase in the number of the supreme court or county court judges, and while the county would not save to pay the cost of any increase it would be an outlay to saddle Canada at large with further expenditure under the head of the county court judges. While it is desirable to have our practice made on all fours with the other provinces, I can assure the mover of the address that it would not lessen the cost of litigation on the part of the farmer. It is desirable to have our practice made on all fours with the other provinces, I can assure the mover of the address that it would not lessen the cost of litigation on the part of the farmer.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE.
I must congratulate my hon. colleague from Northumberland on his admirable speech, and also the second or, the able representative from the city of St. John. I need not congratulate the leader of the opposition on his speech, because I have congratulated him on many occasions before. In this speech he has made many wild statements for which there is no foundation. He has made one remark in regard to party politics which I would like to see him do. If he did so he would endeavor to do fair with the government, but every measure which we bring forward is criticized most unfairly. When the government made an honest endeavor to improve the roads in the country, we hoped to have the co-operation of the members on the other side, but they have been doing everything in their power to make it unpopular. It is not the intention of the government to repeal it, for it meets with the support of the best people in the province. In many countries where he has endeavored to create dissatisfaction with the act the municipalities refused to do it. It is the policy of this government to maintain this law, and if he went into power tomorrow he would not dare to repeal it. Although we have had no assessment yet, still we have had the act worked well, and many persons have written to us to say that it is a great improvement on the old system.

The leader of the opposition speaks of the Central Railway. The policy of the government has been to establish the coal industry of the province, and to enable them to reach a market. By the first of July next we will have the best company road in the province, and a road which is paying and will yield a surplus. I believe a teacher does earn as much money as if he were engaged in some other line of work.

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There was considerable risk in bringing the life side, but it must be granted that it was very unhandy. The gale that had blown into the Atlantic had been steadily blowing, but it was not until the afternoon of the 11th that the gale blew from the west. The vessel was in the bay, and the sea was very rough. The vessel was in the bay, and the sea was very rough. The vessel was in the bay, and the sea was very rough.

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DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

All monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO

NOTICE

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

NOTICE

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 14, 1906. SUBSIDIES AND TAXES.

The Dominion government and parliament has no source except some form of taxation whereby the money can be procured for additional provincial subsidies.

An English liberal says that the Campbell-Bannerman government will do nothing in respect to Canada's preference to British goods.

tax collector, than ten cents to the collector in person. That is one reason why the provinces go to the dominion to ask for additional subsidies.

Moreover, direct taxation of real estate, personal property and income for other than municipal purposes or for schools or other services that are local in the smaller sense, has not been customary in any Canadian province.

To one large element in the population an increase in certain customs duties would be rather welcome than otherwise.

The dam in process of construction outside the C. P. R. bridge at Katewa Cove and nearing completion, was this forenoon, by the conjunction of a northeasterly gale and a heavy sea, lifted from its position, and drifted against the railway bridge.

The year 1905 produced the record output of the British shipyards. Exclusive of warships, 755 vessels were launched during the year, registering 1,623,188 gross tons.

Great Britain builds ships for many countries, but 73 per cent. of last year's product was registered at home.

The British North America Act did not deprive the provinces of the power to impose taxes. They possess authority to raise by direct taxation any amount that may be required to provide an adequate revenue.

It is stated by Lloyd's that whereas in 1904 the value of more than 6,000 tons were built and only three over 10,000 tons, the number in 1905 was 25 over 6,000 tons, of which four were over 12,000 tons.

An English liberal says that the Campbell-Bannerman government will do nothing in respect to Canada's preference to British goods.

The press of Canada may well pay its respects to the memory of the late Mr. Eddy, who was closely connected with journalism as a producer of the raw material of the newspaper industry.

A misprint made the Sun of Saturday say that the case against the existing sugar duties was presented to the tariff commission by a Montreal refiner.

"My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and their flesh until it was sore, and their blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and we were no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment. Whenever it was applied it cured them of the horrible disease."

Provincial News

St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Feb. 9.—At eight o'clock on the evening of the 8th inst., in the parlor of the Methodist parsonage, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, William Eschery of Medicine Hat, Alberta, and Miss Mary Constance, daughter of Rev. J. Parkins, were united in matrimony.

It comes down to this: If the provinces obtain additional subsidies the people of the provinces must pay them. If they are willing to pay directly they can have the subsidies without going to Ottawa.

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Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Feb 12—Sch Annie Lavry, 215, Dickson, from Camden, D. J. Purdy, bal.

Feb 12—Str Caribbee, Saunders, for Halifax.

Domestic Ports. HALIFAX, Feb 11—Arr, strm Arammore, Boston; 10th str Ulunda, Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld; str Dominion, Liverpool and sid for Portland, Me;

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BRITISH PORTS. SCILLY, Feb. 10—Passed, str Saint John City, from St John and Halifax for London.

GLASGOW, Feb. 10—Sid, str Helena, for St. John, N. B.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—Sid, str Victoria, for New York.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Arr, str St John City, from St John and Halifax.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—Arr, str Europa, from Halifax.

Foreign Ports. ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 10—Sid, schs J. V. Chaples, for St. John, NB; Wm. L. Vineyard Haven, Feb. 10—No arrivals.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 10—Sid, schs Harry Miller, for New York; Phoenix, for St. John, N. B.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 10—Sid, bktm Moama, from Ingraham Docks, N. S.

CITY ISLAND, Feb. 11—Bound south, sch Anna Louisa Lockwood, from Walton, N. S. via New Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 11—Arr, schs J. V. Chaples, from New York for St. John, NB; R. D. Spear, from do for St. Andrews, N. B.

BOOTHBY HARBOR, Me., Feb. 12—Arr, schs Jennie G. Pillsbury, from Rockport, Me. to St. John, NB; schs Ida May, from St. John; Phoenix, from Windsor, NB; Jeremiah Smith, from an eastern port.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 12—Sid, schs Flyaway, for St. John.

SAUNDERSTOWN, RI., Feb. 12—Arr, schs Maud Seward, from South Amboy for St. John, NB; schs Brina P. Pendleton, from Portland, Me. to St. John, NB; schs John J. Ward, from St. John for New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Arr, bark John S. Bennett, from Liverpool, NB; schs Sadie S. Sumner, from Apalachicola, Fla. to St. John, NB; schs Madagassar, from St. John, NB.

CITY ISLAND, Feb. 12—Bound south, schs Glendy Ebert, from Musquash, NB; Charles J. Ward, from St. John, NB.

Reported passing of sch Oakes Ames BOSTON, Feb. 12—Arr, str America, Cleveland, from Norfolk, U. S. cruiser from Hamburg; Cynthia, from Antwerp and Barry; Amato, from Chittagong; Edna, from Macoris, San Domingo; Catalina, from Louisville, Cal; sch Dorothy B. Barrett, from Baltimore.

CH. str Sylvania, for Liverpool; bark Ester, for Montevideo.

Sch Jennie Lockwood, which sailed 10th inst., to Brunswick, Ga.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 12—Arr, schs Ethel, from Carteret, N. J. for Halifax, NB; Jennie May, from New York for; Rebecca Shepard, from Boothbay for New York.

No vessels sailed.

Notice to Mariners. West Penobscot Bay, from the southward—Martinique Rock whistling buoy, reported adrift Feb. 9, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Shipping Notes. Battle liner Albatross, Capt. Grady, sailed Saturday from Newport News for Bremen and London.

Every fibre Pure Wool, and Nova Scotia Wool at that—in

HEWSON PURE WOOL TWEEDS

Arrived at Tamport, Feb. 10, from Baltimore. Battle liner Cunara, Capt. Starrett, sailed from St. Lucia, Feb. 10, for New Orleans.

Manifests were received at the Customs House yesterday for 13 cars cattle, 10 cars gold mining machinery, 3 cars furnaces, 7 cars pork products, 1 car beef, 1 car pork, 1 car oats, 1 car cotton (American goods), for shipment.

The C. P. R. steamer Montclair, Capt. Hodder, sailed about noon yesterday for Bristol, with a large general cargo.

Miscellaneous. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 12—Sch J. Arthur Lord, for Portland for New York, took forenoon on Nantucket Shoal yesterday, and was detained here making repairs.

Frederickton Junction, Feb. 12.—Today people were startled by the intelligence that Charles Alexander, one of the best citizens of this locality, was dead.

BAD ATTACK OF LA GRIFFE. "A year ago I had a bad attack of la grippe and all the doctor's prescriptions proved of no avail. I was told to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and found it a great blessing, as it changed my condition. I told my doctor that I intended to recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. R. Hutton, 12 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED. WANTED—Reliable agents to represent a leading Canadian Life Company. Highest brokerage paid. Previous knowledge of the business not necessary. Address MANAGER, P. O. Box 317.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for Elm Valley School, District No. 9, parish of Waterford, county of Kings. To commence the middle of February or the first of March. Salary, including salary, to be \$100 per annum. Apply to HENRY BUCHANAN, JR., Secretary of Trustees.

PIANO AT COST, from factory to purchaser; only sold for cash or nearly cash, and security for balance. On piano so purchased the buyer saves over 25 per cent. Full information on application to "PIANO," P. O. Box 33, St. John, N. B.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-rails on trees, fences, along roads and in conspicuous places; also distribute small advertisements gratis. Salary \$200 per year, or 75¢ per month and expenses \$3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write full particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

FARM HELP SUPPLIED FREE—GRANTS' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, West St. John, Tel. 76A.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—A Bargain.—A portion of the outfit of a Diamond Drill, complete with a small double cylinder upright engine and boiler, with many other articles. Can be seen at the machine works of E. S. STEPHENSON & CO., St. John.

FOR SALE—Winchester repeating rifle, model 1888, octagon barrel, full magazine; practically as good as new; price \$15.00. Apply or address "RIFLE," Sun office.

FOR SALE—Dominion Orchestral Organ, two manual cabinet type, with organ and great organ, made at Bostonville, Ontario. In good order. Cost about \$275. Will be sold cheap. Apply CARLETON METHODIST CHURCH, St. John West, N. B.

PERSONAL. GET MARRIED.—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico, sent rich, mailed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

Have you a friend in St John?

THE SUN, In the morning and THE STAR In the evening.

These papers have a combined circulation of about 10,000 a day.

FREE! Lovely Fur Scarf. Send your name and address and we will send you 10 boxes of our Famous Remedies. Return us \$2.00 collected and we will immediately send you the HANDSOME FUR SCARF.



REV. DR. GATES RESIGNS; WILL GO TO WESTMOUNT.

Popular Pastor of Germain Street Baptist Church to Leave St. John After Eighteen Years' Work Here.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) Dr. G. O. Gates, who for nearly twenty years has held a prominent place among the clergymen of the St. John, and who has been one of the most highly esteemed Baptist ministers in the province, has resigned the pastorate of Germain street church, and will leave this city within a couple of months. Dr. Gates has accepted the pastorate of Westmount Baptist church.

"To the Members of the Germain Street United Baptist Church: "Dear Brothers and Sisters—After mature deliberation I have with resignation accepted the position of pastor of the Westmount Baptist church, which I desire you to regard as final, to take effect in the early coming spring.

"In reaching this decision, I trust I have been guided by the Spirit of God. "I have tried not to think of my interests to the exclusion of yours.

"Will you accept my sincerest thanks for your love, loyalty and help, lavishly bestowed, unselfishly rendered, in so many ways through so many years.

"Let me also ask you to continue to bear me to the heavenly mercy seat in your petitions of prayer. Never will I forget the satisfaction in the union of the many days through which I have labored with you, and which I have so often enjoyed.

"The Lord bless you all, your homes, your loved ones, these church interests, and prosper you much more in the days to come than in the past.

"Yours in loving Christian fellowship, "G. O. GATES."

Before Mr. Stokhouse had finished reading this resignation many of the congregation were in tears, for during the many years they have worked together, Dr. Gates and his people have become united in the bonds of closest friendship.

A pleasing yet touching incident occurred yesterday morning in what was formerly the Carleton Free Baptist Church. In the usual round of exchange, Dr. Gates preached in that church, nor has he since seen any but these delegates.

Messrs. Scott and DeWitt must have made a good report for a most enthusiastic meeting of the Westmount congregation was held, with which a hearty and unanimous call was extended to Dr. Gates. This after consideration he accepted. The Westmount church is a young and small one, but is in a flourishing condition. It is growing rapidly and the outlook is bright.

Rev. G. O. Gates first came to St. John on January 1st, 1888, and remained as pastor of Germain street church for fifteen years, or till he accepted a call to Windsor, N. S. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Freeman, who after less than two years' work here removed to Toronto. At Mr. Freeman's departure it was the unanimous wish of the Germain street congregation that Dr. Gates should return here, and in response to a call he again became pastor of the church in November, 1902. He has thus had eighteen years of active pastoral work in the one church in St. John, standing second only to Rev. Dr. Potheringham of

Subscribe for the Daily Sun.

THE DEATH OF GREAT CANADIAN

E. B. Eddy, Famous Tumor, Died on Saturday.

Match King at the End of a Successful Life—A Sketch of His Career.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—One of our industrial kings passed to the other world yesterday in the person of the well known Hull man. Few men have stamped the name of the industrial life of this country to the greater degree than Mr. Eddy. The paper of the Eddy mills and the timber trade to see the run of the log packed for shipment to Australia, and Cape Town, etc., respectively.

The deceased was a native Vermont, where he was born June 22nd, 1827. Having gained experience in the making of a paper, he in 1856 came to Hull. His paper and pulp business was established in 1882, with the establishment of the Eddy mills. In 1900 the firm of which Mr. Eddy was one of the partners, the moving spirit received it, and he in 1886 came to Hull. To the match he added a saw mill, and a great lumber business. He was one of the operators in the Ottawa paper and pulp business. He was a member of the Ottawa Club in 1892, with the establishment of the firm of which Mr. Eddy was one of the partners, the moving spirit received it, and he in 1886 came to Hull. To the match he added a saw mill, and a great lumber business. He was one of the operators in the Ottawa paper and pulp business. He was a member of the Ottawa Club in 1892, with the establishment of the firm of which Mr. Eddy was one of the partners, the moving spirit received it, and he in 1886 came to Hull. 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THE DEATH OF A GREAT CANADIAN.

E. B. Eddy, Famous Manufacturer, Died on Saturday.

Match King at the End of a Long and Successful Life—A Sketch of His Career.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—One of Canada's industrial kings passed to his reward yesterday in the person of E. B. Eddy, the well known Hull manufacturer.

The deceased was a native of Bristol, Vermont, where he was born on September 22nd, 1827. Having gained some experience in the making of matches he in 1856 came to Canada and located at Hull.

There are 3,000 or 4,000 people dependent on my works, and besides, I want a little bread and butter myself."

Despite the cares of his great business enterprises which he has conducted from time to time by fire, necessitating renewed application and energy, Mr. Eddy realized fully his duty as a citizen, and as an ardent Protestant.

The late Mr. Eddy was twice married, his first wife, who was a Miss Arnold, dying in 1882. She bore him one daughter, the widow, formerly Miss Jennie Sheriff, is a daughter of the late John Sheriff of Chatham, N. B.

"I'm getting to be an old man," said he, "much older than I care to think about, and I would not be surprised at any time to be called on to go. I haven't done much work for a long time. The mills run themselves, and you see I'm only a figurehead now, but years ago I had to move about some. But I don't do it now. I'm growing old, though I feel active enough yet, but I get tired easily."

HEARTY WELCOME TO MRS. GIBSON

St. John Bride Warmly Received by Congregation at Glassville.

The Presbyterian manse, Glassville, presented a gay appearance on the evening of the 8th instant, it being the occasion of the gathering of the congregation to welcome home their pastor, Rev. L. B. Gibson, and his bride, Mrs. Louise Henderson of St. John.

Mr. Gibson thanked the company for the beautiful gift and hearty welcome. Refreshments were served and after singing a hymn the company dispersed, leaving behind many wishes for a long and happy life for Mr. and Mrs. Gibson.

PRESIDENT OF SEMINARY

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—It was announced today that Rev. Francis F. Havay had been appointed president of Brighton Seminary, the theological school of the Boston archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Havay is a native of New Haven, Conn. Rev. Daniel Maher was recently obliged to relinquish the presidency because of ill health.

GREATEST FIGHTING MACHINE AFLOAT

Monster Battleship Dreadnought Launched Saturday by King Edward—Her Guns Will Have a Range of 25 Miles.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Feb. 10.—The monster battleship Dreadnought, which was launched here today by King Edward.

The ceremony was the most simple possible, his majesty having vetoed all decorations and pageantry on account of the death of his father-in-law, King Christiania. There was a moment of suspense after the king touched the electric button removing the last block, as the huge ship heaved and appeared to be reluctant to take the water.

The launch of the Dreadnought, the largest and most powerful battleship of the world's navies, marks the first opportunity of learning, wherever the claim is made, that the British admiralty claim as the greatest achievement in naval construction.

The promise was made then that she would be launched within six months. The admiralty has more than made good their boast and Britishers have another cause for pride in their navy.

In another twelve months, all going well, the Dreadnought will be commissioned and join the Atlantic fleet, thus beating all previous records in battleship building by six months.

There are two reasons why work is being rushed on the Dreadnought. One is the great saving in cost but the chief reason is that the ship is to some extent an experiment and it is desired to give her a good trial before commencing construction on any more of her class.

It is not surprising that she is remembered as the only power having attacks on observers on Japanese ships during the Russo-Japanese war, while expert British constructors were given every opportunity of learning, wherever the ships of Japan proved weak or strong as the case might be. These men were busy from start to finish of the war and immediately after the battle of the sea of Japan, came home with their data, which was submitted with suggestions, to a special commission on which sat not only the most experienced naval experts but the director of naval construction, Lord Kelvin, and a number of leading private shipbuilders.

The Dreadnought is the outcome of their deliberations, an embodiment of the lessons of the late war in the Far East, a ship apparently invulnerable, capable at once of discharge of her guns, and of throwing with unparalleled force twice as much metal as any foreign man-of-war now afloat while her armour will render her immune from attacks by any enemy's guns, and even against torpedoes, fired at the usual battle range.

The details of the Dreadnought's construction remains a secret, so well has the admiralty guarded the plans. Efforts of naval attaches to gather information for their governments have been fruitless, no information is forthcoming, the answer to all enquiries being the candid one that Great Britain intends to maintain secrecy as to what her experts have learned as a result of Japan's experience for one year and by rushing to completion the Dreadnought, will gain more in a year if not more in naval construction over all other ships afloat. Usually when ships are accepted they are placed at the head of the ship giving her name, displacement, principal dimensions, horsepower and speed.

In case of Dreadnought, not an item in the design is revealed, the board containing the same, "His majesty's ship Dreadnought," commenced October 2nd, 1905. When ready for sea the ship will displace 18,500 tons, but this is the least remarkable thing about her, for besides the ideas introduced, as a result of the Far Eastern war, Britain is placing on her new fighting machine the heaviest armament ever carried by a ship. In fact British vessels have carried four 12 inch guns, throwing 350 pound shells, and this is the least remarkable thing about her, for besides the ideas introduced, as a result of the Far Eastern war, Britain is placing on her new fighting machine the heaviest armament ever carried by a ship.

In a great sea fight the Dreadnought will be able to discharge every minute ten projectiles weighing 8,500 pounds with sufficient velocity to send them 25 miles or to penetrate the heaviest armour of the hardest armour with a range of about two miles. Unlike all British and foreign battleships, built in the past thirty years, the new addition to the fleet will carry no weapon smaller than the great twelve-inch piece except eighteen three-inch quick-firing for repelling attacks by torpedo craft. She will mount neither 9.2 inch, 7.5 inch nor 6 inch guns, she will be the biggest warship afloat and she will have only the biggest and most powerful guns. The secrets which will be incorporated in the huge hull are still hidden, but it is known that they tend to economy as well as efficiency. The Dreadnought will cost ten per cent. per ton less than recent battleships British built, although she will represent the last word in all details of her construction. In another respect the Dreadnought will

be unique, she will be the first battleship in the world to be driven by turbines. These engines will supply the power for four propellers, two more than any previously built British battleship which should make her the fastest ship of her class afloat. Another advantage of the turbines shown by the performances of the Germania, is that the gunners will have a steadier deck from which to handle the guns.

The guns, armor, machinery, boilers, etc., are ready to be placed in the Dreadnought, so there should be no difficulty in having her ready for sea in twelve months, when she will join the Atlantic fleet, based on Gibraltar, thus being placed midway between the channel and Mediterranean seas. As trouble threatens on the one side or the other, the ships with the Atlantic fleet are moved, making them of greatest use in the time of war, no matter who the enemy might be. Writing of this fleet as it will be when the Dreadnought joins, a naval expert says: "Nothing so devastating as this concentrated destruction has ever been conceived in the brain of man. It is impossible to picture the result of one minute's well-directed fire at an enemy's ships, and when one minute is followed by others, the effect would be too terrible for words, presuming the gunners get the range and fire as at target practice. To this length has the contest for sea power gone, and this is not the end, for the time is not far distant when the British ensign will fly over the masts of Dreadnoughts, vessels costing a million and a half sterling or more, each with ten or twelve 12-inch guns, which will engage an antagonist with a force of ten times that of the vessel which will pour in a succession of shells weighing 850 pounds carrying wholesale destruction in their wake."

MURDER ON TRAIN FROM ST. JOHN.

St. John Man Had a Narrow Escape.

Italian Passenger on Boston Express Shot Dead By Escaping Burglars on Saturday

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 10.—Two burglars blew open a safe in the Luddy & Currier shoe factory at Dover, N. H., early today and escaped from that town by boarding an express train, and shot and killed a frightened and unoffending Italian when attempt to arrest them was made by the conductor of the train when they reached Rockingham Junction. They had secured nearly \$15 from the shoe factory, and were seen by Dover officers when they ran for the train. A request to arrest them was wired to Rockingham Junction, where they stopped next. The man whose identity is to do as an Italian on the "Sunrise" express, and Portsmouth to search the conductor for them. One of the men, Joseph Gouin, was afterwards captured.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 11.—Twenty-four hours of questioning and patient investigation have failed to disclose the name of the companion of Joseph Gouin, who was arrested yesterday by a posse of deputy sheriffs and citizens about four miles from the place where Gouin surrendered to the authorities. The man whose identity is to do as an Italian on the "Sunrise" express, and Portsmouth to search the conductor for them. One of the men, Joseph Gouin, was afterwards captured.

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MORMON APOSTLE NATIVE OF MONCTON

Mrs. George McQuarrie, a Sister, Now Living in the Railway Town.

MONCTON, Feb. 11.—Mariner Merrill, an apostle of the Mormon church, whose death was recently reported in the Associated Press despatches, was a native of Moncton, and a sister, Mrs. George McQuarrie, lives in this city. Merrill had been married seven times and left seven wives, each whom he maintained on separate estates. He left forty-seven sons and daughters, 146 grandchildren and a number of great grandchildren. He left Moncton about fifty years ago, and his daughter, who was Miss Sarah Atkinson, was a large fortune in Richmond and Salt Lake City. He last visited his home here some five years ago, when he was accompanied by his daughter. Burial took place in Salt Lake City.

Scovill Bros. In an interview at Boston Saturday morning he said when he heard the shots he ran from the first class car to the smoker and as he opened the door he saw a man with a revolver almost in Mr. Drummie's face. The men then rushed past and jumping from the train took to the woods. Mr. Drummie gives a good description of the men and of the shooting.

CANADIAN NEWS

People Danced While the Ceiling Fell.

Husband and Wife Burned to Death—Fire at Bathurst—C. P. R. Gives a Big Contract.

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 10.—The bursting of a boiler connected with the heating apparatus in Standard block, on St. Catherine street west, early this morning, partially wrecked the building, a large stone front five story structure, between Drummond and Mountain streets. King's Hotel, where balls and other social functions are held, is located in the block, and at the time of the explosion a ball given by the 13th Scottish Dragoons was in progress.

The dancers, to the number of about two hundred, remained remarkably cool, despite the crashing of glass and falling of plaster which followed the explosion. As the windows were all blown out and the heating apparatus was no longer maintained, the ball had to stop, although some went on dancing for a short time after the crash, in a spirit of bravado. One lady, standing near a window, was slightly cut by glass, but outside of that there were no serious injuries.

The damage to the building is considerable, a great deal of plaster hanging from the ceiling, while the plate glass fronts of the branch post office, Eastern Township Bank, up town branch, and dry goods establishment were blown out.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10.—E. B. Eddy of Hull, lumberman, manufacturer of paper and matches, is dying. Information from his bedside is that he cannot live many hours. Mr. Eddy was born in Bristol, Vermont, in 1827, and came to Hull in 1854, where he built up a business and a city. His name is a household word. He is 79 years of age.

GLENBORO, Man., Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Schwedfeger, living about ten miles north of Glenboro, were burned to death last Thursday night, and a young Englishman about eighteen years of age was killed. Mr. Eddy was only his shirt on. Mrs. Schwedfeger, with great presence of mind, threw her only child, about two years of age, out of the window, and was in the act of getting out herself when the floor gave way and she and her child went down to their awful death. Seeing that nothing could be done, the young Englishman, wrapping it in a horse blanket, placed the baby in the horse without any clothing to his body, and the nearest neighbor. The young fellow is badly frozen, although his hands are burned.

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have awarded the contract to the Dominion Steel Car Co., whose works are located here, for five hundred steel cars, to be completed this summer, at a cost approximately of three-quarters of a million dollars.

MONCTON, Feb. 10.—The fire department was called out this morning for a fire in the house of R. F. Kinneer. Slight damage was done.

BATHURST STATION, N. B., Feb. 10.—The large general store of Joseph C. Cormier, Caraquez, with entire stock, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The fire was first discovered about 11.30 p. m. The loss will reach ten thousand dollars; insurance five thousand dollars.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 10.—Fire last night in Rockwood Asylum gutted the laundry, drying room and shops. The patients were not panicky, as the fire was accompanied by a fainter. Loss about ten thousand dollars.

BUTTERMILK A Surer Way Out.

The "buttermilk fad," which its followers insisted was the cure for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, has pretty well died its day.

Buttermilk is a pleasant and healthy drink, but there are a whole lot of desirable things that it cannot do. A Nebraska woman found something much more worth while, she says: "Three years ago my stomach was in such a frightful condition that I could scarcely bend to the table for food at all. Indeed there was one time that I went 14 days without a morsel of nourishment, preferring starvation to the acute agony that I suffered when I ate anything. And all this entailed upon me almost constant headaches and nervousness. My condition was truly pitiable.

"The doctor warned me that the coffee I drank was chiefly responsible for this condition, and ordered me to drink buttermilk instead. But I despised buttermilk and could not bring myself to use it.

"Then I was advised to try Postum Food Coffee. It has completely renovated my system, and I am now the salutary effect on my poor stomach was simply marvelous, and that straightened out the headaches, nervousness and other troubles soon away. For more than a year I have not felt this stress or pain, such as I once thought would kill me.

"I can truthfully say that Postum has brought me the blessing of the perfect health I enjoy, for I gave up medicines when I began its use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pigs.

Prof. Short Suggests a Canadian Forestry Policy

Would Set Apart a Large Reserve for Experiment Purposes and Establish a School in Connection With It.

The recent forestry convention, considered as a means of informing and stimulating public opinion on this important subject, was unusually successful. Doubtless the many facts presented and the numerous suggestions offered will lead to valuable practical results.

In certain directions, however, and these among the most important, there appeared to be a considerable diversity of opinion among government officials, the representatives of railways, lumbermen and pulp-wood interests, as to the best policy to be adopted for insuring a permanent supply of timber, and for the most economic management of the forest areas. Evidently, the lack of adequate and reliable information as to the actual resources of our forests, and the conditions under which they are maintained and reproduced, was one of the first practical moves to be made, on the part of governments, dominion and provincial, who are the custodians of these great natural resources, must be to undertake a systematic and experimental study of the forest conditions of Canada.

In the course of an address before the convention, one of the shrewdest and most practical of Canadian lumbermen, Senator Edwards, threw out certain suggestions which indicated the possibility of combining such a practical investigation on the part of the government with a systematic training of students in the various branches of forestry. These and other suggestions made in the course of the proceedings of the convention have given shape to the following proposals as to a practical forestry policy for Canada.

A systematic scheme of forestry divides naturally into two branches. On the one hand there is the introduction of tree plantations for ornament, cattle shelter, wind-breaks and fuel; on the comparatively treeless plains of the Northwest and other parts of the country, which have been more or less completely denuded of timber. This work can best be carried on, as a general rule, under the direction of the Dominion and provincial experimental farms and the educational or other institutions connected with them. On the other hand, there is the problem of the preservation and administration of the existing forest areas, including the burnt districts, and those which have been comparatively exhausted by destructive lumbering operations, but which under careful management might be gradually restored.

As Senator Edwards pointed out, the various practical details and experiments connected with a thorough investigation of these matters can only be carried out in actual forest areas. This is indeed the principle already recognized in the location of experimental farms and agricultural colleges.

It is surely advisable, therefore, that the provincial government of Ontario, if not of the other provinces as well, should set apart a suitable timber reserve for the purposes of such experimental and experimental operations, with a view to obtaining accurate data for the future guidance of both the government and the lumbermen. From the results thus obtained, the most effective methods for securing a perpetual supply of timber through the cutting of a regular annual or other amount, and the most efficient and economic disposal of brush and other waste timber, the most effective means for preserving and assisting the natural recuperative power of the various economic woods which make up our forests, as also regarding the relative values of the different kinds of timber or other products, and the areas best adapted to the production of the most valuable species. From the data thus collected, the government would be in a position to determine with

increasing accuracy, the value to the country of the normal annual crop which might be expected from the chief commercial woods, and hence what regular revenue the government might legitimately derive from its forests; also what conditions should be imposed upon those who are to be granted the privilege of cutting timber for the future, or which those now having timber limits under lease may be required or induced to accept.

In connection with such a government forestry reserve, sufficiently large and typical to afford the necessary range for continuous operation and experiment, the educational side of forestry should obviously be undertaken. On such a reserve a government school of forestry should be established, and the work of the reserve could be carried on with the assistance of the students. They would be employed in making practical surveys of the standing timber per acre, in measuring and determining its annual increase, in marking the trees to be cut, and in acquiring a practical knowledge of all departments of lumbering operations, including the disposal of the brush, and the taking of other precautions against destructive fires. They would be specially engaged in experiments connected with the reproductive and reforesting capacity of the various trees, and in seeking a practical solution of the various problems connected with all the departments of forestry. It should require little argument to prove that only at such an institution, located on an actual timber reserve, can forestry as such be adequately taught. The preparation for such a course, however, in the lines of mathematics, chemistry, physics, mechanics, geology, vegetable and animal biology, surveying, economics, etc., can best be supplied at one or other of the adequately equipped universities or schools of applied science throughout the country. Students from these institutions, after passing an approved examination on the preliminary studies deemed necessary in forestry, at the central government school, for the purpose of sufficient area for the various purposes to be served, such an institution could be practically self-supporting.

Details of the plan here outlined, sufficient at any rate to bring it into practical operation, could be readily determined by the formation of a commission representative of the government or governments interested, the lumbering and pulp wood interests, and the educational institutions. It would not be necessary to inaugurate operations on a very large scale, for, under competent management, experience would indicate the natural development and coordination of the various branches of the work.

The recent forestry convention has brought home to the people, in a striking manner, the fact that it is high time for some rational and specific movement to be made in the direction of furnishing the most ample and accurate data possible on the subject of forestry in all its interests, public and private. It is quite obvious that the initiative must be taken by the government, alike for its own information, and for the benefit of the general public. For a number of years America have now the facilities of Ontario or Quebec for establishing, with in reasonable distance of the great educational institutions, a thoroughly adequate experimental and educational reserve. It is natural to expect that Ontario in this matter should take the lead, and if a comprehensive plan is intelligently carried out, there is every reason to expect that we shall have before long the leading institution of its kind on this continent.

ADAM SHORT, Queen's University, Feb. 1st, 1906.

GOFFREY MORROW, PROMINENT CITIZEN OF HALIFAX, DEAD.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Geoffrey Morrow, a prominent citizen, and a member of the wholesale hardware house of Stairs, Son & Morrow, died at his residence here today after a prolonged illness. He was very energetic in business circles and a lover of good jockeying in the city. He served one term as an alderman in the city council. He was 51 years of age, and is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters. His death recalls a memorable turf event in this city, years ago, it being a match race between Golden Maxim, a St. John horse, and Electrician of Halifax. The horses, which were evenly matched, were rode at the start, and Electrician, rode by Morrow, got away before he could be pulled up, then came to the tape, and won out in a driving finish.

MONCTON BOY IN SHARP CONTEST

MONCTON, Feb. 11.—Gordon Rand, a former Moncton boy, now on the British battleship "Shamrock," is currently engaged in a sharp contest with the coast of Demerara. A detachment was sent ashore to quell a disturbance. The Moncton boy was not wounded but thirteen natives were killed and a couple of the Diamond's sailors wounded.

MONCTON NEWS.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 11.—Alton Jones, an employee of the I. C. R. turning shop, who has resigned his position here to go to Winnipeg, was remembered on Saturday afternoon by his fellow employees, who presented him with an address book and cigar pipe. The English mail special from Port Morien, Grane from Liverpool, Senlac from shore ports and Arranmore from Boston were the other arrivals.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 11.—Within the past 24 hours ten steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 18,151 tons, arrived at this port, five of which docked at the deep water station terminus piers and various officials there had a busy day.

The British mail steamer Pretorian, from Liverpool, landed 377 passengers, after which she proceeded to Portland. The steamer had 400 tons of cargo to pass duty.

The British mail steamer Pretorian, from Liverpool, landed 377 passengers this afternoon. She met heavy weather after leaving Mobile, but came through without damage. On Feb. 7 a child named Mansfield, aged one year and ten months, died from convulsions, and the little body was buried at sea. The steamer has 400 tons of cargo to discharge here, after which she will proceed to St. John, having 1,400 tons of cargo to land at that port.

Among the other arrivals was the Dominion liner Salsola and the home-ward bound mail steamer Sicilia, both from St. John.

The Beta came in from the West Indies with 2,600 tons of sugar and the Ulunda from Liverpool via St. Johns, N. F. The Galois Hawkins from Port Morien, Grane from Liverpool, Senlac from shore ports and Arranmore from Boston were the other arrivals.

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EARN CASH In Your Leisure Time

If you could start at once in a business which would add a good round sum to your present earnings—WITHOUT INVESTING A DOLLAR—wouldn't you do it? Well, we are willing to start you in a profitable business and we don't ask a cent to put up any kind of capital. Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest. Poultry raising pays. People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is out of class. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested. Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the



CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND BROODER.

"You're the first incubator I have used and I was so pleased with it that I am well pleased with my incubator and brooder." Mrs. MONTAGUE, Chatham, N. B.

"My first hatch came off I got 170 fine chicks from 120 eggs. We can best that for the first trial, and so early in the spring I am well pleased with the incubator and brooder. I can't say but I should have a No. 3 Chatham Incubator and Brooder." Mrs. W. HANSEN, Dunville, Ont.

"The incubator you furnished me works exceedingly well. It is operated, and only needs about 10 cents about it. It is very easy to use." Mrs. MCGUIRE, Moosvi, N. B.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested, the machine is built on right principles, the insulation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a woman or girl can operate the machine in their leisure moments. You pay us no cash until after 1906 harvest. Send us your name and address on a post card to-day.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, and Vancouver. Write for catalogue and all correspondence to Chatham, N. B.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited Dept. 15, CHATHAM, CANADA. Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT.

MANY STEAMERS ARRIVE IN HALIFAX

Alian Liner Pretorian Landed 377 Passengers—Had a Rough Passage.

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CANADA'S NEW VIEW OF THE CASE

Canadian Manufacturers' Memorial Attracts Widespread Attention in England --- Sympathetic Editorials in Leading Papers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Canadian manufacturers' memorial attracts widespread attention here. The Times publishes today a two-column leader, type article, also a strongly sympathetic editorial. The Standard also emphasizes the memorial in a special article, and editorial articles. The Times declares the memorial, based as it is on definite and carefully collected evidence, is one of the most important documents so far issued since the fiscal controversy began. It removes the controversy from the sphere of abstract general discussion and concentrates attention on the actual situation with which Britain has to deal in regard to Canada and the character of the arrangement Britain might reasonably expect to get from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's offer as reiterated in the Guelph speech of October, 1904, to make a treaty commerce based upon mutual preference. The article is very generally held in Canada, that the present tariff requires scientific and careful adjustment, such as the Canadian government has taken in hand. This course is a matter entirely for Canadians to decide.

Firstly, as regards the preference the Canadian manufacturers apparently prefer, where necessary, specific rates adapted to the conditions of the production of each article rather than a uniform percentage preference.

Secondly, the present Canadian free list, in the view of the manufacturers gives a very real and substantial preference to the products of the United States. Hence, in a large measure United States imports into Canada are increasing more rapidly than British. The changes in the construction of the free list would probably increase British advantages from preference, without incurring any Canadian interests.

Thirdly, Canadian free traders and protectionists alike realize that under a system of free importation, or even of duties so low as to subject Canadian industries to the full force of United States competition, Canada would have to abandon her ideal of national development, which aims at the fullest possible development of every industry, every branch of activity, which conduces to national well being.

Dear Mother

Your little ones are a constant care in Fall and Winter weather. They will catch cold. Do you know about Shiloh's Cough Cure, the Lung Tonic, and what it has done for so many? It is said to be the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the air passages in children. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. It gives relief and cures money returned. The price is 25¢ per bottle, and all dealers in medicine sell.

SHILOH

This remedy should be in every household.

GOOD POSITION FOR

TORONTO GRADUATE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Dr. Benson Ambrose Cohoe, of the medical faculty of the University of Chicago, has resigned to accept a position as resident physician and bacteriologist at the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore. Dr. Cohoe is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and came to the University of Chicago two years ago from Cornell, where he was an instructor in biology.

SUSSEX, N. B., Feb. 10.—Last night the freight shed here was broken into. Entrance was secured through the office door which was opened with a key. The thief then made his way to the freight shed and removed some soap. This was about all the light article in sight. The drawer in the office was also broken open and a few dollars in silver removed. There is no clue to the perpetrators. The authorities have been advised and the matter will be investigated. This is the first robbery reported in this town for some time, and it has caused much talk.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—In discussing the possibility of a challenge to America's cup from Sir Thomas Lipton or another foreign source and the probable course of the New York Yacht Club in receipt of such a challenge, says today's "Times," the astonishing statement was made by a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club yesterday that the Reliance would be used in all probability as the defender of the cup, even though the challenge was suggested, and that to meet these conditions she would be converted.

"It is a perfectly practical suggestion and means that the Reliance will be converted at every point. If a seventy-foot sloop as suggested by Sir Thomas is named as the challenger, the challenge will be accepted and the Reliance used as the defender. The Reliance, in spite of the big allowance, will have to give. If a 110-foot schooner is named, Reliance will be converted and will still be the defender. If a ninety-foot sloop is named, the Reliance will be converted and will still be the defender of America's trophy. Under old rule of under new, Reliance is looked upon as capable of successfully defending the cup, and will certainly be the club's Reliance."

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 8.—When the United States cruiser Marblehead arrived yesterday it was learned from certain of the crew that while at Pichilingue Bay several days ago the men openly shirked work and commander Mulligan was forced to read them the articles of war covering mutiny.

According to the stories told by the bluejackets, they have had almost no shore leave for two months. When the Marblehead came to San Diego three weeks ago, shore leave was expected but again refused. The bluejackets also complained because they did not have enough fresh vegetables and because their wages were not forthcoming on pay day.

At Pichilingue Bay, the sailors say, while nobody actually refused to work the ship, most of them worked so leisurely that the job took five days instead of one, and much of the coal, with which the Marblehead was to be charged, was burnt in the boiler instead of into the bunkers. Offensive notices, it is said, were written on the coal cars. Punishment of various sorts was meted out with a liberal hand when the vessel arrived at San Diego and brought a thoroughly asperated crew. The greater number of the men have only three or four months to serve and they declare they will not re-ship. The story of the mutiny, however, is obtained wholly from the crew, but the versions of the affair given by them tally closely with each other. Commander Mulligan declined flatly to say a word about the affair, and the other officers are equally reticent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—A number of naval officers, according to a despatch to the Slovo from Sebastopol, have been transferred to the Far East for political reasons. The minister on open trial of former lieutenant Schmidt (who commanded the cruiser Otchakov, which mutinied in November last in Sebastopol) and was subsequently sent to the Far East) for the satisfaction of the service demands, which were one of the main causes of the mutiny of sailors belonging to the Black Sea fleet.

Mutiny is still smoldering on board several vessels of the Black Sea fleet, notably on the battleship Catherine II, where several officers have been arrested.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—According to the statements of Dr. N. Moore, a prominent Jew of Portland, whose assertions are corroborated in a measure by the local post office officials, a large amount of money sent from America to Jews in that country and many of these money orders have been returned to the senders with a statement that they could not be cashed. The letters accompanying the returned orders cite various reasons for their being dishonored, one of which is that orders have been issued from St. Petersburg to refuse payment of them because the money is for the purpose of aiding the revolutionist cause.

Postmaster Minto, and Supt. White, of the money order department of the Portland post office, bear out Dr. Moore's statement that the money orders that are being returned, and state that they are receiving complaints continually, and are unable to answer the demands for the reason why they cannot be cashed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Tribune says: The clerical staff in most of the offices of the anthracite coal carrying companies worked overtime yesterday in preparation for the coming conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, the result of which will decide whether or not there will be a strike. All the coal presidents have replied to Mitchell's request for a conference agreeing to meet him here on February 15.—President David Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in discussing the letter sent by him yesterday to President Mitchell, said last night was not in the nature of an ultimatum, and it is an individual letter only, expressing my own views, sent personally to Mitchell, in order that he may know where we stand. What the outcome of the conference will be I would not predict. We take it for granted that the officers of the union are not looking for a strike.

FIVE CASES SMALLPOX ON BOARD SHIP

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—News of severe illness among the captains and crews of two of their vessels was received today by John S. Emery and Co., the shipping agents. The whaling brig Silvester, from Fayal, put into Rio Janeiro with five cases of smallpox on board. Two of the crew died at sea. Captain Haggerty and his wife and two children, who were with him, escaped the epidemic. The bark Allan Wyde, from Portland, Me., for Passand, put into Montevideo with the commander, Captain J. S. Morse, stricken with paralysis. Captain Morse was placed in a hospital, and the bark resumed her cruise under command of Mate Herbert L. Grace of Portland, Me.

throughout the state are to be made here at a meeting of the Illinois Coal Operators Association. Owners from all over the state will take up the problem of the miners' strike, to confront them in April. In Illinois there are 55,000 soft coal miners, who will be involved in case of a general walk-out after a wage scale disagreement. Millions of tons of coal are on hand for the emergency but the miners admit that the situation is such that industrial troubles will follow with a few months if the strike is ordered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The eclipse of the moon was visible here last night although the sky was not entirely clear. The beginning of the eclipse was recorded officially at 11:54.06 p. m. when the moon entered the penumbra. At 11:57 the shadow began to be visible. It took exactly an hour for the shadow to envelop the moon. At 1:47 a. m. the middle was reached and at 2:32.12 the total eclipse ended. The shadow left the moon at 3:27 and the moon left the penumbra at 4:29.54.

Professor Forest Ray Moulton and Professor Kurt Laves of the astronomy department of the University of Chicago recorded the phenomenon from the small observatory on the campus. Professor George W. Hough, of the Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, said:

"Owing to the light clouds I was unable to get good results from my observations. I took several pictures of Jupiter and Mars to ascertain the effect which the eclipse might have on them, but I could detect no changes. I found, by means of my spectrometer, that the intensity of the light from the moon was .0017 of that from a full moon."

Professor George Ellery Hale, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva, is in California, and accordingly did not make use of the Yerkes telescope. In his place Edwin Brant Frost, professor of astrophysics and several assistants watched the progress of the eclipse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Times says there was a total eclipse of the moon at 1:58 o'clock this morning, but nobody saw it. Amateur observers who had figured on witnessing the phenomenon were doomed to disappointment by the snowstorm which began early last evening and continued throughout the night. Another total eclipse of the moon is due on August 4. This will be visible in the central and northern parts of North America, Asia, and Australia in its beginning. The end here is visible only in Alaska and throughout Asia and Australia.

75,000 FARMERS COMING TO CANADA

Says George Ham to Washington Paper.

Selling Their Own Farms in the States to Buy Better and Cheaper Ones in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"There is no movement in Canada for reciprocity with the United States," said George H. Ham, a prominent officer of the Canadian Pacific railway, who is now in Washington, to the Transcript newspaper this morning. "You know we tried hard for years to secure a reciprocity treaty with you, but always failed; so our trade with you is gradually growing without one, and Canadians seem content to leave things as they are."

"There is something that high tariff walls cannot restrict," continued Mr. Ham, "and that is the movement of people between Canada and the United States. You have nearly two million Canadians in your country," and we have more than a million Americans in Canada in the dominion. About one-half of the 600,000 Americans have crossed over to Canada within the last ten years and settled in the prairies of the Canadian West. They are principally from Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, Iowa, Montana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota—all western and northwestern states.

"And why do they come? Because the Canadian states are for \$30, \$40, \$50 and \$100 an acre, and here you get at from \$3 to \$25 an acre, or get it free by homesteading. They do not leave any deserted farms. This year the number of Americans immigrating to Canada will probably aggregate over 75,000. They find practically the same conditions existing in Canada as they were accustomed to in the States."

"We have a large American tourist trade, too, and during the heated term of old Quebec, which is a queer bit of middle-age Europe, the maritime provinces, and mountain resorts are filled with people from your large cities. The latest discovery of any importance is the Great Cave of the Selkirk range, whose recesses have not been fully explored, but of which sufficient is known to rank it among the mammoth caverns of the world. In it are huge vaulted chambers, picturesque galleries, wonderful passages and immense water courses which, scientists declare, have been 40,000 years at work wearing away the rock and forming this cave. The Canadian government is bridging the streams and chasms, erecting guard rails at the steep declivities to insure perfect safety to explorers, and a road will be constructed to the mouth of the cave, where a 'shelter' or 'rest' is to be built when the snow melts. The cave will doubtless be in operation during the coming summer."

"Our dear old winters are delightfully invigorating, and the visitors get out in the pleasures of sleigh driving, skating, snowshoeing, skiing and tobogganing, while they thoroughly enter into the grand excitement of a hockey match played on the ice. The trouble this winter is that the weather has been altogether too mild to suit us, and it has not only interfered with lumbering operations, but has spoiled the outings

MURDERER STANLEY POSED AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.

LITTLE SICKNESS VISITS BOSTON Notwithstanding the Dust and Absence of Snow.

Slayer of Freeman Harvie, N. S. Farmer, Has a Bad Record.

Reported to Have Communicated to Chief of Police Clark, of This City, About a Supposed Absconder, But Latter Has No Recollection of Matter.



FREEMAN HARVIE'S HOUSE, WHERE MURDER TOOK PLACE.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The board of health reports that the present winter has been the healthiest to date that has been recorded in many years, notwithstanding the absence of snow and the dust nuisance. The cases of pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases peculiar to this climate have not been as numerous as usual. As for that modern plague, the grip, it has not appeared as yet, although it may resume its ravages under the influence of the chilling east winds of March. There is an incipient epidemic in progress which affects the eyes and produces inflammation. The disease, however, runs its course in about a week. The trouble is ascribed to cold and dust.

Business is in satisfactory condition, except with clothing men and rubber goods manufacturers, who have been obliged to place their establishments on short time. The lumber business is good in the markets, but a lack of deep snow continues to hinder logging operations. A coal strike looms up in the distance, but the effect on general business cannot be more than sentimental for several months, as immense stocks of the fuel are above ground.

About two hundred members of the Afrological Club, an organization of former provincialists, attended the annual banquet at the "Quincy" League hall Thursday night, and had as their guests and speakers mayors of Boston and cities in this vicinity. John A. Campbell, president of the club, presided at the dinner, and the speakers included Mayors John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, C. N. Barney of Lynn, George E. MacDonald of Gloucester, John L. Harvey of Ware, and Michael F. Dwyer of Medford. The theme of the banquet speaking was the close relationship of New England and the maritime provinces.

The provincialists of Everett have formed a club. The officers are: President, E. L. Loring, vice-president, Daniel W. Ellis; recording secretary, M. J. McMurphy; financial secretary, William McMurphy; treasurer, Peter Hughes.

Former President John F. Masters of the Boston Canadian Club estimates that there are 375,000 men of British birth in this state. Many of them are unable to vote, as they have not been naturalized.

Edward F. Fox and Mrs. Fox, old residents of West Somerville, observed their golden wedding anniversary this week. Mr. Fox is a native of Cornwallis, N. S.

Miss Greta Miller of Newcastle, Queens Co., N. B., who was struck by a train at Haleslow, N. H., Jan. 30, and internally injured, is improving slowly. Miss Miller's companion, Percy Logy of Wickham, N. B., who was also struck, died later, as recorded in the press despatches.

Among recent deaths of former provincialists were the following: In Roxbury, Feb. 5, Mrs. Margaret E. Berry, wife of Henry Berry and daughter of the late Daniel Sullivan, aged 36 years, formerly of St. John; in Dorchester, Feb. 3, Frederick A. Forbes, son of the late Alexander Forbes, aged 20 years, formerly of St. John; in South Boston, Feb. 5, Michael E. Collins of 110 B street, formerly of St. John; in this city, Feb. 3, James C. Darrah, aged 28 years, son of Mrs. B. Darrah of Everett, late of Prince Edward Island; in Dorchester, Feb. 1, John W. Sands, aged 59 years, native of Nova Scotia.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLE.

IS DISEASED KIDNEYS AND THE CURE IS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Wonderful Cure — Mrs. James Kinross, Who Slept in a Chair For Two Summers—What She Says of It.

ST. MALACHIE, Que., Feb. 9.—(Special)—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinross, wife of a well-known citizen, has suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

"After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Women's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

That a club of wealthy Americans arrange for every January through our forests."

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—George H. Stanley, alias John Ryan, alias Kay-anah, now in Windsor jail charged with the murder of Freeman Harvie, has been positively identified as the man who was implicated in a number of shady transactions. One of the boarders at the house where Stanley stopped, says he did Stanley's correspondence, and that while here he posed for a time as an amateur detective in search of a youth named Duffy who had stolen \$400 from his mother in Ireland.

Stanley said he learned Duffy had gone to St. John, and at his request the boarder wrote to Chief Clark, who made an unsuccessful search for Duffy and also caused an advertisement to be inserted in one of the city papers asking for information about him. The boarder today identified the cap Stanley is now wearing as his property and which had been stolen from him.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—Ryan, alias Stanley, the supposed murderer, was corresponding with Chief Clark for the arrest of a supposed absconder named Duffy some time ago. The St. John police will likely recall the case.

Chief Clark when asked last night about this said he could not remember anything of the kind.

Between three and four months ago inquiries were made of the St. John police about this man Duffy, who is said to have come out from Ireland. It was stated that his mother wanted information.

The disposition of the Cole murder case by the Maine courts is made the subject of remarks by the Manchester, N. H., Daily Union. The Union says editorially: "Edward F. Cole, aged 24 years, of Portland, Me., has been sentenced to imprisonment for the rest of his natural life, for the murder of John Frank Steeves of New Brunswick. His counsel has announced that they will make no motion for a new trial. Cole having had two trials already. The prisoner declares that he is innocent of the crime for which he is sentenced. There is a possibility that he is innocent. The evidence was such, however, as to convince the jury of his guilt, and he, just at the time when he has arrived at man's estate and would ordinarily be beginning his life work, has nothing certain to look ahead to, except prison life. One remark which he is quoted as having made about the crime for which he is sentenced, is a warning to young people everywhere. Said he: 'I realize that I got into this trouble because of the company I kept. I shall try to make the best of it, and I believe that the fact of my innocence will be proved, and I shall be pardoned. As has been said, Edward F. Cole is a very young man. All things be-

ing equal, he should live fifty or sixty years. The prospect of passing all that time behind prison bars; of being constantly removed from the world's activities; of receiving no particular benefits from, nor contributing any benefit to, his fellowmen; of knowing that he is forever ostracised from the society of honest, law-abiding people—this prospect is far from bright. There is another side to the picture. However, Life imprisonment need not mean a life of worthlessness. Indeed, imprisonment has been the means of producing some of the world's greatest benefactors. It is customary to cite John Bunyan and his immortal work, Pilgrim's Progress, as an example. Bunyan though is only one of many men who have sent out blessings from behind prison bars. Not every prisoner could write Pilgrim's Progress, to be sure, but very rarely is found a man who has not some talent, which, if turned to good account, may be of inestimable benefit to him and to others. Cole may be pardoned from prison some time, or he may not. It is still a true saying that 'you may cage a bird, but you cannot cage his song.' Life imprisonment need not remove a man's usefulness in the world."

OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1905-6

Is just out. It gives our terms, courses of study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.

S. KERR & SON
Oddfellows' Hall

A DIPLOMA
May be HARDER to get at the

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

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W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.
Fredericton, N. B.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—After conferring, according to the police, that she had stolen \$800 worth of lace, Ida M. Meunier, a domestic, about 24 years

ing equal, he should live fifty or sixty years. The prospect of passing all that time behind prison bars; of being constantly removed from the world's activities; of receiving no particular benefits from, nor contributing any benefit to, his fellowmen; of knowing that he is forever ostracised from the society of honest, law-abiding people—this prospect is far from bright. There is another side to the picture. However, Life imprisonment need not mean a life of worthlessness. Indeed, imprisonment has been the means of producing some of the world's greatest benefactors. It is customary to cite John Bunyan and his immortal work, Pilgrim's Progress, as an example. Bunyan though is only one of many men who have sent out blessings from behind prison bars. Not every prisoner could write Pilgrim's Progress, to be sure, but very rarely is found a man who has not some talent, which, if turned to good account, may be of inestimable benefit to him and to others. Cole may be pardoned from prison some time, or he may not. It is still a true saying that 'you may cage a bird, but you cannot cage his song.' Life imprisonment need not remove a man's usefulness in the world."

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NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B.
F. S. CHAPMAN in King Co. N. B.
J. E. AUSTIN in Sunbury & Queens

DESTROYED BY FIRE

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 8.—Two four story brick buildings in the heart of the business section of this place were destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss of \$150,000, with insurance of \$75,000. One of the structures was occupied by English & Henry, wholesale notion dealers, the other by Heck & Banner as a wholesale and retail general store.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumford Headache Powder, 25 cents.

BARE AND OLD MAN VICTIMS OF INSANE JEALOUSY.

Discarded Lover at L'Etang Fired at Woman and Hit Her Son--Shot Another Man by Mistake--He Was Arrested.

The peaceful village of St. George was greatly disturbed yesterday morning when it became generally known that an attempt at murder had been made at L'Etang, about three and a half miles from that place, sometime about midnight on Saturday.

The story is an interesting one. About five years ago Mary Holland, then a pretty girl of nineteen, who had been adopted by Daniel Holland's second wife, fell in love with another man.

On the 19th of December, so it is alleged by Mason, although he says he knew nothing of the matter until a day or two ago, Mrs. Gardiner married a Lubec man named Angus Cook, whom she had known but a short time.

As soon as Mason heard about Mary's marriage with Cook he thought his best man was to go to the lady at once and demand an explanation.

Mason said that if he could secure for her the services of Gardiner she would marry him, and it was to this end Mason was working.

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Provincial News

DORCHESTER, N. B., Feb. 9.—The fancy dress carnival in the Dorchester rink this evening was an unqualified success, about four hundred skaters being on the ice.

Mrs. Neale of Chatham, made the hit of the evening by appearing in a college gown and motor board cap wearing the placard "not a person."

On Sunday the rival candidates held a number of meetings. At Knocknagoshel Mr. O'Sullivan had a mixed reception, and after his meeting some confusion was caused by an attempt to hold a meeting by Mr. Murphy's supporters.

On Saturday evening a meeting of Mr. Murphy's supporters was held outside the Town Hall, and the candidate, speaking from the balcony, regretted that a fight had been forced upon him.

On Saturday night opposing crowds moved about the streets of Killarney and appeared riotously inclined. Once or twice a rush and a stampede accompanied by stone throwing added to the excitement.

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WILD ELECTION SCENES AT KILLARNEY.

Rival Candidates for East Kerry Had a Rather Vigorous Time—A Fight for the Village Pump.

All doubts on the question of a contest in East Kerry have now been set at rest. Mr. John Murphy and Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, the rival candidates, were both nominated on Saturday.

Exciting scenes were witnessed in Killarney on Saturday evening; stones were thrown, and the police had to intervene to prevent a riot.

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FREDERICTON AFTER NEW INDUSTRIES

Board of Trade Considers Proposals from Different Firms—Other News

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9.—A joint meeting of the members of the city council and board of trade was held this afternoon to hear the representations from two different industries which intend locating here if suitable arrangements can be made.

The Whelpley Skate and Manufacturing Company of Greenwich through its president, F. W. Whelpley, appeared before the meeting.

Mr. Palmer in a speech exhorted the city to secure legislation to sell electrical power for manufacturing purposes. His concern would be willing to pay \$1,200 annually for such.

The bachelors' ball this evening at the Casino Hall was a most successful affair. A donation of \$100 was made by C. F. Randolph, H. R. Babbitt and A. R. Wetmore.

The supreme court completed its docket today and will deliver judgments in the morning. In Clark v. Gibson the court considers.

His public appearance there led to some rather exciting incidents following a mixed reception accorded to him. Although he received very considerable support Mr. O'Sullivan had to face an audience on whose part there was a good deal of hostility.

Mr. O'Sullivan then came forward, and it at first appeared as if he would persevere, but he eventually succumbed to the interruptions of those who were interrupting were afraid of free speech.

Mr. O'Sullivan later on addressed meetings in various parts of the county. Several meetings were held during the day in furtherance of Mr. Murphy's candidature.

At Barraduff Rev. John Browne, P. P., who presided, said that late members of Mr. Murphy's party were disappointed, and for that reason he understood they were there to support him in his hour of trial.

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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A splendid picture of King Edward VII, or 5 Picture Post Cards, will be sent to any new or old subscriber sending to the Sun office 75 cents for a subscription one full year in advance and making the request.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, St. John, N. B.

LOST HUMOURS OF ELECTIONS.

At the next election no questions were asked, and Lord Cochrane was returned by a substantial majority. As soon after the election as was decently possible a denunciation was upon him to inquire how much his faithful supporters were to receive for voting for him.

Mr. Bowes called upon the voters to pay their money now for voting in accordance with their consciences would be to violate their own principles.

The most remarkable case of interference with the liberty of a subject to vote occurred in 1850, when a certain Mr. Bowes was standing for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To go further back, it is recorded that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth a certain Dame Cockington, of Aylesbury, secured the return of her husband to parliament by the simple process of inviting all the voters to a sumptuous repast, at which each guest found opposite his chair a goblet full of guineas, which were joyously called golden pence.

In the old Cornish constituency of Grampond the electors earned for themselves the nickname of "Rascally Gramponders," on account of their inordinant love of guineas.

Mr. Lascelles thereupon passed his hand over his chin and discovered that he was not as cleanly shaved as he might have been. He then invited the voters to dine with him, and after being shaved told the barber his name, and paid him a ten-pound note instead of a penny.

Mr. Lascelles—"Mr. Thomas"—meaning the other candidate—has been shaved twice this morning." Mr. Lascelles thereupon passed his hand over his chin and discovered that he was not as cleanly shaved as he might have been.

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COUNTRY MARKET. Wholesale. Turnips, per bbl. 0.00 0.05. Beef, butchers', carcasses 0.04 0.05. Best country, per lb. 0.02 0.03.

Wholesale. Cream of tartar, pure, 0.18 0.18 1/2. Baking soda, per keg. 2.10 2.20. Sugar, per lb. 0.09 0.10.

FRUITS, ETC. Currants, per lb. 0.08 0.08 1/2. Currants, per lb. d'ind. 0.06 0.06 1/2. Walnuts, Grenoble. 0.14 0.15.

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PROVISIONS. American clear pork. 18.50 20.50. American mess pork. 36.50 21.00. Pork, domestic. 20.50 21.00.

WOMAN SEVENTY YEARS OLD IS CONVICTED OF MURDER

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Sarah Jones, a seventy year old woman, was convicted of murder in the first degree after a trial which lasted for several days.

The evidence showed that the defendant's child within a few hours after it was born. The case is a pathetic one and excited the sympathies of the jury.

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THINKS STONE HAS A LETTER FROM MARS.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Feb. 6.—In the possession of H. H. H. is a stone which bears a message supposed to be from the unknown world in the stars.

Whether it is from the great planet Mars or is an official message from the Prince of Darkness to his representatives in western Carolina, the stone is a curious one, and its cabalistic inscription is a puzzle to the decipherers of hieroglyphics.

The unbroken face of the stone forms a printing of brown color, with gleams of mica-like substances imbedded in it. The other face is broken, and its even cleavage presents a slightly clay-colored surface, on which appear the letters of unsparingly import.

Mr. O'Sullivan later on addressed meetings in various parts of the county. Several meetings were held during the day in furtherance of Mr. Murphy's candidature.

At Barraduff Rev. John Browne, P. P., who presided, said that late members of Mr. Murphy's party were disappointed, and for that reason he understood they were there to support him in his hour of trial.

SEATS AND VOTES BOUGHT.

To go further back, it is recorded that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth a certain Dame Cockington, of Aylesbury, secured the return of her husband to parliament by the simple process of inviting all the voters to a sumptuous repast, at which each guest found opposite his chair a goblet full of guineas, which were joyously called golden pence.

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ST. JOHN

VOL. 22. HARD AGRICULTURE POUNDED

Leyard Line Steamers Beach, Ten Mile Harbor—Vessel

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—For four days the big Leyland line steamer, from Liverpool, lay on Scituate beach, ten miles south of the harbor's entrance, which she was heading when she was beached.

While the position of the steamer was not considered perilous to the lives of those on board, it was feared that the vessel would be damaged by the waves.

The Devonian, which left on Feb. 6th with four cabin passengers, nearly eighty in the crew and a freight valued at one million dollars, was beached on the night of the 13th.

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Prizes Car... Play 55c... Play 65c... Bridge... Whips... Dupli... \$5. Also... ver... Plat... Have a large... Have... W. H. THORNE &