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NO. 38

JEROME FURNISHED FACTS THAT CAUSED COLLIER'S LIBEL SUIT

Editor Testified Thursday That He Got His Information from District Attorney—Evidence in Sensational Case All In—Mr. Shepard, for Defence, Denounced Judge Deuel as Corrupt and "Town Topics" as a Blackmailing Scandalous Sheet—Article About Alice Roosevelt Started the Trouble.

New York, Jan. 25.—When the proceedings were opened today in the trial of Norman Haggood, editor of Collier's Weekly, on a charge of criminal libel, a statement was put into the court record in behalf of Mrs. Clement C. Moore. It is as follows:

"It is absolutely untrue that Mrs. Moore was a contributor to Town Topics. Col. Mann sent to her and wrote to her for autographs of various prominent society people for Fads and Fancies, but that she refused to give them, her husband refusing to become a subscriber to it must find a verdict of not guilty for Haggood."

"It is the welfare of the state and the decency of the people that are at stake," said Mr. Shepard. "Haggood believed that he had written. He believed more. He had information from the district attorney himself, along the line of his belief. There is no question but that the district attorney will do his duty, but the question is one of excuse for my client."

Mr. Shepard referred to Justice Deuel's position on Town Topics as a "quasi-editorial writer." While he was sitting on the bench he was carrying on a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde business in the offices of Town Topics, and the Ess-Ess Company. We say that the business of Town Topics was to print scandal or to suppress it for payment by those who were too cowardly to refuse. In taking this money we say Deuel was a corrupt judge. He was a judge beyond doubt, and he was corrupt beyond doubt. He was a corrupt judge."

The stock of the Town Topics Company on which Colonel Mann tried to make a lien, Mr. Shepard said, was held by him in trust for his daughter, Justice Deuel, he said, was joined in this trust deed.

"The polished gentleman who comes to see us for Town Topics does not come after the fashion of a bandit demanding your money or your life, but in the most kindly and suave way he tells you that the boys of the office want to print a story, but that they can be bought off," said Mr. Shepard.

"Colonel Mann got money from a trust company, of which Thomas F. Ryan is the vice-president, without putting up collateral or a note with the names of two solvent men on it. That is not usually the way a trust company does business, but Colonel Mann, insolvent, with two judgments standing against him, goes down to that company and on his note gets \$10,000. He got \$75,000 from James R. Keene on real estate, overnight, while usually loans on that sort of property follow a long process."

"Haggood in his article, however, did not name the payer, but when I read the proof I wrote in the name Town Topics, telling Haggood at the same time that my action would doubtless involve us in personal abuse."

Collier Inspired Editorial. After the arrest of Charles Able, the solicitor, Mr. Collier said Haggood, wrote another editorial and while he was doing so Mr. Collier told him to say in it that it was a disgrace for any judge to be connected with Town Topics.

Under cross-examination by District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Collier said that before the article about Miss Roosevelt appeared in Town Topics a series of articles containing unpleasant things about the witness was published in Town Topics. Mr. Collier said he was indifferent to what Town Topics said about him. The meaning of the editorial on which the complaint of libel was based, he said, was that Town Topics was engaged in the business of blackmail.

Fads and Fancies and summarily dismissed the visitor that called on him. Robert J. Collier, manager and publisher of Collier's Weekly, was the first witness. To Mr. Shepard, counsel for the defence, he said: "In October, 1904, a copy of Town Topics was delivered to my house and I saw in it an article referring to Miss Alice Roosevelt only by her first name. When I went down to the office I called Haggood's attention to that article and told him I thought it was the vilest article ever printed in any newspaper and suggested that he write something about it. He did so, and an editorial headed 'The Most Degraded Paper in the United States.'"

"Haggood in his article, however, did not name the payer, but when I read the proof I wrote in the name Town Topics, telling Haggood at the same time that my action would doubtless involve us in personal abuse."

VESSEL ASHORE IN DIGBY GUT

Schooner W. R. Huntley Grounded at Ebb Tide Yesterday

IN BAD POSITION

May Be Floated if Weather Keeps Calm—Unknown Barge Sighted Off Coast Disappears During Night—Hunting for Gasoline Boat Missing from Maine Port.

Digby, N. S., Jan. 25.—(Special)—The unknown barge adrift in the bay mysteriously disappeared during the night. Fishermen began to search along the shore at daylight this morning, expecting to find the vessel's remains, but no trace of her could be discovered.

Captain Benjamin, master of the tern schooner Bluenose, which arrived this morning with hard coal from New York for Digby, reports passing no wreckage in the bay.

Schooner W. R. Huntley, Capt. E. D. Rafuse, went ashore on the east side of Digby Gut at 3 p. m. this afternoon at ebb tide, bound from Annapolis for Yarmouth in ballast. She lies in a bad position, but if the weather keeps moderate may be floated by the aid of a tug.

The W. R. Huntley hails from Parrsboro (N. S.). She was built at Port George in 1891, is 167 tons register, and is owned by Porter, J. W. Jones, E. K. Dix and others, of Louisburg (C. B.).

Inquiries have been received here concerning a gasoline boat fitted with two Knox engines which went adrift from Southport Harbor (N. B.), having been abandoned by her crew. Full particulars have not been received, but the boat and machinery are said to be quite valuable.

ONLY CIVIC ADDRESSES FOR PRINCE ARTHUR Limited to One for Each Town Visited—Will Arrive at Vancouver on March 28.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Col. Hanbury Williams, on behalf of the governor-general, has addressed a letter to the mayor requesting the forthcoming visit of His R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. The prince, who is returning from Japan after conferring the Order of the Garter on the emperor, is to arrive at Vancouver on March 28.

His royal highness is to be the guest of the dominion government, but the journey is to be private as far as possible. In consequence, the number of addresses will be limited, and it is proposed to have but one in each place, that from the mayor and corporation. Col. Hanbury Williams desires to obtain as early as possible a copy of the address to be presented by the city of Ottawa.

TWO NEW STATES FOR AMERICAN UNION Washington, Jan. 25.—The house passed the statehood bill today. The Republican opposition to the measure spent its entire force yesterday, and no effort was made to delay the bill on its final passage, but thirty-three of the "insurgents" voted against the measure.

The bill passed by a vote of 199 to 150. The bill, as passed, provides that Oklahoma and the Indian Territories shall constitute one state under the name of "Oklahoma," and that Arizona and New Mexico shall constitute one state under the name "Arizona." Should the terms of admission be ratified by the residents of the territories in question, their respective state constitutions must contain clauses prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and plural marriages.

The constitution of Arizona must prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that of Oklahoma for twenty-one years. There are many other stipulations governing schools, courts, and political subdivisions of the proposed new states.

GIRLS CUT OFF AT MONTREAL FIRE

Some Overcome by Smoke and Had to Be Carried Out by Firemen

NO ONE INJURED

Extension Ladders Afforded Means of Escape—Damage Estimated at \$150,000, and Many Well Known Concerns Were Heavy Sufferers.

Montreal, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Fifteen girls and a number of men had a narrow escape from death by a fire in a store building at the corner of St. James street and Victoria square this afternoon. They were cut off by smoke from escape in the usual way and fled by means of the extension ladders of the fire department. Some of them were overcome and had to be carried out, but no one was injured.

The fire was stubborn and for a time looked ominous. The loss is estimated at \$150,000 and is divided among the following concerns: Campbell Clothing Company, John Fisher Son & Co., clothing; Allan S. Bain, wholesale dry goods; Reinhardt Manufacturing Company, fancy goods; B. Tannenbaum, tailor; Beesette & Vinesberg, fur; T. E. Howard, agent, and Colonial Shoe Company. The building is owned by the Eastern Townships Bank.

TO PROTECT BIG GAME IN CLOSE SEASON North American Association Proposes No Rifles Be Carried Into Woods During That Time—Next Meeting in Quebec.

Boston, Jan. 25.—A resolution recommending that a law be enacted to prevent the carrying of any fire arms other than pistols or revolvers into the woods where big game abounds, during the close season, was introduced before the members of the North American Fish & Game Protective Association at its concluding session here today by LeRoy T. Carlton, chairman of the Maine Fish & Game Commission.

A proposition to make uniform the bounty on wolves in states and provinces where they abound, was also considered. Jean Provost, of Quebec, was elected president, and E. T. D. Chambers, also of Quebec, was elected secretary-treasurer. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Quebec.

LONDON IS MORE HOPEFUL OVER THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE

London, Jan. 25.—Official England is more optimistic in regard to the result of the Algeiras conference, believing that the discussions of the delegates are leading to a better understanding. Thus far the foreign office has only been advised that the uncontentious questions are being cleared up first, but any agreement reached on these questions must be contingent on the settlement of the question of solving the interior of Morocco, which is the pivot of the conference.

It was said today that Great Britain would support France if Germany insisted on a settlement of the police which could not be said to be adhering to her protestations that she desired a settlement of the Moroccan question.

Algeiras, Spain, Jan. 25, 6:20 p. m.—Spain at today's session of the Moroccan conference presented a draft of a convention providing for a better return of taxation in Morocco and also for the creation of new revenues. The conference after some discussion expressed the opinion that nothing should be proposed for Morocco which may modify the basis of the present organization of that country or be in contradiction with the habits of the Moroccan people regarding land taxation.

FRANK ROCKEFELLER DEFIES COURT ORDER Cleveland, O., Jan. 25.—Frank Rockefeller refused to appear before Attorney General Hadley and testify today in the hearing in connection with the action of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company.

A deputy-sheriff served a subpoena upon Mr. Rockefeller last evening. Today the deputy reported that Mr. Rockefeller had evaded.

MOVE TO FORM A THIRD PARTY

Influential Montreal Men Have Project for Independent Organization

TIRED OF BOTH SIDES

Declare That Politicians Are Merely Making Their Office a Profession Instead of an Honor and Trust—Definite Statement of the Project to Be Issued Soon.

Montreal, Jan. 25.—(Special)—The Witness tonight says "The formation of an independent political party is on the tapis in this city. A mild sensation was created on 'change when the rumor became current that such an important move had already received serious consideration from leading business and professional men who at present claim allegiance to one or the other of the great political parties."

The impression is growing that both political parties have, to a great extent, departed from their original policy, until today politicians are merely making their office a profession instead of an honor and trust given them by the people.

There is a large section of electors who feel that the time has come for a change in the political atmosphere and the reform, it is claimed, can only be brought about by the formation of an independent party.

Those who are interested in the movement wish to see legislation enacted dealing with the insolvency problem, the temporary question, purity in elections, and other matters, which, from party motives, a government is prevented from bringing forward.

It is claimed that, by the formation of an independent party of only 100 members pledged to political reform, such a movement would have a material effect on the government of the day, and that the new organization with a progressive platform, would rapidly gain in numbers and influence.

COLE'S EVIDENCE WAS NOT SHAKEN Other Witnesses Corroborate Story of Alleged Murderer of John F. Steeves.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—(Special)—Assistant Attorney General Philbrook began his cross-examination of Edward F. Cole this morning soon after the superior court convened to resume the latter's trial for the murder of John F. Steeves, of Hillsboro, N. B. Cole's direct evidence was completed shortly after the opening of the court, and without a trace of confusion all the inquiries put to him.

Cole's cross-examination was concluded shortly after the lunch recess and his testimony had not been shaken in any important particular, where he resumed his seat. Some changes in his manner as compared with the former trial were noticeable.

His habit of constantly arching his mouthache has been dropped and in its place he has another of repeating every question put to him, seemingly with the intention of giving clarity in mind for the subject of inquiry. It added considerably to the weight his testimony carried, giving the impression of a desire to confine himself rigidly to the truth.

COLE CORROBORATED. Corroborative testimony followed that of the prisoner and occupied the remainder of the afternoon, not having been completed at adjournment. The final witness was not present at the previous trial. He was an ex-remover and testified to having been at the Cole house on April 12 and seeing Cole fixing the couch, as he had himself sworn.

Thus came a long array of witnesses who had confirmed Cole's story in various particulars last fall. Those included the sister and brother, a boarder in the same house, a transfer who met Cole near the South Portland bridge about April 12, the Salvation Army officer who works in the South Portland power house, and on whom Cole had said he called on the Wednesday afternoon when the murder is said to have been committed. This last witness underwent a sharp cross-examination from Mr. Philbrook who queried him closely as to his relations with Cole and particularly with Mrs. Cole.

TWENTY-THREE MORE OF ILL-FATED VALENCIA'S PASSENGERS PICKED UP

Heart-rending Stories of Survivors—Men, Women and Children, Shivering and Expecting Death at Any Minute, Sang "Nearer My God to Thee"—Refused to Trust Themselves on Liferails—Burned Under Clothing to Signal Steamer in Vain.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—A telegram received tonight by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company from Seattle Bay, says that the tug Pioneer has put in there with the report that the steamer City of Topeka has picked up twenty-three survivors of the wreck of the Valencia, and is still cruising in the vicinity.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25.—Survivors of the wreck of the steamship Valencia are of the opinion that Capt. O. M. Johnson, master of the Valencia, made no effort to save his own life, even when a chance presented. According to their story Capt. Johnson was heartbroken over the great loss of life attending the wreck.

With drawn face, Captain Johnson, clinging to the rigging with the others, thought only of those with him and time and again prayed for assistance. "My God send relief to my passengers," Captain Johnson was heard to say just before the liferails left the steamer.

Passengers and crew during the night prior to the departure of the life raft, according to those saved, begged Captain Johnson to place a life belt about his waist. This he presently refused to do. In spite of the fact that those near him begged him to think of his family and friends, Capt. Johnson would not do a single thing to help his condition.

According to these survivors about thirty persons left the wreck Wednesday morning on the two life rafts and in a boat. Capt. Gibbs, who went from Seattle to the wreck on the steamer City of Topeka, returned today on the steamship Texan.

ALFONSO LUNCHES WITH PRINCESS ENA Some Doubt Whether He Will Propose Marriage Sunday or Monday, But He Has Permission to Call.

Biarritz, France, Jan. 25.—King Alfonso, traveling incognito as the Marquis of Covadonga, arrived here in an automobile this morning from San Sebastian, and immediately visited the Princess Ena of Battenberg and her mother, at the Villa Mouriscot, where they lunched together. His majesty appeared to be in a most joyful humor, graciously saluting the crowds along the roads.

The proposal of marriage may occur Sunday or Monday, during the dowager queen's visit. In the meantime the king will visit the princess daily.

The authorities have adopted the strictest precautions for the king's safety.

LONDON, ONT., TROLLEY CONDUCTOR KILLED London, Ont., Jan. 25.—(Special)—A London street car, running special, while crossing Richmond street crossing of the Grand Trunk tonight, was struck by a freight train, Jepson Moore, the conductor, being instantly killed.

Moore was standing on the rear platform at the time, and was caught between the car and the engine and frightfully mangled. There were seven passengers in the car at the time, but none of them were injured, and the car, with the exception of the rear platform, was very little damaged.

Sheriff McQueen's Salary Raised. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 25.—(Special)—The county court today voted Sheriff McQueen a substantial increase in salary. In lieu of the work in attending courts, summoning jurors, etc., for which the sheriff receives a salary of \$700 a year, the council voted him a straight salary of \$1,000 a year. This, together with other fees in connection with the office, will make a respectable salary for the sheriff.

LIBERALS' MAJORITY OVER ALL IS NOW 66 London, Jan. 25.—The following is a summary of the political situation at midnight:—

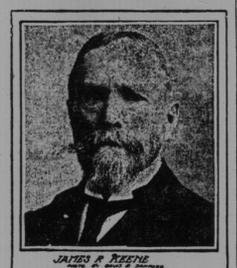
Table with 2 columns: Party and Seats. Total seats in Commons: 670. Elections held: 610. Liberals elected: 338. Unionists: 143. Laborites: 48. Nationalists: 81.



WM. K. VANDEBILT.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN



JAMES A. HAGGOOD

A PLACE OF REAL TORMENT, DR. TORREY'S PICTURE OF HELL

A Hospital for Incurables of the Universe—The Bible Shows the Way of Escape—Evangelist Quotes Scripture to Back Up Assertions—Mr. Alexander's New Song.

BY DR. TORREY
If men do not accept Christ there must, and ought to be, a hell.
The cruelest man that walks the earth is the broad preacher who wins applause by lulling people to sleep in their sin.

tainty because Christ says so; the only thing against it is the speculation of theologians and the dreams of poets.
"Are between the two it does not take me long to decide.
Again, experience, observation and common sense teach that there is a hell.

An actual hell of bodily torture and mental anguish was held up before the crowded audience at Massey Hall last evening.
There is and must be a hell for all who do not accept Christ, was Dr. Torrey's preaching.

Gave Up the Larger Hope.
But I could not fit it in, and I had to give up the doctrine of a larger hope, or else the Bible.
I was not willing to torture and twist the Bible to make it agree with my opinion, so the only thing to do was to give up my opinion, and I gave it up.

A Vivid Illustration.
Dr. Torrey gave as an illustration the case of a man going along a railroad track while a few inches behind him was an excursion train of happy children.
The man came to a gorge and found to his horror that the bridge was down.

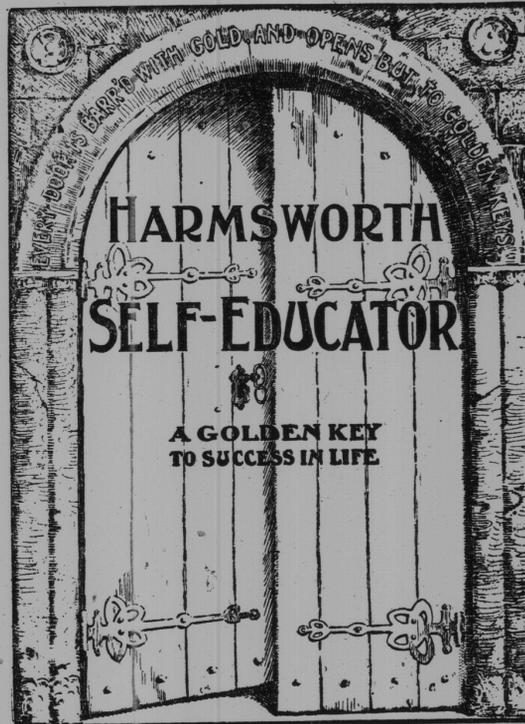
There is no torment so great as the torment of an accusing conscience.
"Hell is the place where men and women remain and suffer."
Dr. Torrey then related a story told him by the late Dwight L. Moody.

Moody went away to Boston, and on his return visited the man who had become insane, and was confined in an asylum in Brattleboro.
The greeting from the insane man was: "Young man, seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness."

Proved by Texts.
A number of texts were quoted in support of this:
Matthew 23:41, "Depart from me, ye angels."
Paul in 2 Thes. 1, 7, 8, 9, "When the Lord Jesus shall appear, he will send down fire from heaven, and will destroy with the sword them which know not God."

As mildew develops more rapidly under certain climatic conditions, so with cancer in the human body.
There are certain conditions that favor its development, and when these conditions are met the cancer gradually grows and spreads.

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IN DREAMY ALGERIAS

The Scene of the Conference on Morocco

Charming Pen-sketch of the Little Spanish City to Which the Representatives of Europe and America Are Now Turning Their Steps—It Lies Close to Gibraltar, and Its People Go There Daily to Work—Beautiful and Pathetic Memories.

By Georges Claretie.

(Translated from Le Figaro)

Algeria! I little fancied when long ago I visited that tiny Spanish city that it would ever become historic. And the shaven inkeepers I saw solemnly putting their pellets on their doornails as little I imagined that all Europe would one day come hither to debate the charms of their chambers and the merits of their table d'hôte.

Now and it has come the turn of the Algerians inkeepers to put forth their own prospectuses. Though they haven't any recipe to offer, they can nevertheless invite all Europe to come to them. For the time Europe has no intention of peeping through the telescope, but plans instead to discuss the little white patch that can be seen on clear days from the head of the Bay of Algiers, and to talk of the minute corner of Africa which has long made a tremendous noise in the world and bears the name of Tangier.

Burgas had its savants, but for a while it seemed that Algiers was to miss getting its diplomats. Accordingly the inkeepers got together and held a congress of their own. They protested loud and long. People were afraid of their hotels, but they insisted that their delightful inn were quite worthy of sheltering the great ones of Europe. Surely if Europe dreaded these fondas Europe was hard to please.

Gibraltar lives in my memory like a dream, I arrived by sea and at night in front of that huge granite block. All at once the ship stopped. A fantastic illumination arose against the black. It seemed to me that countless lights were twinkling upon the steps of an immense ladder that stretched up toward heaven. Cheers rang out from the deck of the battleship; they were the cheers of English

sealers saluting their city—their citadel city—Gibraltar.
It is hollow, this Rock of Gibraltar. It is like an immense wine-cellar, where the bottles are projectiles. Everywhere long galleries bristle with cannon, the cannon which Spain calls "The Old Lady's teeth." Gibraltar also resembles a vast anti-hill, whose ants are soldiers. And these interminable galleries are filled with gunpowder and coal. At the foot of the rock beneath all this hidden life, monkeys are playing about the cactuses. One of them is chained at the door of a powder-house and makes faces at passersby. Beside him stands a British soldier in khaki uniform, wearing the colonial helmet in use in the Indian Army.

What an immeasurable distance seems to separate one from Europe in this military city, which seems to have been captured only yesterday. When night falls, a cannon-shot announces that the citadel is closed, and that no one may now enter the city. And khaki soldiers with a band of red on their caps, march through the streets with their fanfare and drive before them a stowaway, mottled, picturesque and many-colored throng, whom they herd like a flock of sheep. "Move on," they cry, just as Dickens' policeman cried to little Joe. For these are the people of Algiers who have come here to work, and who must now be sent home across the bay to Spain.

Then another charming vision flows before my mind. Algiers is an exquisite city—a little corner of Spain rarely visited by tourists, and never frequented by Cook's caravans—the Spain of the olden times, the Spain of the ballads and legends of Victor Hugo and Théophile Gautier. I come and go in this strange solitude. Through the half-closed doors, I catch a glimpse of delicious patois, inner courts adorned with fountains and azulejos, and with broad-leaved banana trees, laurel, roses and orange trees. A fragrance of flowers and ripe fruit hangs over all this drowsy town.

Now and then a white hand lifts a green windowshade, and through the grating I see the face of a beautiful woman. The young girls of Algiers are the handsomest in Spain. Often of mixed Spanish and English blood, their mothers being dark-skinned Andalusians and their fathers blonde officers of Gibraltar, they add Andalusian grace to British charm—Carmen plus Ophelia. Pensive faces, black locks and blue eyes appear among the flowers in the windows and look out into the silent street. It is a perfect vision. The theatre, and I look sharply to see if it isn't merely a lovely stage-set for some comedy of Lope's or Calderon's.

A bell rings out. And thus called abruptly back to reality, I see the church in its little open square surrounded by trees and adorned with stone benches, where aged men sit smoking in silence. What is going on? The women are at prayer. They wear mourning. They groan as they pray, and their tears run down upon their rosaries. Why are they weeping. Because they, I see widows and bereaved mothers, whose husbands and sons come no more back to them—dead in Cuba, that island so far, so very far away! Others, more fortunate, returned only yesterday—repatriated soldiers of Spain. In the highest of high spirits, those soldiers invade the wine rooms of Algiers and drink deep of the pale golden Amontillado. Their caps and guns are the sole remnant of their equipment; many have thrust their bare feet into

their alpargatas. They are laughing and singing. They walk with equate young girls—their sweethearts or novias—in the yellow, sun-scorched countryside about Algiers, through fields of golden maize and among whitened cisterns surrounded by cactuses, where one meets superbly draped women bearing water-jars on their heads and reminding one of some biblical apparition in a Judean setting. Gayly go the soldiers and the girls, gathering berries from the hedges and red blossoms from beneath the spines of the cactuses, while down yonder in the gloomy church, women in mourning murmur prayers for those who will never return.

A HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Don. H. Henderson is in the city representing B. F. Bowen & Co. who are to publish a history of New Brunswick to be written by Dr. James Hannay, assisted by well-known contributors. The history will deal with New Brunswick from the earliest times down to the present day. The publishers announce the following subjects and contributors, to which additions will be made:

- Bench and Bar.
Merchant Marine.
Trade and Commerce.
Military—Lt. Col. Loggie, Fredericton.
Lumbering.
Fisheries—W. S. Loggie, M. P., Chatham.
Railroads.
Agriculture.
Education—J. R. Inch, L.L.D., Fredericton, etc.
Presbyterian Church.
Methodist Church.
Baptist Church.
Masonry.
Oddfellows—Hon. C. X. Skinner, St. John.
A part of the author's announcement follows here:
The work will begin with that period when this province was a part of Acadia and under the dominion of France. It will tell of the first English settlements and the earlier struggles of those who undertook to lay here the foundation of a new English speaking community. It will describe the arrival of the Loyalists and their work in building up the Province. It will relate the constitutional struggles which took place for the purpose of obtaining a better system of government, the inauguration of responsible government and all that that implies. Finally it will deal with the contest for Confederation and the accomplishment of that great measure which united all the Provinces of Canada into a new nation. The progress of the Province since Confederation will be fully treated and its leading events to the present time described.

223 Killed in Explosion.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Mr. Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador here, has received a cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, announcing the destruction of the battleship Aquidaban and the loss of 223 lives.

King Edward Lodge Practice Boys elected F. Langan, W. M.; W. Price, D. M.; A. Byles, R. S.; G. Smith, A. S.; W. Smith, F. S.; D. Sewell, treasurer; McLeod, F. O.; C. P. Clark, O. T.; E. Morrell, Y. E.

HAS LIVED IN THREE CENTURIES

Johan Leonard Roeder, 106 Years Old Today, Fought at the Battle of Waterloo

SAW NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Never Been Ill, Drinks Glass of Beer Daily, and Gave Up Smoking at One Hundred.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 23.—Probably the oldest man on this continent who has absolute proofs to bear out his age is Johan Leonard Roeder, of this city. For nearly forty years the citizens have looked upon Mr. Roeder as an old man, for he retired from active life at the age of seventy. Tomorrow he reaches his 106th birthday, still in the picture of health and the amazing example of a man who has lived a well rounded, active life and yet passed his three hundred and ten by over a quarter century.

Leonard Roeder, as he is popularly known by his friends, is still possessed of his faculties, except that of sight. Most of the centenarians heard of seldom have records to bear out their birth, but Leonard Roeder has. Moreover, he tells how he served at the Battle of Waterloo, was despatch bearer for General Blucher and saw Napoleon, in which his little war passbook also bears him out. This is how the passbook in which his records are carefully kept, and so at a certain age all youths are called upon to serve in the army, and at the time each young soldier receives a passbook in which the date of enlistment and the date of birth are recorded on the title page.

In the passbook of Leonard Roeder is set forth in very fine German script that "Johan Leonard Roeder was born at Wandersbuch (Wurttemberg) on der Dauber, Germany, January 21, 1800." This little book, which is about five by three and one-half inches in size, blue in color and with simple pasteboard back, served Mr. Roeder all through his garrison life and was stamped at the different towns whenever he made a change of the army moved. There were also pages for the officials to add remarks and specifications. The identification in the book is marked thus: "Stature, five feet eight inches; face, oval; nose, straight; hair, black; eyes, gray." Several times the date of birth is referred to.

Thus Mr. Roeder has lived in three centuries. He saw the eighteenth pass away, lived all through the nineteenth and expects to see quite a lot more of the 20th century. He has never been ill, says he is in good health now and has an appetite that kings might envy. Of his soldier life he says: "I was born in Wurttemberg. As a young man I learned the shoemaker's trade, but about this time I was called, with other young men, to serve our king in the army. My three years service came just at the time when Napoleon was fighting all Europe.

"At Waterloo" the lieutenant under whom I served was commanded by General Blucher, and it was my duty for a while to carry war messages. It was on one of these hours that I carried a message from General Blucher to the Duke of Wellington, and saw Napoleon on my return. It was a wonderful day, but Napoleon did not win. I was very young at the time

but I go over it again and again in my mind."

When asked if he has lived any fixed life in order to promote longevity, Mr. Roeder answered: "I lived simply as other men. I never had a doctor, and have one tooth left, for I never had a dentist. In Germany we smoked a great deal, but after I was one hundred years old I gave it up. It is a useless habit. The only real luxury the old gentleman resorts to is his daily glass of beer about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This habit he rigidly holds to, and his beverage is brought to him promptly at that hour—but only one glass. He is also fond of milk, and the family knows of no food that he cannot take to his menu. He never complains and is never sick."

The River Steamer Business.

It is understood that a meeting of the different river steambot owners will be held in the near future for the purpose of considering how transportation can be made more profitable on the St. John river. It is understood that the St. John people are strongly advocating an amalgamation of the steamers and that the proposition is to have several of the smaller boats taken off the river. A prominent owner in one of the steamship lines who took part in the proposed amalgamation, but that if the companies would get together and arrange rates he would greatly favor the proposition. It is understood that neither the May Queen S. S. Company nor the People's Line have any idea of entering into an amalgamation scheme.

Weak Kidneys

kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weakness or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve center the "Inside Nerve." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in sympathy with the others, that is, wherever you are anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

The operation which aims to treat, not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablet or Syrup). This remedy is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble. This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve center the "Inside Nerve." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in sympathy with the others, that is, wherever you are anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

THE CROCKERS AND HIGHMERS PRICES FOR B. FARMERS

Hon. L. P. Farris Gave Statistics to Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention

Roots and Grain, With One Exception Better Than Last Year—Butter and Cheese Output Fell Off, But Net Returns Were Greater Than Previous Year—Outlines Work of Agricultural Department During Season—Addresses by Men That Know.

Fredericton, Jan. 22.—(Special)—The thirtieth annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, held in the church hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, was presided over by Hon. L. P. Farris, representing nearly every county in the province, and attended by a large number of farmers and dairymen. The program consisted of addresses by President Farris, Hon. J. A. Riddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and Hon. L. P. Farris, Minister of Agriculture.

President Farris, in opening, remarked on the extremely mild weather which the province is experiencing and expressed his hope of seeing an increased attendance over last year. He paid a tribute to the founders of the association, and thought it had more than justified its existence. Our farmers have certainly left a noble heritage to the province, and our sons and daughters should look upon farming as a most honorable occupation.

He regretted that there were some districts in the province where nearly all the dairy produce went by the people had to be brought in from Quebec and Ontario. He thought many districts which are quite up to the times in the matter of dairying. There are some splendid agricultural districts in this province where, unfortunately, the farmer is broken up by the people engaging in two or three occupations. He was sorry that it was necessary to import a number of chickens when the demand could be so easily supplied by our own farmers.

Hon. L. P. Farris, Minister of Agriculture, in his address, commended the local government for the recent importation of horses, which he considered a most fitting move in the interests of farmers and breeders. He thought that agriculture was making steady progress in New Brunswick. Mayor McNally, in his address, remarked that he was glad to see the delegates to the convention and hoped that their stay here would be pleasant and profitable.

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Dairying.
The dairymen have had another unfavorable year for the production of milk, and as a result there is a falling off in the quantity of butter and cheese. The price of milk, however, ruled high throughout the season, and the returns to the dairymen were more than last year. The condition of the past two years is not to be compared with the present, and dairymen are urged to increase their production of milk and cheese, and to increase their income.

Beef.
The only product for which prices ruled low that the farmer was able to sell was beef. Still, where well-bred carcasses of heavy steers were offered for sale, the price was twenty cents. This is notably the case in any product—a good article will always command a fair price, while a poorer article is a drug on the market.

Poultry.
The high prices which have prevailed the last few years have created a very great interest in the production of poultry. In the Fredericton market turkeys reached twenty-five cents per pound, and broilers and chickens sold for fifteen cents.

Illustration Orchards.
In the spring of 1907 ten orchards were set in different parts of the province, which with the one set in the spring of 1905, make a total of eleven. It is proposed to continue this work until each county has at least one.

cents per pound on the Experimental Farm. To make a profit at these figures some method would have to be found to produce a cheaply. There is nothing in the way of manure so valuable to the farmers of New Brunswick as the clover crop. It may be that through the judicious use of barnyard manure and clover the cost of food for beef cattle may be lessened, so that beef can be raised at a profit.

Agricultural Education.
A few years ago there was a movement to establish an agricultural college supported jointly by this province and Nova Scotia. This movement was not completed, and feeling that the young men of this province should be given a practical agricultural education should be placed in as good a position as those of other provinces, a plan was adopted in the estimates for the session of 1905 to pay transportation charges to and from Truro (N. S.), St. John's (N. S.), and Bellevue (Que.), for scholars going from this province to the agricultural college at Truro.

Prof. Riddick.
Prof. J. A. Riddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was the last speaker of the afternoon, and was listened to with a great deal of interest. He commended the local government for the recent importation of horses, which he considered a most fitting move in the interests of farmers and breeders. He thought that agriculture was making steady progress in New Brunswick.

St. John Men in the West.
Lou Hopper, of this city, writing from Calgary, where he is now located in the employ of the C. P. R., in the Calgary division, refers to the fine business houses, buildings and residences of the western town in the last few years.

Sighted Bark's Wreck in Steamers' Track.
Halifax, Jan. 23.—(Special)—The steamer Brigidine arrived from Cardiff today in ballast after a stormy passage of nineteen days. She was disabled and had to lay to for five days owing to the circular waves.

Dollar Package FREE Man Medicine Free.
You can now obtain a dollar package free on request. Man Medicine is a new and powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the human system.

POWER AT AROOSTOOK BY NOVEMBER

Annual Meeting of Maine and N. B. Power Company Here—To Supply on Both Sides of Border.

The annual meeting of the Maine and New Brunswick Power Company, which plans to get power by building a dam at the Aroostook, was held Tuesday in the office of Mr. A. I. Trueman here. The morning session dealt with the reports of the directors, and the afternoon session dealt with the reports of the directors, and the afternoon session dealt with the reports of the directors.

BELIEVES COAL GAS STOPS CONSUMPTION

That Bituminous Coal Miners Are Immune to Tuberculosis.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 22.—Investigations and experiments made by Dr. M. C. Carr, of this city, are proving correct, a new and valuable factor in the treatment of tuberculosis has been discovered.

St. Martins Lumber Operations.

Probably the largest lumber operation during the winter months in the western section of St. Martins is Alister F. Bentley, lately of Black Bay, who has been in the woods near the mouth of the St. Martins River for some time.

KINGS COUNTY COUNCIL IS IN SPENDING MOOD

Votes to Expend About \$3,000 in Improving Conditions in Court House

Auditor Gets His Salary Doubled and County Secretary Has \$200 Added to His—Sheriff's Stipend Fixed at \$750, and He Can Appoint His Own Deputies—Councillor G. W. Palmer Elected Warden—Other Business Transacted Yesterday.

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 23.—The annual meeting of the municipal council of Kings county opened its session this morning. Warden S. H. Flewelling in the chair. The council unanimously elected Councillor G. W. Palmer, warden for the current year, and he at once entered upon his duties, appointing committees on finance, printing, buildings and roads.

Scott Act Inspector Reappointed.
The Scott act inspector's bill of \$2,017.79 was cut down by the finance committee to \$1,800.00 by deducting \$705.10 amount of balance in his hands, \$75 of personal expenses which he is willing to forgo, and \$83 which they cut off the council fees. The latter, after considerable talk, was allowed to stand, and the bill at \$1,237.69 was ordered to be paid.

Sheriff's Salary \$750.
The office of sheriff and deputy sheriff were ordered to be amalgamated, the sheriff to appoint his own deputies and his salary to be \$750 per annum, dating from October 15, 1905.

Balance to carry forward.
Of this amount there belongs to the Highway fund 4,989.22
Leaving a clear balance 7,853.47

Two Quebec Girls Drowned Coasting.
Sherbrooke, Jan. 23.—(Special)—Two girls, one fourteen years of age, and the other four, were drowned in a brook at the falls of the St. Lawrence near Bowen avenue, East Sherbrooke, this afternoon. The girls were sliding on the hill and went into the brook, which ordinarily has little water, but owing to the unusual weather it was flooded and running swiftly when the children were drowned. The elder girl was the daughter of Octave Annan, and the younger of Thomas Gagnon.

CANADA THE WHOLE WORLD FROM HER BREAD BASKET

Frank G. Carpenter, in New York Herald, Tells of Opening Up of the Great New Wheat Belt of Northwest--100,000,000 Acres at Least Fit for Grain Crops--Average Yield Per Acre Double That of the United States.

(Frank G. Carpenter, in N. Y. Herald.) Edmonton, Alberta, Saturday—I am writing at Edmonton, 400 miles north of the United States boundary. I am on the frontier of the great wheat belt which promises to revolutionize the bread markets of the world. I have been traveling for three weeks through the grain lands, and am now in a straight line about as far north of Winnipeg as from New York to Chicago.

All along that line there is wheat all the way. Lower Manitoba produced more than 40,000,000 bushels last year, and in some places like 100,000,000 bushels were harvested in Canada.

The size of Canada's new bread basket is hard to define. The area I have described has been thoroughly prospected. Wheat is actually raised in all parts of it, and I hear stories of great wheat lands beyond. Three hundred miles north of Edmonton, on the Peace river, they are raising big crops and flour mills are now grinding away at Fort Vermilion.

They receive good prices on account of the high freight rates which prevail throughout the wilds of the Northwest, and the farmers are getting \$1.50 per bushel for their grain. Railroad engineers who have been surveying the extension of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railroads, which are to be built from here across the Rockies, tell me that there is good land all the way from Edmonton to the foothills, a distance of several hundred miles, and that settlers have already begun to penetrate that region.

According to the best Canadian authorities, the wheat belt so far defined comprises a strip extending from east to west across the boundary of Western Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, measuring 800 or 900 miles, and extending northward a distance equal to that between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The map which I have lived here shows the extension of the wheat belt, so that the whole land is in one line almost direct from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The Canadian Northern, which is but little advanced in the United States, has just completed a trunk line to Edmonton, and it has in addition a road reaching north to Prince Albert, which has hundreds of miles of the line in the Saskatchewan river. The Grand Trunk Pacific is building between Winnipeg and Edmonton, going through a rich wheat country some distance northwesterly to a great tongue or triangle, spreading out as it goes.

My first trip across the wheat belt was on the Canadian Pacific. The country is all prairie and plain. In some places the lands are flat, in others rolling. Some of them are like Illinois and some like North Dakota. In Manitoba and the greater part of Saskatchewan you ride for miles through wheat fields with patches of prairie between. A little further west you strike a region somewhat different. It is, in fact, the extension of the Montana semi-arid country, and a part of what was once known as the great American desert. In the Far West this is devoted to grazing, but they have begun to raise winter wheat even on the dry lands, and their possibilities are not yet defined. A little further west still, the country is a network of streams. The mighty Saskatchewan, which compares in size with the Mississippi, flows through the wheat belt from west to east, emptying into Lake Winnipeg, and from there going on through other streams into Hudson Bay.

I am now writing on the banks of the Saskatchewan. It is navigable for small boats for about a thousand miles, and during the summer it is used largely by settlers. They come here to Edmonton on the railroad and float their effects down to the homesteads which they have picked out upon the banks. They use flatboats and rafts just as the pioneers did along the Ohio in our early days. I have before me maps which show what homesteads have been taken. The lands are pretty well absorbed on both sides of the river for a distance of a thousand miles. Many little towns have sprung up. The same is true everywhere along the new railroads, there being something like forty new towns on the Canadian Northern alone. Indeed, the whole wheat belt is peppered with homesteads, although not five per cent of the good land has been occupied and the greater part of it yet unbroken. These Canadians are enthusiasts. They look at things through eyes like those of Colonel Sellers, and they are expecting to eventually supply the bread of the great Britain, but also the United States and other countries with wheat. They say that the United States is growing so fast that it will soon consume all the grain it can raise, and that our wheat area is already defined. They think also that our wheat crop will grow less from year to year, while theirs must be multiplied by ten or twenty before it reaches its maximum. The world's wheat crop now averages something like three billion bushels. Indeed, it is often much less. Last year Canada raised one hundred million bushels on four or five million acres.

Among the lowest estimates of the

not be long before it will equip that of the United States. "When was wheat first raised in the Northwest, Mr. Bell?" asked the reporter. "We were producing grain near Winnipeg long before your Western States had any existence," was the reply. "As far back as 1812 Lord Selkirk brought a colony to Manitoba, and that colony raised wheat. The settlers came in by Hudson Bay, and worked their way down here. They were then so far from the market that there was no demand outside their own wants, and it was only when the United States had developed its west that we began to form in earnest. Then they had to wait for the railroads, which were first built along in the 80's. Today the lower part of Manitoba is one of the world's wheat granaries. It produced 4,000,000 bushels in 1886, 14,000,000 bushels ten years later, and in 1901 the crop was 50,000,000 bushels. A large part of last year's product came from this same region, but much of it was from new fields which are being opened up further west.

"That do you know of the wheat lands north of the settlements now are?" "They are undoubtedly extensive. Take the Peace River country, which lies north-west of Edmonton, extending to the Rocky Mountains. That river is big enough for steamboats. My son traveled eleven days up it last winter, and found wheat growing all the way to the mountains. The crops there are raised by the Indian missionaries, and by the Indians themselves. My boy saw one Indian farm which yielded 2,000 bushels of wheat. That northern wheat is better than any other wheat known. The further north you go the better the quality of grain, vegetables or fruit. East of the Peace River is a region of which we know comparatively nothing. Thousands of miles of it have never been trodden by white men, and no one can tell what it will or will not produce. Indeed, Canada is as yet an unprospected agricultural region. We know that we have a large part of the earth and water which we just know much remains to be seen."

But come with me and take a look at this mighty granary. We shall go to the Canadian Northern, one of the new railroads. Our companions are young men, many of whom are land seekers and settlers. Some have money, with them and others have their household effects on the way. There are colonist cars in front of the train filled with emigrants from Europe, and there are four or five cars containing farmers from the United States. Our route is through a new region. The track was laid two years ago, but all along there are now ploughed fields, scattered with unbroken prairie. The time is autumn. The wheat has been harvested and great straw stacks stand here and there over the plain. Much of the grain is still in shocks. It will be hauled direct to the threshing, the wheat going almost straight from the field to the market. Everywhere men are ploughing. Notice the soil. It shines like black velvet under the sun. What mighty ploughs! Each is drawn by six horses, and long lines of them are now ploughing the prairie. Here and there, at long distances, steam ploughs may be seen.

The threshing is still going on. We can see the smoke rising from the machines scattered over the fields. The chaff flies out like smoke from the end of the stack. Every railroad station has long teams of wheat wagons. The heads of the wagons are filled to the top and the grain is unloaded at the station elevators. In some places the wagons drive upon platforms and unload into the cars. The towns are new. And such towns! They look ragged and most of the buildings seem to be knocked up with haphazard and saw. The average settlement consists of one street of irregular one and two story buildings facing the railroad. A wheat elevator stands near the track, and often the elevator and railroad station are the only buildings. The sound of hammer and saw is everywhere heard. Nothing is old. You can smell the paint on the houses and the aroma of the new boardwalk which run along the street.

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Warding Off the Fire God. Now we are again off in the country. Notice the straw stacks which run in long rows through that hundred acre field. Each has about ten furrows ploughed around it within one hundred feet of its edge and another ring of furrows outside the strip between being burned over. That black circle is to ward off the fire god. There are frequent prairie fires which run through the stubble, and were it not for this fireproof carpet the wheat stacks would burn. Those stacks are yet unthreshed. Each contains hundreds of bushels of wheat, and the smallest of the stacks is worth \$200.

Speaking of a fire, as nightfall approaches the red flames are to be seen on each side of the road. They come from the stacks of newly threshed straw, which are burned on almost all these Canadian farms. In New York or Chicago such straw would be worth \$1 or more a ton. Our farmers would save it for stock feed or fertilizer. Here it goes to waste and the marks of its destruction are left in every patch of black which we see everywhere as we ride through the country.

How rich the soil is! It is as fat as the valley of the Nile. In Manitoba, where the land has been used over and over for wheat, the crops are almost twice those of the United States. Our average falls lower and lower. It is now only about one bushel to the acre, while the average in Canada is twenty bushels or more. Much of this new land produces thirty or forty bushels, and here about Edmonton the farmers discuss fifty bushels as a possible winter wheat yield. A good average on the new lands well farmed would probably be twenty-five bushels an acre, or almost twice what we are getting in the United States.

Big Wheat Crops. While at Winnipeg I had a chat with Charles N. Bell, who is considered one of the best authorities on wheat raising in the Canadian Northwest. He is secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade and has held this position for years. He came to Manitoba when it was a wilderness and has traveled all over this region again and again. Said he: "According to the threshers' returns our wheat crop of last year averaged about twenty-four bushels an acre, the average coming from more than four million acres. Some of the crops were far more and some much less. We have all kinds of farmers, and many of our European immigrants do not get the best out of the soil."

"Is there much difference in the wheat land?" I asked. "Yes, although they are generally good throughout. The settlers have taken up patches here and there over a large extent of territory, and nearly every farm yielding from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat an acre. The wheat territory has been pretty well prospected and we know that most of the country is good."

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LIQUOR INQUIRY HELD AT PERTH

Inspector McCrea Charged With Not Paying Over Funds and Other Things

A LIVELY SESSION

W. C. T. U. Members Present and Loudly Sympathetic With the Accused—Evidence Showed Money Had Been Turned Over After Hon. W. P. Jones Was Appointed.

Perth, N. B., Jan. 21.—(Special)—Hon. Wendell P. Jones, the commissioner appointed by the local government to inquire into certain charges preferred against G. Miles McCrea, liquor inspector for Victoria county, began the hearing of evidence yesterday and concluded today. The proceedings took place in the court house, which was well filled with interested spectators, including a goodly representative of ladies connected with the W. C. T. U.

The complainant in the case was Thos. Lawson, the well known bartender, who was present in person. His counsel was Frank B. Carvell, M. P. The inspector, who was also on hand, had as his counsel Thos. Carter. The charges alleged that the inspector since May last had received, exclusive of fines, some \$600, of which he had made no account to the government; that he had employed detectives from the United States to locate some convictions, to whom he had paid large sums of money; that a great number of informations had been laid against certain parties and a counsel fee of \$6 paid on each case even when the charges were undisputed; that the inspector had made no return of the law impartially, and that he had been improperly using the license fund; that in consequence of his actions the salaries of the commissioners had not been paid, thereby being no fund out of which to pay them.

Commissioners Not Paid. Among the witnesses examined were Neil McQuarrie, police magistrate before whom the cases were tried, the three commissioners, James Watson, Richard Tomlinson and Whitfield Craig. The inspector himself was on the stand, being called first by the complainant and later on his own behalf. The commissioner swore that he had not received their salaries when due and one of them produced a letter from the receiver-general stating that the salaries had not been returned of the amounts received by him.

The defense produced witnesses—Rev. Mr. Denning, Adam Beveridge and others—to prove that the inspector had deposited the money received into a bank; that he had not had sustained a family bereavement which had caused his delay; that he had in all cases acted fairly and impartially, and that his salary was not paid for the fund. He accused the complainant of playing double with him, when he was his counsel.

Complainant Formerly Inspector's Lawyer. Mr. Lawson on the stand testified that some time after leaving the connection in this traffic were after his connection with cases for the inspector had ceased. He denied emphatically that he had ever employed a private detective, and that he had never acted as a lawyer for certain parties as against the provisions of the act.

During the hearing there were some sharp lines between the complainant and the inspector and his counsel. Today finished the evidence and the counsel addressed the commissioners at some length, and urged that nothing had been proved against the inspector beyond ignorance of his duty as to the time of making his returns; that he had shown by evidence that the inspector had complied with well-to-do violators and put the poor in jail; that he had only made his return after the commission was appointed.

It was very apparent that the sympathy of the ladies present was in favor of the inspector, which was manifested by occasional applause which the commissioner did not suppress until on one occasion it became rather too boisterous.

The decision will be given by the government after the commissioner submits his report.

Robert Burns' Celebration, St. John, January 25, '06. We celebrate his natal day. Our poet's birthday, bring immortals, with garlands gay and decked with mirth.

Burns has his shrine in many hearts. And well deserves the same; His conquests marked by his parts And earned enduring fame.

Around our world his praise resounds Where freedom's lamp has kindled fires True patriots feel his love and joys For human souls in every zone.

The lad frae Kyle was full o' glee A bonny comely ever. Made nature sing in every key By mountain, stream or river.

A settlement of "Honour High." Is a stirring Scotchman's boast. For love of country dare to die With courage at his post.

As brethren the mystic tie United and together. For God and kindred eyes to see One land and Scotland ever. R. H. B. TENNANT.

Useless Agents. Are being fastidious off the market by the overpowering merit of Nelson's Nervine, which has more strength in one drop than in a quart of ordinary remedies. It will pain subduing, dispersive, heating and soothing, its influence on rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago is unsurpassed. Nelson's Nervine is without question the best household liniment made. For neuralgia, get a 25c. bottle of Nervine at store.

ALDERMAN MILLIDGE HAS PASSED AWAY

Leading Citizen, Bright Scholar and Lawyer, Man Who Gave Time and Talent for City's Welfare.

The death of Alderman Thomas Millidge, K. C., one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of this city, occurred at 6:20 Wednesday morning. Though he had been in poor health for some time, his death was sudden, and he was only 61 years of age.

Mr. Millidge was a conscientious and faithful worker, always looking toward the welfare of the citizens he represented, and his presence at the council board will be greatly missed. He devoted a great deal of his time to civic affairs and was an authority on water matters. He had been a member of the council since 1894, and was a representative for Dufferin ward ever since, with the exception of 1894-5 term, when he was defeated by Wm. S. Daley.

When the Water and Sewerage Board was created in 1890-1891, he was made chairman. Previous to this the department was under the direction of a board of management of the department of public works. In the report of the engineer and superintendent of water and sewerage for that year they say:—"It is worthy of note . . . that the present chairman represents a family which for three successive generations has taken an active interest in the water supply of the city. Thos. Millidge was one of the incorporators and a director of the first company which met on Sept. 5, 1829. He was also one of the trustees of the water company under the act of 1832. His son, Thomas E. Millidge, purchased the Little River Reservoir property from John W. Scott and wife in 1859 and then generally in the water supply of the city. Thos. Millidge was one of the incorporators and a director of the first company which met on Sept. 5, 1829. He was also one of the trustees of the water company under the act of 1832. 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WINTERERS' RECORD GONE

John E. Moore Leads Bold Dash to Belvea's

KITCHENER CARRIES INTREPID PARTY

Tug Carries Mr. Moore and Guests Farther Up River Than the Point Reached on Noted Excursion of Jan. 16, 1892.

Mr. J. M. S. Lord Kitchener, provisioned at this point on Jan. 24th, 1906. On board the following party of intrepid explorers: Commander John E. Moore, A. T. Dunn, N. R. Burrows, W. R. Slaver, H. H. McLean, Capt. A. T. Walsh, Montreal, Stanley E. Elkin, James Pender, A. P. Barnhill, Charles McDonald, M. B. Edwars, A. M. Belding, Harry Miller, Charles Miller, T. H. Eschbrook, John Russell, Jr., F. C. Beattie, S. S. Elliott, J. A. Belyea, E. M. Shadolt, T. B. Blair, T. J. Hering, R. B. Keenan, Hon. James Holly, G. S. Moore, Amherst, George C. Cutler, Boston.

The above record, inscribed in the register at Belvea's, near Public Landing, across from the R. K. Y. Club summer rendezvous at Carter's Point, tells the "farthest north" story of winter navigation on the St. John river.

The expedition, provisioned for six hours, left North Wharf shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday and boldly proceeded through the falls and up the river, and where a man who had once read a book on Arctic exploration said "holly" was seen near Water's Landing.

At Carter's Point the wall of ice extended clear across the river, but the Lord Kitchener ploughed her way through it for a quarter of a mile or so, until at a thickness of about five inches it began to resist her attacks.

Passed Point Reached in 1892. By this time she had proceeded about a hundred yards farther than any other midwinter expedition had been able to go, which was glory enough for even the distinguished party of daring navigators on her decks yesterday.

The ship was rammed another length into the ice, jammed hard against it, and a ladder put over the side. The party disembarked and walked to the shore. They went to the store of Mr. Belyea and made a number of important purchases. Col. McLean was quickly in converse with a dainty little maiden, greatly to the discomfort of Collector Dunn, who edged around for an introduction, but who was received with marked evidence of disfavor. Some interesting presentations were made to the store of Mr. Belyea and made a number of important purchases. Col. McLean was quickly in converse with a dainty little maiden, greatly to the discomfort of Collector Dunn, who edged around for an introduction, but who was received with marked evidence of disfavor.

By this time she had proceeded about a hundred yards farther than any other midwinter expedition had been able to go, which was glory enough for even the distinguished party of daring navigators on her decks yesterday.

When the party had returned across the ice to the Kitchener, a quadrille was executed on the ice with much precision and effect by certain persons whose chief business it is to make other people dance, who whose names are withheld lest they should be annoyed by requests to repeat the performance of yesterday.

The Kitchener backed and turned, and with all safely stowed, set out on the return voyage. Some interesting presentations were made to the store of Mr. Belyea and made a number of important purchases.

Headache is not itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Weakness, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequent in females.

The various forms of headache most common are the six-sided headache, the previous headache, the morning headache, the evening headache, the neuralgic headache, and the spasmodic headache. Undoubtedly the best remedy removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock Blood Bitters removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

MRS. EDW. KEDDY, NEW GERMANY, ONT. B.B.B. is for sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

delicate and exciting souvenir of the season in which they were held by their fellow-citizens. For example, Commander Moore received a graceful enigma and a fine-tooth comb, the purpose of the latter being "to remove his little troubles."

It should be observed that on the voyage up the party were entertained at Luncheon, for Commander Moore insisted that Arctic explorers, to be successful, must be well fed. And they were both.

The return to Indian town was a quick run, and the party were in the street again bound city-ward shortly after 5 o'clock.

Like Autumn Day. But it was wonderful. Those who had the pleasure of being Mr. Moore's guests will never forget this voyage of the 24th of January. Except while at lunch they passed into Grand Bay, and all the way up and down again the sun shone warm, and heavy coats were not really needed.

It was like an early autumn day, the only reminders of winter being the leafless trees, a tiny patch of snow here and there on the hills, or a fringe of thin ice some where along shore. It was like an autumn day, and almost as blue as that of summer, and the vagrant wind was without the ordinary chill of winter.

But when the party had returned the sun had set, the wind came out of the north and it was winter's breath that greeted them in the streets of the city.

Before quitting the deck of the Kitchener at Indian town, the party expressed to Mr. Moore their hearty thanks for the pleasure of the afternoon. He had spared no pains to afford them a good time, and while they can scarcely hope to pierce "farther north" for some winters to come, every sea-dog of them all stands ready at any time to repeat the colors with Commander Moore of the Lord Kitchener.

This is the latest winter excursion to go up river of which any record is preserved. Just before the Kitchener reached Indian town the half-dozen bankers agreed to loan Commander Moore and Mr. Cutler ten millions to establish wintering hotels on the St. John river. No rate was mentioned, as the deal was between friends.

SHIPWRECKED CREW LANDED AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 25.—(Special)—The steamer Manchester Trader, which arrived from Manchester this morning, brought six passengers Captain Connors and the crew of the steamer Starlight, of St. John's, Newfoundland, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition last month, while on her way to New Brunswick from Ontario. The men were rescued and landed at San Jose, Rica, and from thence sent to England.

A cold wave struck Halifax last night with a high north wind and today is one of the coldest of the season.

STRATHCONA REPEATS PROPHECY ABOUT CANADA

In London Interview He Refuses to Discuss Effect on This Country of Change of Government.

Montreal, Jan. 25.—(Special)—A London cable says: In an interview here Lord Strathcona declined to discuss the change of government from a political standpoint, but he added, "I see no possibility of any diminution of the good feeling existing towards the mother country in Canada, only remember Canada claims an intelligent interest in her own affairs, and she is worthy of it. Before this century is past she will have a population greater than the population of the British Isles."

His lordship declared Canada needed men, and he believed there were thousands of Englishmen fit to meet the Canadian demand.

MR. D. RUSSELL'S CASE ADJOURNED

(Montreal Star, Jan. 24.)

In answer to the issue of a rule nisi against David Russell in connection with an alleged refusal to show certain options and books of the Abbey Effervescence Company, which he had in his possession and which he had been ordered by the court to display, R. A. E. Greenhills, his attorney, yesterday came before Judge Pagnuelo and explained that Judge Tascheron had granted an adjournment of the matter to Feb. 8, and had allowed Mr. Russell to delay his submission of the options and books till that time. This adjournment had by some error not been entered on the records of the court, and this had given rise to the issuance of the rule. Judge Pagnuelo, without going into the case any further, adjourned the whole matter till Feb. 8.

Weddings. Manning-Downe.

The King's Daughters' Guild on Chipman Hill, was the scene of a very interesting event on Jan. 24th, when George Manning, of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Christina Downe, of Campbellton (N. B.). The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. J. Macdonald, B. D., 8 p. m. The bride, who was elegantly attired in a dress of blue velvet, looked very beautiful. Many handsome presents were received. Mr. and Mrs. Manning will reside at 43 Exchange street.

Wright-French.

Walter Wright was married last Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. John Pike, Broad street, to Miss Minnie French, of the Montserrat, Mrs. J. W. Wright and John Dobbin. After the ceremony a dainty supper was served and Mr. and Mrs. Wright proceeded by train to their future home at Rossley.

Blooming Potatoes.

A box containing two pansies in bloom reached the Times office Thursday with a note from S. Smith Carmichael, of Clifton. Mr. Smith writes under date of Jan. 22:—

"We found these pansies with others in our garden, coming up through the ice. Another party picked a big bunch from his garden yesterday."

Clifton has long been famous for the early and luscious strawberries, and now it holds the pansy record. Truly this has been a wonderful winter.

POLICE MAKE FOUR MORE CAPTURES

Suspects Caught Here for Halifax and Moncton Departments

MAN AND WOMAN FROM HALIFAX

Stopped by Deputy and Detective on Way to Boston—Ed. Durant and Geo. McLeod Wanted in Moncton on Burglary Suspicion.

The St. John police department is proving to the outside world its good organization and efficiency these days. Four more arrests for the police of other towns were made between 6 and 8 o'clock Tuesday.

The prisoners are Alfred Pringle and Jessie Lawlor, of Halifax, and George McLeod and Edward Durant, of Moncton. The first two are charged with stealing \$50 and the charge against McLeod and Durant is that of burglarizing a Moncton clothing establishment and stealing therefrom a fur coat.

On Monday afternoon Chief Clark received from Chief Tingley, of Moncton, a telegram requesting him to keep a lookout for two young men who had broken into a store and stolen among other articles of wear a valuable fur coat belonging to T. J. Gallagher. Tuesday afternoon Chief Clark received a telegram from Halifax asking him to intercept a young-man and woman who had stolen \$50. He sent description, named, and outlined the charge in an arrival.

When the express from Halifax arrived last evening Deputy Chief Jenkinson and Detective Killen were at the station. The first train reached was the one for Boston, and in the second class car Pringle and his companion were arrested, for they answered to the description. He is about twenty years of age, thin, and light colored, and of a fair complexion. The other couple had little to say, but after arrival at the police station, the girl assumed a jovial mood, and when the constable turned the case over to Pringle. When searched, \$10.50 was found on him, also tickets for Boston.

The deputy detective then went back in the direction of the station, and passing along Mill street were given reason to believe that the men wanted in Moncton might be in the city. They investigated, and found Durant and McLeod enjoying refreshments. They raised no objection to being taken into custody, but when the constable and Detective Killen, but not musically. The fur coat was not to be seen, and as far as personal possessions were concerned, nothing of importance was discovered.

Durant, who is twenty-nine years of age, will be remembered in this city by the members of G. Co., let me say, was badly wounded at Paardeberg, and receives a pension.

Halifax, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Bessie Lawlor and Arthur Pringle, arrested in St. John on charge of theft, will be brought back by Detective Hanrahan, who left for St. John this evening. Today a man named Brennan calling on the girl of police North street, who was with her at her boarding house in Starr street had \$50 and \$80 broken into and \$50 and \$80 taken. In this house there were quite a number of boarders including a girl named Bessie Lawlor and a man named Arthur Pringle.

Detective Hanrahan discovered that they were missing. They were traced to their boarding house. They were traced to their boarding house, where it was ascertained they had purchased second-class tickets for Boston. Chief Power then wired Chief Clark of St. John, to arrest the pair, and this evening received a message from Chief Clark informing him of the arrest, and requesting that an officer be sent with a warrant.

WANT TO REORGANIZE YORK COUNTY LOAN CO.

TORONTO, Jan. 25 (Special)—Shareholders in the York County Loan and Savings Company to the number of about one thousand voted in favor of reorganizing of the concern at a meeting held in Association Hall last night.

The scheme, as outlined, involves an application to the legislature for an act to empower the shareholders to take the affairs of the York Loan out of the hands of the liquidators and develop the assets themselves. The shareholders' decision was the result of a report of shareholders' committee, presented by A. F. Smuders, who was for some years superintendent of building operations for the York Loan. The report favored stopping the winding up proceedings and in the event of obtaining a two-thirds vote of the shareholders taking steps to reorganize the company with a view to the proper conservation and development of assets. It was proposed to apply to the legislature for power to dispose of the assets in the best interests of the shareholders. This duty is to be performed by a board of managers appointed by the shareholders. Under the plan a small payment was to be levied on shareholders consenting to the reorganization, who would share in all the profits of the company while those dissenting would receive a guarantee and their claims liquidated within a certain special time.

THE MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION, in their rooms, Sydney street, Tuesday night, elected B. T. Logan, president; J. H. Tonge, 1st vice-president; J. S. Stentif 2nd vice-president; John Johnston, treasurer; J. H. Lead, secretary; J. Stentif, 1st delegate; and L. McGowan, trustees; J. Boyd, H. L. McGowan, R. S. Craig and H. J. Tonge, arbitrators; H. McGowan, warden. After the election speeches and refreshments were in order.

When the Boston train arrived at noon Wednesday there were a couple of French Canadians on board. One was violently insane, and the other, his father, was taking him to the Mas ne woods back to his home in Shelburne. Great difficulty had been experienced in restraining the unfortunate young man, and it became necessary to summon Policeman Collins, who securely handcuffed him, for it was the best thing to do under such distressing circumstances.

RONALD LEWIS DROWNED AT POINT WOLFE

Sussex, Jan. 25.—C. T. White received a telephone message from Point Wolfe this morning to the effect that one of his employees, Ronald Lewis, was drowned here this morning about 11 o'clock. The accident is somewhat of a mystery. Lewis was working about the mill and was heard to cry for assistance. He was under eight feet tall and it is supposed that he was carried over the mill dam and may perhaps be taken out to sea.

"As the tide was high this morning, there was no chance to find the body. Lewis was a married man, but had no children. He and his wife kept the mill boarding house. He was about thirty-five years of age."

SARAH BLEEDING CURE FOR PILES

Having, hemorrhoids, protruding piles, Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 5 to 10 days.

WASHOUT ON N. B. SOUTHERN

Sixty Feet of Railroad Bed Carried Away Near Dwyer's.

On account of a serious washout on the New Brunswick Southern railway, about nineteen miles this side of St. Stephen, the train from the border town did not reach the city Thursday, being compelled to return to the border town.

The washout is in the vicinity of Dwyer's, and runs parallel with the Digby-gash river. The track is on ballasting over a piece of marsh land, and for a space of sixty feet and to a depth of five feet the ballasting is washed away, the water from the river being the cause of the trouble.

It is believed that the mild spell has started to ice to run, and that it has become jammed in some places, causing the track to break up and overflow.

The train which left here Thursday morning passed over the spot where the washout later occurred. The train had proceeded some ten miles from St. Stephen on the return trip when section men gave notice of the washout and the return to St. Stephen was made.

LOCALS

A message last night brought word that the dwelling of Mrs. B. Belliveau at College Bridge was completely destroyed by fire Thursday. The barn was saved by great efforts. The dwelling is insured in the Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the late train last night to adjust the loss.

Jacob Wise has been sentenced to John Hale in the U. S. district court at Portland to one year and three days in jail for illegal sale of liquor on the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. Wise appealed, and bail was taken for his appearance at the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston.

The following officers of the St. John Council Royal Arcanum were installed Tuesday: G. D. Martin, regent; J. S. Flagg, V. R.; S. H. Hawker, O.; P. E. Wetmore, P. R.; D. McNally, S.; W. S. Clawson, G.; H. B. White, treasurer; R. W. Coupe, chaplain; G. G. Wetmore, G. W. A. Coleman, S.; J. Henderson, A. D. Barbour, G. A. Kimball, trustees.

It is understood that there is a strong feeling among influential residents in Wellington, N. B., in favor of asking Dr. W. A. Christie to accept a nomination for alderman in place of Ald. A. W. Macrae, who is retiring. Dr. Christie when asked about this matter last evening said a rumor to that effect had reached him, but as yet he had not given the matter consideration.

Some Boston papers express the opinion that the reward for the capture of Minot St. Clair Francis may go to Mr. Robinson, the post office inspector. It is understood, however, that the St. John police have the strongest claim, as Francis (or Ashton as he gave his name here), and his crime were captured by Sergeant Baxter and Policeman White without any outside help.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the School for the Deaf, Lancaster, held Tuesday afternoon, in the office of A. O. Skinner, the following directors were elected: J. L. Trueman, J. Harvey Brown, H. W. White, J. W. White, R. C. Colby, R. T. Hayes, A. O. Skinner, J. V. Russell and Mrs. Addie M. McLean. The election of officers will take place on Friday next at the annual report will be presented at that meeting.

Councillor Cochran, of St. Martins, is at the Durfers. He drove in from St. Martins Thursday and reports the wheeler excellent. Mr. Cochran said Thursday he visited Black River and found St. Martins a quiet little industry being worked up there. John York last week caught 148 pounds of lobster and shipped it to Boston and for this he received about \$40, which is a remarkable price.

The negro arrested with Wm. Phelps here by Sergt. Baxter and Policeman W. H. White a few days ago has been positively identified as Minot St. Clair Francis, who escaped from Bridgewater (Mass.) state farm, where he was sent as showing signs of insanity. He was under indictment to twenty-five years sentence for assaulting a woman. It was thought Phelps was Frank Wiley, who had escaped with Francis, but this has been disproved.

The death of James E. Bishop occurred at the Hospital for Nervous Diseases on Sunday last. He was a widower and formerly resided at 110 St. John street. Mr. Bishop had been an inmate of the hospital for some time, and his death was due to general paresis.

The body, accompanied by deceased's brother was taken to Centreville Tuesday.

Miss Bertha M. Dohoney.

The death of Bertha May Dohoney took place at her home in Chipman on Wednesday, January 17th. She had been suffering for some months, and death was not unexpected. Besides her parents, four brothers and three sisters are left to mourn. Deceased had taught for a short time in the public schools and was well and favorably known, enjoying the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Rev. E. J. Byrne, of Norton conducted the services, and burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Rev. James P. Sheraton.

James Paterson Sheraton, principal of Wyckoff College, Toronto, died in that city Wednesday morning, aged sixty-four years. Principal Sheraton was a native of St. John, a son of the late Robert Sheraton, of the firm of Horsfall & Sheraton, dry-goods merchants. His mother was a daughter of the late Dr. Paterson, master of the St. John Grammar School. He graduated from the U. N. B. in 1882, taking high honors in natural science and classics. He also spent a number of church appointments, first as deacon and then rector, he became principal of Wyckoff College in 1877. At the same time he was professor of dogmatic theology and of exegesis and literature of the New Testament. He was also a member of the sen-

EXHIBITION TO OPEN LABOR DAY

Directors Choose Sept. 3 as First Day for Fair of 1906--A. O. Skinner President.

The directors of the St. John Exhibition Association met Thursday afternoon and decided on Labor day, Monday, Sept. 3, as the opening day for the exhibition this year. A. O. Skinner was elected president of the association.

R. B. Emerson occupied the chair, and the following directors were present: R. O'Brien, Col. A. Markham, Col. H. M. Campbell, W. G. Scovill, D. J. McLaughlin, S. H. Hall, W. E. Burdell, J. H. McAvity, A. O. Skinner, I. H. Northrup, E. L. Rising, A. M. T. H. Bullock, and Secretary John F. Gleason.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. O. Skinner; 1st vice-president, R. O'Brien; 2nd vice-president, Col. A. Markham; executive committee, R. B. Emerson, D. J. McLaughlin, T. H. Estabrook, W. G. Scovill, I. H. Northrup, E. L. Rising, A. M. T. H. Bullock, and Secretary John F. Gleason.

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A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Emerson, the retiring president, who had been head of the association for the past three years.

It was mentioned that no word had yet been received from the government with regard to the provincial grant, but it is expected that the matter will be dealt with at an early date.

OBITUARY.

Robert Ward.

Red Bank, Chipman, Queens county, Jan. 22.—Robert Ward, aged fifty-six years, died at his home in Red Bank, N. B., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, and died the following Wednesday, Jan. 17. His death was very unexpected, and was a great shock to his family and many of his friends. He was buried at his funeral on Friday, Jan. 20, at his home in Red Bank, N. B.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. D. McD. Clark, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Brown. He is survived by three brothers—John, who lives on an adjoining farm; William and Thomas, who follow ranching in Vernon (B. C.); also four sisters—Mary, who resides with John; Mrs. Robert Lecky, of Coal Creek, and Sarah and Elizabeth, inmates of the home from which Robert has been called away.

Mr. Ward was one of the best farmers in the parish. A view of his buildings and farm is convincing proof of the foregoing statement. He was a man of good moral character and strong temperance principles.

James P. Stewart.

The body of James P. Stewart, a native of O'Leary (P. E. I.), who was killed in the lumber woods at Millville, was struck on the back of the head by a falling tree, was taken through the city yesterday, J. A. Stewart, a brother of deceased, accompanied the body to the former home.

E. J. Thain.

E. J. Thain, who left St. John forty years ago, died suddenly on the 19th inst. at Atlin, from heart trouble. Mr. Thain was mining rector for the district of Atlin; also registrar of the supreme and county courts.

Miss Mary Barrieau.

Miss Mary Barrieau, who for the last ten years was employed as a domestic in the family of George V. McInerney, K. C., died suddenly on the 19th inst. at Atlin, from heart trouble. Mr. Barrieau had had no serious illness. It is thought death was the result of heart failure. Miss Barrieau was a native of New Brunswick, and of Acadian extraction. The body was sent to Richibucto.

Richard Craig.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 23.—One of Truro's most aged and greatest benefactors, Richard Craig, today, 5 years old, the result of a fall sustained five weeks ago. He was born at sea on the trip from Ireland to Nova Scotia, and was first, at Halifax in 1829. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Craig, came with him to Truro, and he has spent his whole life here, growing up with the town, which consisted of a half hundred families in 1820.

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CASTORIA 900 DROPS Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

ate of the University of Toronto, and honorary canon of St. Alban's Cathedral. In 1880 he secured the degree of D. D., and in 1880 that of LL. D., at Toronto which latter honor the University of New Brunswick conferred on him in 1900. The many students who have graduated from his law office will ever bear kindly remembrance of Dr. Sheraton and will regret his death. He was the author of a number of articles and reviews, chiefly theological. His first wife was Miss Darling of Kent county, and their only son died three or four years ago. His second wife, who survives, is a daughter of Douglas Dunbar Stewart, barrister, of Newport (N. S.). Sydney Sheraton, of this city, is a brother, and Miss Jessie Sheraton, matron of the Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, is a sister.

Miss Mary E. Haworth.

Miss Mary Ellen Haworth, only daughter of Thomas Aspinwall Haworth, died Wednesday at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John Horn, aged thirty years. The young lady was widely known, and was popular among her numerous acquaintances. Her father came from Liverpool (Eng.) and is now living at Quispamsis. Besides her father, three young brothers survive.

THOUSANDS PAY LAST HONORS TO PREFontaine

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—(Special)—Under the bright sunlight in the cold, bracing air, the remains of the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine were laid to rest in Cote Des Neiges Cemetery today.

The public proceedings began about nine o'clock with the singing of the psalm of seven hundred and thirty, the remains of the late minister lay in state in the morning the family and immediate relatives had issued a leaflet at the fact of Mr. Prefontaine before he was consigned to his long sleep.

For some time before the time set for the funeral, the streets about City Hall, where they formed up, and took their places in the cortege so it proceeded from the municipal building, via Notre Dame street, Place D'Armes, St. James street, Dorchester street to St. James Cathedral.

At the head of the cortege passed a detachment of police, behind which marched detachments from the city regiments.

The hearse, guided by mourners from the Canadian government; cruiser, followed, and then a long line of representatives from various public bodies, including the various public bodies gathered in the streets and squares about City Hall, where they formed up, and took their places in the cortege so it proceeded from the municipal building, via Notre Dame street, Place D'Armes, St. James street, Dorchester street to St. James Cathedral.

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