

THE CHILDREN'S LIVES IN AFRICA

Atrocities Witnessed in Portuguese Colony. Infants Torn from Their Mothers' Breasts and Sold as Slaves

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A vivid description of atrocities alleged to be perpetrated on slave laborers on cocoa plantations in islands of Principe and Saint Thomas, Portuguese West Africa, was given in an address on Children's Lives in Africa by General Joubert Pienaar of South Africa at tonight's session of the International congress on the welfare of the child under the auspices of the national mothers' congress.

"The atrocities I have witnessed in Portuguese West Africa have taken such a hold on me," declared General Pienaar, "that I cut myself loose from all my business and leaving my family thousands of miles away I have consecrated my life to the freeing of the mother and women who are daily being done to death and the little children whom I have seen beaten until their blood flowed to the ground."

The speaker said that he had formed an association with the intention of petitioning the Portuguese government and on behalf of the slaves to establish missionary settlements to civilize and Christianize them and act as a refuge for the slave traders and to report the atrocities to the association.

"This seems to me," he said, "the only effective way of putting an end to this iniquity." He asked for the support of the mothers' congress in his mission of humanity.

"Children are torn away from the breasts of their mothers and sold as slaves," he continued. "Slaves in the employ of their task-masters are beaten to death, men, women and children are mutilated. Often after a native has been done to death he is quartered and the different portions of his body are hung on trees to terrify the other natives."

"In her report as national congress president," Mrs. Edwin C. O'Brien comments favorably upon the suggestion for the establishment in Washington of a mothers' and children's building as a permanent home for Mrs. Theodore Birney, the founder of the Congress, to be duplicated in playgrounds all over the country by the mothers' clubs of the various states.

RUSSIA LOST NOTHING OF HISTORICAL INHERITANCE

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—During the course of a debate in the Duma today on a bill raising the Russian legation at Tokio to an embassy, which eventually was passed, M. Jawolsky, the foreign minister, delivered a lengthy speech, in which he said that however distressing were the sacrifices made by the Portsmouth treaty, it must be acknowledged that Russia lost nothing of her historical inheritance, but only what had either previously belonged to Japan, or geographically and economically gravitated towards Japan.

ENGINEER'S HEAD CRUSHED

QUELPH, Ont., Mar. 11.—Engineer Charles Armstrong of Toronto Junction was killed at Quelph Junction this morning, his head being crushed between his own engine and a cab of a light engine.

BROOKLINE, Mass., March 11.—The Yale swimming team defeated the Harvard team by a score of 33 to 20 in the dual meet and water polo match tonight at the Brookline Baths. Yale won the water polo game against Harvard.

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

MME. ANNA GOULD SAILS ON ADRIATIC FOR UNITED STATES

Also Reported That Count Boni's Cousin is En Route to America.

CHERBOURG, Mar. 11.—Mme. Anna Gould, accompanied by her three children, sailed today on the liner Adriatic for New York. She had originally booked passage on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm, but cancelled her engagements, expecting to put off her departure for a few days. At the last moment, state-rooms were engaged for her on the Adriatic. She came to Cherbourg by automobile.

PARIS, Mar. 11.—It is reported here that Prince Helle de Sagan also sailed today for the United States, but confirmation of this is lacking. It is known, however, that Prince Helle took out a passport for America last Monday, which is not an unusual proceeding here, as a passport is one of the best evidences of identity for purpose of legal documents.

NO HOPE OF RESCUING ENTOMBED MINERS

Twenty-Six Workers in British Colliery Meet Certain Death

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Mar. 11.—The being period of anxiety and suspense over the fate of the entombed miners at Hamstead Colliery, came to a heart-breaking end last night, for the crowds waiting at the mouth of the pit, when it was announced that, despite the most heroic efforts, there was no possibility of any of the men being taken out alive. The rescue in the colliery last Wednesday evening, twenty-six miners being caught in the pit since then every man available has been engaged day and night in building a new culvert, with the object of reversing the ventilation and clearing the shafts of foul fumes. This work meant the removal of hundreds of tons of earth, the installation of new fans and other apparatus, but disappointment succeeded disappointment. At first repeated efforts of rescue parties to reach the miners failed, several members of the parties being overcome by fumes, all efforts in this direction having been abandoned. Then the construction of a new culvert was begun, and when the work had been accomplished it was found that falls of earth had blocked the ventilation doors below, involving further delay.

Only yesterday was the system finally found to be working and supplying sufficient cool and pure air to help exploration. So hopes ran high, but late last night only one body had been recovered. It was that of one of a rescuing party, who, overcome by fumes, was left by his comrades in the mine several nights ago. As yet there is no trace of the others, and conditions now are such as to preclude the possibility of any of them being brought to the surface alive.

IMMIGRATION SCANDAL DEVELOPS IN HALIFAX

New Arrivals Held up and Made to Pay for Freedom—Medical Men Involved.

HALIFAX, March 11.—What is apparently a scandal on a large scale has been unearthed here in connection with the medical branch of the Immigration department. It has been persistently rumored that immigrants were being held on the charge that they were diseased when they were in reality quite healthy, in parties of immigrants who were subjected to a most stringent examination on the other side, the doctors in charge of the Trochona Hospital here nearly always managed to find alleged victims of the disease.

Wm. Roche M. P., local agent of the Hamburg America Line, became suspicious, and it is said that a conspiracy to get money from immigrants has been in existence for some time and has been, in many cases, successfully carried out. It is said that this arrangement was worked on the other end as well, and the immigrants who paid the fee demanded by the extortioners there were given a sign which would enable them to pass the medical authorities here.

DISMISSED FOR DRUNKENNESS

Charges Against a Moncton Policeman Arrested Man for Drunkenness While Intoxicated Himself—Smallpox Situation

MONCTON, March 11.—Deputy chief of Police Fred Melanson has been summarily dismissed from the force on account of drunkenness. His discharge was effected at a meeting of City Council this evening. The charge was laid several days ago by the chief of police on receipt of a letter from Jailer Bovas of Dorchester, who said Melanson had come to that place with a prisoner, both prisoner and officer being intoxicated. An investigation has been held in Moncton during the last few days and a number of sworn statements taken which were tonight presented to the council and Melanson was discharged.

Bovas said the prisoner was very drunk and had a bottle, and after being in jail was seized with delirium tremens. Melanson, he also said, was drunk and had a bottle, and he said he did not look on the day in question and had a number of witnesses, including the train men at the station agent. The City Council tonight declined to accede to the request of the Board of Health and summon an expert to diagnose the malady which is prevalent in the city and thought to be smallpox. The aldermen regarded it as the duty of the Board of Health to look after this matter in conjunction with the Provincial Board of Health and the Provincial government.

The matter of safety in the public schools of the city in case of fire was discussed and the chairman of the school board said the Moncton schools were well equipped in case of fire with the number of exits and broad stairways. He deprecated the idea of exterior fire escapes for the schools under our climatic conditions. The council decided to grant a fixed valuation for taxation purposes of \$5,500 for the Lumber Co. after a long discussion.

MAGGIE WILLIAMS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

After Fierce Contest With Companion She Tried to Go Over Wharf

Some excitement took place on the Ballast wharf yesterday afternoon when a quarrel known as Maggie Williams tried to commit suicide by jumping off the end into the water.

Maggie, who is a well-known character in the city, was in company with another girl at the time. Both were intoxicated and Maggie seemed very angry.

Her companion used profane language and several times hit Maggie in the face with her fist, causing her nose to bleed. For some time they fought fiercely, gradually getting nearer the edge of the wharf. Several men were standing near at the time and suddenly Maggie started over the side, shouting, "I'm going to drown myself. Before she could carry out her threat, however, one of the men pulled her back.

The women were taken home in a cab.

EVELYN THAW'S SUIT FOR ANNULMENT OF HER MARRIAGE

Copy of Summons and Complaint Served on Thaw Yesterday.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 11.—Barry H. Thaw was served late today with a copy of the summons and complaint in the proceedings brought by his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, to annul their marriage. A messenger delivered the papers to Thaw at the Madison Inman Asylum, and at the same time Mrs. William Copley Thaw, who is made a co-defendant, was served at the Hotel Lorraine in this city.

Daniel W. O'Reilly, counsel for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, explained that Thaw's mother was made a co-defendant as being the next of kin, she is technically the real defendant, the law presuming her son to be insane and therefore legally dead. Evelyn called on O'Reilly's office today and attached her signature to the papers in the case. As she left the office, Mrs. Thaw was asked whether she would later, as had been intimated, make public the cause of the estrangement that led to the annulment suit, she replied:

"The public will never know." The papers served today briefly recite the fact of the marriage at Pittsburg on April 4, 1905, and set forth "that at the time of the marriage of the plaintiff to the defendant, the defendant was a lunatic and unsound mind and was incapable of making a valid contract of marriage. The cause for annulling the marriage, to wit: the insanity of Thaw, is a fact and is alleged at the time of such marriage."

Lawyer O'Reilly said that he did not anticipate any trouble in securing from the defendant an affidavit of consent. A Russell Peabody, counsel for Thaw, said:

"It will not be necessary for Evelyn to go to the court in order to have counsel fees and attorney while the suit is pending. She has been getting the money from me to pay her expenses while Harry is in the asylum, and it will be continued during the trial of the annulment suit."

SENDING WARSHIPS TO PACIFIC COAST

Armored Cruisers Now at Bermuda Will be Sent There

VICTORIA, B. C., March 11.—A despatch from London says the armored cruiser Eurypolis, Hulse and Cressey of the fourth cruiser squadron, now at Bermuda, will proceed at the end of the month to the Pacific coast. This confirms the reports of a couple of months ago, which also stated that these cruisers would be reinforced by four protected cruisers to be commissioned from the reserve at Portsmouth and Sheerness. The despatch states further that the British government and admiralty have consented with the greatest reluctance to this depletion of available cruisers in home waters already characterized by the extreme naval school as a dangerous strategic weakness, but a disturbing turn of events in the Pacific made it absolutely necessary that the China squadron be reinforced by a strong fleet of observation on the North American Pacific coast.

BANK MANAGER KILLED

SOUTHAMPTON, March 11.—H. L. Pratt, manager of the Farmers' Bank at Southampton, died at Allford, near Southam, on the railway about three-quarters of a mile from Allford last night. He was shot through the roof of the motor car in which he was seated by a man who is being sought by the police.

EXPORT DUTY ON PULPWOOD

Matter Discussed in Commons Yesterday

Resolution to Have Pulpwood Manufactured into Paper in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 11.—A beginning was today made in the Commons in debating a rather large question. It was precipitated by Mr. Lewis, a Conservative member from Ontario. Mr. Lewis asked the House to join him in declaring that such an export duty should be placed on pulp wood as would be sufficient to induce its manufacture in Canada into paper. He declared that if this were done the country would be saved at least six million dollars annually, it was of the opinion that the United States was not at the mercy of Canada in the matter of pulp wood supply.

However, there was no doubt that the shutting off of the six hundred thousand cords which the United States drew on Canada for annually would cause some inconvenience across the line. Canada, with 2,000,000 square miles has the richest forest areas in the world, and of this area half was pulp wood. At the rate of a million cords a year of exportation to the United States it would take 4,144 years to exhaust the supply in Canada.

The number of mills in Canada was increased from 34 to 58 and they question of a market for all of the products of the Canadian pulp wood men. In twenty years the number of mills had increased from 34 to 58 and they daily output from 154 to 2,361 tons. He asked for a committee of the House to look into the question.

Dr. Heald of Ontario opposed the resolution. He declared that the forest areas of Canada if properly treated will last for centuries under the system of management they will be placed of furnishing pulp.

THE PASSAGE OF THE FOREST RESERVE ACT will not serve the public interest from the point of view of the carrying out of the principle embodied in the resolution would seriously injure the forest resources, but would do so to preserve the duty of the country to the preservation of the forests could only be accomplished by the various provincial governments. They were the controllers of the forests and they alone could make regulations concerning fire, stumpage dues, the diameter of the trees to be cut. It would not be fair to shift the limit holders of Canada from the great American market for their products.

Mr. Heald and Mr. Tobin, two Quebec members approved the resolution. Mr. E. D. Monkis of opinion that too many immigrants are coming to Canada and is going to move for the discontinuance of bonuses.

Mr. Foster has become interested in the cost of parliament and has asked the government for information relating to it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to Mr. Foster, said no rule or standard existed by which sessions of parliament could be distinguished from annual.

During the session of 1905 the expense outside of the indemnity of the house of commons was \$239,891 compared with \$210,291 for 1906-7. This was based upon a pro-rata calculation and did not include expenditures by the public works department. The items for the 1907 session were: Speaker's salary, \$25,000; permanent officers, \$34,377; miscellaneous and extra clerks, \$36,171; contingencies, \$51,240; publishing department, \$29,844; sergeants-at-arms branch, including permanent and extra clerks, women, pages, servants, messengers, attendants and others, \$42,967.

ALFONSO'S VISIT TO BARCELONA WAS SAFELY CARRIED OUT

Small Bomb Exploded, but Little Damage Was Done.

BARCELONA, March 11.—After two days' visit to this city, King Alfonso left for Madrid shortly before eight o'clock this evening. Great crowds gathered on the streets and at the station to bid him farewell and the royal train moved away to the cheering of the multitude. Before his departure, the king expressed his gratitude at the splendid reception which had been accorded him and the manifestations of loyalty that the Catalonians had shown during his entire visit.

No untoward incident marked the king's stay in Barcelona, but during the early hours of this morning the explosion, declared they would clear up all traces of it before the break of day. Every effort was made to keep the affair a secret, and it was not until this evening that it became generally known.

The officials are very reticent on the subject, merely explaining that the explosion was very insignificant. The day after tomorrow by King Alfonso in visiting several institutions, in paying his respects to the naval representatives of Austria on board the Austrian flagship and in inspecting a detachment of troops and the Atarazanas barracks.

WILL CONTINUE THE INQUIRY INTO THE AMERICAN ICE CO

NEW YORK, March 11.—The special grand jury which has been investigating the American Ice Company today decided to ask the attorney general's office to continue the inquiry, which has been interrupted. The investigation was begun by the direction of Governor Hughes, but was recently stopped upon the announcement of Special Deputy Attorney General Osborne that he did not wish to proceed before that body. At the time Mr. Osborne alleged that a quorum of sixteen jurors had not been present at all times during the presentation of evidence.

The grand jury protested this action and appealed to Justice Dowling, who today ordered that the jury might continue its work whether or not Mr. Osborne decided before them. The jurors presented an affidavit setting forth that not less than seventeen members have been present at each session. Called upon for an explanation of his action, Mr. Osborne declared that he did not wish to cast a reflection upon the jury, but that the matter under inquiry had assumed such a serious aspect that he felt obliged to summon witnesses from Maine and also from points along the Hudson river. These witnesses could not be secured rapidly and a delay seemed inevitable. He had no intention, he said, of abandoning the investigation which he had expected to place before a later jury. Subsequently the jury decided to ask Mr. Osborne to prosecute and if he failed to do so to consult with Justice Dowling as to its future action.

TWO OF CREW DIED AS RESULT OF EXPOSURE

NEW YORK, Mar. 11.—Wm. Kuhlmann, one of the crew of the American ship Tillie E. Starbuck, from New York for Honolulu, which was abandoned off the coast of Chile last August, arrived here today on the steamship Votava, from Buenos Ayres. Kuhlmann said that two of the crew died as a result of exposure sustained.

According to the Maritime Register, the crew of the Tillie E. Starbuck was picked up by the British ship Cambsunam, and landed at Coquimbo, Chile, on August 21.

Captain Winn of the lost ship is now in a hospital at San Francisco, suffering with acute rheumatism. J. B. Dearborn, of Dearborn and Lapham, local agents for the Tillie E. Starbuck, stated tonight that so far as he had been advised, no lives were lost at the time of the abandonment of the vessel.

MORE TENDERS FOR G. T. P. WORK

For Six Separate Portions of the Line

Large Gangs of Men at Work and Excellent Progress is Being Made

OTTAWA, Mar. 11.—Another set of tenders for the construction of portions of the National Transcontinental railway are in the hands of the construction commissioner and the engineers are now at work figuring out which is the lowest so that the contracts may be awarded. The latest batch of tenders are for six separate portions of the line, totalling 365 miles. When these contracts have been awarded there will be 1,233 miles of the 1,804 miles between Moncton and Winnipeg under contract and under construction.

The reports from the contractors who have gangs at work are that excellent progress is being made. The supply of labor is sufficient and the quality of the help is high. During the coming summer there will be from twenty to thirty thousand men engaged on the line and the pay roll will amount to between two and three million dollars a month.

There were nineteen tenders for the six stretches last advertised for. This is a better showing than was made for the last batch. This is due to the fact that labor is more plentiful now. While the estimates have not yet been worked out, it is understood that the figures are a little below those last received. The names of the successful tenderers will not be known for some little time. The G. T. P. has, as usual, tendered for the construction of every section put up. It has been the policy of the G. T. P. to make competition certain and in this way to keep the total cost of the road down to the lowest point.

For section number one, from a point near west of Moncton to a point of crossing the International, a distance of 60 miles the G. T. P. was the only tenderer.

For section number two, covering the next 61 miles to the Tobique River, tenders were by McDonald and O'Brien and the G. T. P.

For section number three, including the next 31 miles to the westward from the Tobique River to a point two and a half miles west of Grand Falls, N. B., tenders were put in by Cull and Thompson, McDonald and O'Brien, M. P., and J. T. Davis, Kennedy and McDonald, Willard Kitchen Co., Trices and McPhail, Moore and Miller and the G. T. P.

For section number four, extending 32 miles westward from the international boundary of Quebec and New Brunswick, tenders were received from O'Brien and Fowler, M. P., and J. T. Davis, and from the G. T. P.

For section number five, extending westward a hundred miles from a point within eight miles of Atitibi River in Northern Ontario there were tenders from E. F. & G. E. Fougier and the G. T. P.

There now remains only 581 miles of the line to be placed under contract.

GRIP STOLEN FROM L. G. R. DEPOT

Belonged to Baggage Man J. B. Murphy, Who Left It in Waiting Room.

What appears to be the work of a sneak thief took place at the I. C. R. station last night previous to the arrival of the Boston train. A small green over-shape hand grip was left in the waiting room on one of the seats by J. B. Murphy, baggage man, who was leaving the city on a trip to Halifax. The grip contained among other things some articles belonging to two or three friends of Murphy's.

The owner was away from his property about fifteen minutes, and during that time it disappeared and could not be found. The station was searched by Officer Smith and others, but without success. The grip contained ebony brushes, combs and other toilet articles, but it is thought that the thief considered the contents more valuable and lost no time in getting away with his booty.

Mr. Murphy left on the Boston train and the police are endeavoring to trace the robber.

ANOTHER BANKER DEAD

NEW YORK, Mar. 12.—John G. Jenkins, Sr., the Brooklyn banker, who, with his sons was indicted as a result of the banking investigation which followed the recent financial panic died at Sea Cliff, L. I., today. Death was due to paralysis. For many years, Mr. Jenkins was a prominent figure in the financial world of Brooklyn. He retired from active business a few years ago, and later several of the business enterprises with which he had been connected found themselves in financial difficulties.

C. P. R. EMPLOYEES DISCHARGED

TORONTO, Mar. 11.—C. P. R. officials are determined to have their rules obeyed. Only a few days ago 28 men were dismissed for not living up to instructions and today 11 more are discharged for similar reasons.

Children. You Have bought... In Use Over Years... ED IN SEA... Run Down to... CARS... THE HERALD... WASHINGTON... OGDEN, Utah... BROOKLINE, Mass... CYPHER'S POULTRY GOODS... Oyster Shells, Crystal Grit, Mann's Green Bone Cutters... Write for Catalogue and Prices to W. H. Thorne & Co., Limited. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

DECLARATION DAY RETURNS

Official Figures from Several Counties

Liberal Majority in Westmorland Increased—Hon. L. P. Farris' Assurance

MONCTON, March 7.—Official declaration on Saturday of the vote polled in the provincial elections in this county...

Robinson 4,499
Copp 4,964
Leger 4,217
Summer 5,225
Black 5,251
Melancon 5,190

Hon. Mr. Robinson's majority is increased to 54 over the highest Conservative and to 679 over the lowest, making his average majority 513.

HOPEWELL CAPE, March 8.—The declaration proceedings at the shire-town yesterday passed off very quietly.

QUEBEC, N. B., Mar. 7.—Declaration day proceedings passed off smoothly here today. Brief addresses were made by the candidates.

Official Figures in Kings
HAMPTON, Kings Co., March 7.—Sheriff F. W. Fresser opened his court for the declaration of electoral returns...

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Table with columns for candidates and vote counts: Gagetown, No. 1, 79; No. 2, 76; No. 3, 42; No. 4, 42; No. 5, 42; No. 6, 42; No. 7, 42; No. 8, 42; No. 9, 42; No. 10, 42.

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for the cordial support he had received during the past fifteen years.

There was an attendance of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred voters present, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout.

In Restigouche
DALHOUSIE, Mar. 7.—Yesterday was declaration day in Restigouche county. The proceedings opened at 11 a. m. and the court house was filled with electors...

In York County
FREDERICTON, March 7.—Today was declaration day in York county. The officials returns were announced as follows:

McLeod 3,277
Young 3,577
Robison 3,525
Pinder 3,513
Goodspeed 3,233
Burden 2,292
McLellan 2,334

The registered voting list was 13,422. Votes cast, 6,011. The court was filled. The newly elected candidates and Messrs. Goodspeed and McLellan addressed the electors...

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHES
From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of headache.

STRIKE SETTLED AND WORK WILL BE RESUMED TODAY
MONTREAL, March 8.—The strike of twelve hundred operatives of the mills of the Dominion Textile Company...

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Rulers Who May Be War.



Routes of the Caucasus

FIRE VICTIMS NOW NUMBER ABOUT 174

Nearly 150 Have Been Identified
Bodies of Six Children Thought to be Buried in the Ashes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 7.—The total number of dead, as a result of the burning of the Lakeview school in Collinwood, last Wednesday, is now thought to be 174.

Inspector Morgan made a partial report to the governor. In his report he will recommend the passage of a law making it a criminal offense for school boards to build schools except on the approval of the architect's plans by the shop inspector.

A COMBINE BETWEEN PAPER AND PULP PEOPLE HAS BEEN EXPOSED
NEW YORK, March 7.—Heyman Rider, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has sent a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte in which he summarized the published statement of the alleged efforts of the American Paper and Pulp Association to stifle competition and to increase prices.

ILL'S OF CHILDHOOD HOW TO CURE THEM
There is no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets for the cure of such ills of babyhood and childhood as constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, simple fever, worms and teething troubles.

RUPERT RIVE IS ST. JOSEPH'S RHODES SCHOLAR
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, N. B., Mar. 8.—The Rhodes scholarship committee met yesterday and nominated Rupert Rive of Carleton, N. B. to represent St. Joseph's at Oxford.

OLD MAN, BLIND AND HELPLESS BURNED TO DEATH
TORONTO, March 8.—A section of earth three hundred and fifty feet long and thirty feet wide slid down from Welland Canal Saturday night, and a short distance south of Welland town. The cause is still possible for vessels and the slide will not delay the opening of navigation.

FIFTY-EIGHT JOIN VICTORIA ST. CHURCH
At the Victoria street Baptist church yesterday morning fifty-eight were given the right hand of fellowship and joined the church.

CASTORIA
The Kidney and Bladder Tonic
BIG MISSION MEETING BEING HELD AT PITTSBURG
PITTSBURG, Mar. 7.—Five special trains bringing delegates from Canada and North, East, South and West of the country arrived yesterday for the first international convention of the Young People's Missionary movement, which convenes tomorrow morning for a three days' session.

ELPHANT TINKER
The average weight of a pair of elephants taken in 1897, but a single tusk has been known to weigh 300 pounds.

Surprise Soap advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and child, with text: 'Surprise Soap is yours and pleasant, too, every time you use it.'

COUNTRY MARKET table listing various goods and prices: Potatoes, Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

PROVISIONS table listing various goods and prices: American clear pork, Canadian, Cornmeal, etc.

GRAIN, ETC. table listing various goods and prices: Hay, Oats, Beans, etc.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE JAPANESE NAVY
TOKIO, March 8.—Some reliable figures are now on hand showing the present strength of the Japanese navy as compared with its strength when the war broke out.

GROCERIES table listing various goods and prices: Cheese, Cream, Butter, etc.

LABOR LEADER HONORED
BOSTON, Mass., Mar. 8.—The title and insignia of 'Illustrious Sir Chevalier' was bestowed upon Domenico D'Allesandro, organizer of the Boston labor unions today, by Italian Consul for Boston, Marquis Faa Di-Bruno.

Bromo Quinine advertisement with text: 'There is Only One "Bromo Quinine" That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. USES THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.'

Large vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, partially obscured and containing various text fragments.

FAMINE FACES PEOPLE OF INDIA

General Scarcity in the Country

Continual Price of Grain a Dangerous Feature—The Cost of Food

CALCUTTA, March 9.—The terrible thing in India now is not the extremity of local famines, but the general scarcity throughout the country, proved by the continual rise in the price of grain. In the Doacan, in Eastern Bengal, in Calcutta, Benares, and Allahabad, the general scarcity is made. Within twenty years wages may have doubled, but the cost of common food has quadrupled, even when famine prices have not been reached, as happens now in large districts every year. Life is becoming harder for all working people and for all people with fixed incomes, while the only people who do not notice the increasing burden are the few who could not possibly eat up to their incomes if they tried. But in the United Provinces, some twenty miles south of the Jumna and Allahabad, the direct cause of famine is obvious enough. Not a drop of rain has fallen since the first week of September, and day by day the sun rises clear in a sky like steel. As mid the rain lasts till well on in October, and the winter rains begin in December, this season the December harvest was almost ruined, and the ground was so hard that scarcely a quarter of the usual crops could be sown for the greater harvest that would be made in which no rain falls, men who have known all the Indian famines since the seventies believe that this year's famine will be the very worst India has ever suffered.

Coming southwest from Allahabad the country is nearly flat and rather thickly covered with isolated trees and the mango trees, which yield a good much sought after but now regarded as one of the causes of cholera in famine. The land is divided into tiny fields, about the size of one to four tennis courts, marked off by wooden fences, along which there is a right of way. Round the villages where the wells still hold water, some of these fields are green with potatoes or young wheat or bushy peas with yellow flowers, and all day the roasts or cuttings are busy distributing the precious water by little channels. But many tanks or public ponds, which are the social centre of village life. In fact, the only tank seen recently with plenty of water still well up to the crocodiles had selected for their home. Apart from the village wells the little squares and oblong tanks are either fully bare, not a weed showing; for miles on miles the dark surface is as bare and hard as a brick pavement. The effects of drought and famine are foreseen, and if foresight can save the people they will be saved.

Famine in India began in October. Last month what is called "test works" were established. On these works heavy tasks are set, and no payment is made except for work accomplished. It is believed that nothing but real hunger will drive men to work of this kind, and so when 2,000 men were found to be working on the test works it was assumed that hunger was general and a "state of famine" was declared. A state of famine implies relief work and that the government pays a fixed rate at which the work is done, and assistance of some kind is given to everyone who comes—women, children, and the people buy the rate is decided by the Famine Commissioner according to his estimate of the price of grain, which in this case he has fixed for the time at 13 lb. to the rupee (33 cents). This gives a payment of 4 cents a day for laborers, whether men or women (but hardly any women agree to dig), 3 cents for carriers, chiefly women, 2 cents for children, and 1 cent for babies. There are a few other modifications, and women who give birth to a baby on the works are rewarded with a gift of 33 cents down. The money is paid out of a guarded treasure tent under a tree, and the people buy their own food from local merchants, who generally bring the grain on the backs of bullocks from Allahabad. The women usually grind it themselves and make it into paste with a little salt, and that is what the families live upon.

In some places new roads are being made to relieve works and dams are being constructed. The process of constructing the dams is simple. The required levels and breadths are fixed by poles with strings stretched between them, and all that the workers have to do is to pile up earth till the strings become invisible. The earth is cut from both sides of the dam, and each worker's daily task is to clear a plot of earth 13 feet by 8 feet and 1 foot deep. A pick and hoe are supplied by the government, and a woman carries the earth in a basket made in the jail and throws it on the dam. Weaker women, cripples, and children break up the clods, patting them rather gently with wooden implements till the surface is fairly smooth and solid. That is all the work. If the task is short the payment of the whole gang of fellow-villagers is reduced, so that each worker has an interest in keeping his friends up to the mark. Complaints are numerous, that the food is not enough, that the dealers give short weight, and that some parts of the ground are much harder to dig than others.

So far the only disease noticed is a very common paralysis of the knees, which cripples men and women. The people themselves attribute it to a kind of pea they eat, and the peas have been forbidden on government works. Otherwise, the people are healthy at present—so healthy as people can be on an average of three cents a day. It is almost unbelievable to the foreign mind.

The Vanishing Island of Heligoland.

Heligoland, the rocky islet forty-six miles northwest of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, was ceded by England in 1890 to Germany, in exchange for valuable concessions in Africa. The island is visibly shrinking under the action of the waves. Artillery practice at the forts is also very damaging to the coastline. The population numbers about 700.

REDMOND HAS INTERESTING LETTER

Referring to Plunkett's Work in Ireland

Involves No Sort of Attack on Home Rule or Home Rulers

DUBLIN, March 9.—John Redmond, M. P., sends to the Freeman's Journal a letter which has been forwarded to him by a supporter of the Nationalist Party at St. Louis, U. S. A. In this letter Mr. T. W. Russell, writing on behalf of Sir Horace Plunkett, called the attention of Mr. Redmond's correspondent to Sir Horace's work in Ireland, and to his recent speech as President of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. Mr. Russell stated that Sir Horace Plunkett's movement involved no sort of attack on Home Rule or Home Rulers, but only insisted that Irish farmers "shall not choose people who will use their power as Dillon and the rest of the parliamentarians have been doing to crush the farmer's movement, for the better organisation of his business." In sending this letter to the Freeman's Journal, Mr. Redmond writes: "I think it of the utmost importance that the Irish people should be fully informed of the conspiracy against the Irish party which is on foot in the United States. If any justification were offered for the action taken by the Irish party last season towards Sir Horace Plunkett, the letter I am now publishing would afford it. The Freeman's Journal endorses Mr. Redmond's views in a leading article. With reference to the letter by Mr. Russell which Mr. Redmond sent to the Freeman's Journal, Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., writes as follows: 'The same newspaper, "The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin, Feb. 12, 1908: Dear Sir.—There is an error in your issue of the 12th inst. entitled, "No Politics," which I am sure you will allow me officially to correct. Mr. T. W. Russell is not an official of the Department, and has no right in that capacity for some time back, as Vice-President. In regard to the substance of Mr. Russell's letter, it raises considerations of the gravest character, with which I hope to deal in the proper time and in the proper manner.' Mr. Justin McCarthy sends to John Redmond his most cordial congratulations on the thorough and timely reunion of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary Party. Mr. McCarthy thinks "that we are evidently at the opening of a great chapter in political history, which promises the full realization of Ireland's national hopes." Commenting on Mr. Russell's speech at Reading, the Freeman's Journal says that tariff reform will have to receive a new definition before its advocates can hope to approach the Nationalist Party on the subject. It states that, without compensating advantages, the broadening of the basis of taxation has no attraction for Ireland. County Court Judge Curran, in addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Longford Quarter-Sessions, mentioned some extraordinary instances of boycotting which had been brought under his notice in returns supplied to him by the constabulary. He deemed it his duty to call attention to the terrible state in which he found some portions of the country. He referred to the open, persistent, and continued conspiracy against certain individuals who refused to be frightened by mob violence. When sitting there last he referred to the same state of affairs in the vain hope that some steps would be taken by the authorities to put an end to this persecution, and to afford those unfortunate people some protection to their persons and property. He found that during the last three months the boycotting and persecution had gone on unchecked. The laws under which they were flouted and trampled under foot and mob law reigned triumphant in a portion of the country. During this period not a single case had been raised, not a movement had been made by the authorities for the protection of the unfortunate people, or towards putting an end to this persecution. Proceeding, his Honor said: "I find that there have been since the last Quarter-Sessions some twenty-six cases of boycotting, affecting fifty-one individuals, and let me refer briefly to a few of those. Firstly, we have the case of Messrs. McCann, who were boycotted be-

STATION MASTER AT GRAND BAY FOUND DEAD

James Buchanan, Aged Fifty Three, Well Known Throughout the County, Died in His Room Last Night.

James Buchanan, for many years station agent at Grand Bay was found dead this morning on the floor of his room. Mr. Buchanan lived with his mother at the station house. It was his usual custom to rise at about 7.30. This morning his mother called him several times and receiving no answer, entered his room. She found Mr. Buchanan lying on the floor quite dead. He had evidently tried to rise and had been overcome as he reached the floor. Some of the bedclothes were on the floor and it seemed as if the dying man had, in endeavoring to rise, carried them with him when he fell. A doctor was hastily summoned and stated that Mr. Buchanan's death was due to an internal hemorrhage brought on by vomiting. Mr. Buchanan having been ill during the previous day and evening. Coroner Ballantyne viewed the remains and decided that an inquest would be unnecessary. Mr. Buchanan was fifty-three years of age and unmarried. In his youth he lived for many years at Westfield. Besides his mother, two brothers survive, one in Maine and one in the Western States. The funeral will be held on Thursday at two o'clock. Interment will be made at Westfield.

MURDERER LAUGHED AS HE WENT TO THE CHAIR

OSHING, N. Y., Mar. 9.—Antonio Strollo, an Italian who killed a man in "Liberty Park" near here for the purpose of robbery, went to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison today with a smile and a cheery good bye to those who had been summoned to witness the execution. Strollo showed the most extraordinary composure. When he entered the death chamber with a light airy step, his face was beaming and the smile was never absent for an instant. Four contacts were made before the man was pronounced dead. Strollo killed Antonio Torselli, a fellow-countryman, in Voozortland Park last summer. Torselli's face was literally slashed to pieces. In all there were 36 stab wounds in the murdered man's body. The execution was witnessed by three New York Assemblymen. They declined to give their names. Judge Edmund R. Terry of Brooklyn was also present. It is said that a bill is being prepared for presentation in the Assembly which provides for the abolition of capital punishment and that the assemblymen who came here today did so to see for themselves the manner in which the capital punishment is carried out.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHOICE OF RHODES' SCHOLAR

Rupert Rive Has Had Brilliant Career

Rupert R. Rive, of Caracquet, N. B., has been selected as the Rhodes scholar from St. Joseph's and will represent his college at Oxford. His election is looked upon very favorably. He is about twenty-three years of age. His father is a wholesale merchant at Caracquet. Rupert R. Rive entered St. Joseph's in 1901 and graduated, highest in his class in 1905, with the degree of B. A. He was not valdicatorian as, according to a law of the college, the scholar who has been longest at the college has the honor; superiority in class-work having to bear upon the matter. The prospective Rhodes scholar is a brilliant student particularly in classics, the history of the country and the French language, and was well up also in mathematics. He speaks French quite as fluently as English. Since graduating from St. Joseph's Mr. Rive has been studying at Dalhousie law school and will take his LL.B. this year. While at St. Joseph's Mr. Rive was deeply interested in athletics. He played each year on the baseball team and during the last three years of his course he played on the half-back of the football team. He was captain of the latter team in 1906. He was also president of the St. Joseph's A. A. Association and of the St. Joseph's Society during the same year. As well as being a leader in the class-room, Mr. Rive was socially one of the most popular men at the college. It has been learned that Francois Bourgeois and Nazaire Perier would be nominated but such has not been the case. J. A. Barry of this city was also asked to enter but for business reasons would not give his consent.

WANTED to hear from owner having a GOOD FARM for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and whether or not can be had. Will deal with owners only. L. Darbyshire, Box 864, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup. Contains all the wonderful lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Do Not Accept Dangerous Substitutes. There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Wood's. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price is 25 cents. COLD SETTLED ON THE LUNGS. Mrs. Irwin Bennett, Parrsboro, N. S., writes: "I feel it my duty to write a few words in praise of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, and made it almost impossible to breathe at times. I coughed constantly and could not sleep at nights. A friend told me how Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup had helped her, so I procured some, and before I had taken one bottle my cough was gone and I could lie down and sleep at night."

CHARACTER SKETCH OF HON. H. H. ASQUITH, THE CONCEDED SUCCESSOR TO PREMIERSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN

A Scholar of Great Learning and Executive Ability — His Manner, However, Does Not Conduce to Warmth of Friendship, and He is Not Popular With the Rank and File of Liberalism.

Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith is virtually Premier of England today, although Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman nominally holds the position and the title. But the country is now in the throes of an epoch making session of parliament, the destinies of which Mr. Asquith is guiding while "C. B." as Sir Henry is popularly known, is incapacitated through illness, which may never permit him to throw himself into the political whirl again. Consequently, as long as the Liberal party remains in power Mr. Asquith is under the shadow of the mantle of premiership, while at the same time he actually performs the functions of leadership. Under these circumstances it will be interesting to learn what manner of man this Mr. Asquith is. Mr. Asquith is in his 66th year. He was born at Morley, Yorkshire, and was educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford. He was a scholar and afterwards a Fellow of his college, and took a first class in classics and a second in law. He was returned for East Fife in 1888, and in 1892 moved the amendment to the Queen's speech, which led to the fall of Lord Salisbury's government. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's ministry, Mr. Asquith became home secretary.

At the age of forty he sprang at once into the first rank of statesmen, and in the debates on the Lorne Rule bill he rose to a prominent position even in that rank. The next year he was nominated for the lord rectorship of Glasgow. In 1894 he acted as arbitrator in the London cab-strike, and in the same year he was elected to the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. He has since that time distinguished himself by his talents, his energy, his force of character, his calmness and his remarkable knack of smoothing things out, are precisely the qualities which are needed in a first class fighting man who is in a position to take a political party by the demands, abate "one fit or one on a tottle."

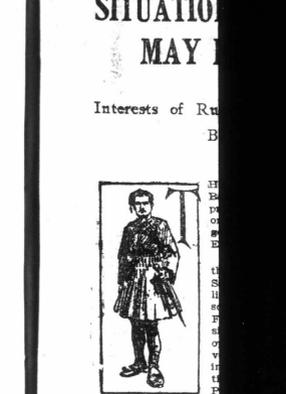
A CRUCIAL SESSION. The present session, a critical one for everybody, is crucial for Mr. Asquith. Three of the government's most anxious bills are in his keeping—the Licensing bill, the Old-Age Pensions bill, and the Budget. Mr. McKenna and Mr. Birrell will have to look out for squalls, but Mr. Asquith faces the certainty of a tornado. His place for the next few months will be in the thickest of the fight, giving and receiving the hardest of blows. It will pre-eminently test his skill as a statesman and a leader. The House, his party and the country will watch him with a constant eye to a future which may be near, and which he is in any case assured. They will seek for indications of what Mr. Asquith will be like as prime minister, as leader of the House, and also leader of the party.

For it is nothing less than that, the supreme among all the visible rewards of a political life, that now awaits him. Already he is the prime minister's alter ego, and his predestinated successor. Already he speaks, as it were, from the threshold of No. 10 Downing street. The premier's pre-eminence is shared by the men of all parties united in deploring, and his many enforced absences from the House which as a loss to all who cherish the liberties of politics, draw upon his chief lieutenant a burden and a fight, giving and receiving the hardest of blows. It will pre-eminently test his skill as a statesman and a leader. The House, his party and the country will watch him with a constant eye to a future which may be near, and which he is in any case assured. They will seek for indications of what Mr. Asquith will be like as prime minister, as leader of the House, and also leader of the party.

DO YOU KNOW THE WEATHER? COMFORT AND PROTECTION afforded by a SLICKER? Clean-Light Durable Guaranteed Satisfactory Sold Everywhere.

COL LABELLE COMMANDER CAN. BISLEY TEAM. MONTREAL, March 9.—A. W. Flux, M. A., professor of political economy at McGill University, has accepted an

SITUATION MAY I Interests of R. B.



The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of...

AN ELOQUENT BUSINESS BET

Harold Begbie, the man returned to the... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of...

BRITISH CHARACTER

The second way in which may be penetrated at the influence of British... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of... The publication of Lord Curzon's proposal joint note to Turkey led by Baron von A. The friendship for had the effect of...

If in Poor Health, Read This! You can't keep up forever. Sooner or later Nature will rebel against the strain that is imposed on your overworked system. So far, will power and nerve may have held you over, but now it is probably near at hand. Tomorrow the common complaint with weak men and women is lack of kidney vitality. Here you have the cause of your ill-health. Wouldn't it be wise to use a time-tested remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they cure that "ailing" feeling, give you new energy, brighten your eyes, clear your nose, and give you a new vigor and clear, proving that good is being done by this scientific medicine. Because sure to cure, you get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today; 25c per box at all dealers.

MR. ROBINSON FOR OTTAWA. A tumor gained currency about the corridors of the Royal Hotel last night, where a number of politicians were discussing how it happened, to the effect that Hon. H. R. Emmerson was to be named as one of the Railways Commissioners on an early date, and that Hon. C. W. Robinson was to resign his seat in the legislature and contest Westmorland as Mr. Emmerson's successor in the Federal House. In conjunction with this report it was stated that Mr. Melancon, one of the defeated opposition candidates, would be allowed to succeed Hon. Mr. Robinson in the legislature, there to be no opposition in either case. Mr. Melancon would in that case, it is said, be taken into Mr. Hazen's cabinet, probably as commissioner of public works. The general opinion among the politicians was that in the event of Hon. Mr. Robinson's retirement from the legislature the leadership of the opposition would devolve upon Hon. H. A. McKewen.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST COUNT BONI

PARIS, Mar. 9.—The public prosecutor has instructed a magistrate to open an inquiry into the charge of using forged documents brought against Count Boni de Castellane by Prince Helle de Sagan. The charge was made by Prince Helle at the trial of his suit for damages against Count Boni in connection with an encounter which the man had at the street. Prince Helle declared that letters which were addressed to a woman friend of his and signed with his name and which contained injurious statements in reference to Mme. Gould, were forged at the instance of Castellane with the object of causing an estrangement between him and Mme. Gould.



SITUATION IN THE BALKANS MAY LEAD TO EUROPEAN WAR

Interests of Russia and Austria in Dire Conflict—France Backs One, Germany the Other



The situation in the Balkans at the present moment is one of grave danger to the peace of Europe. The question of the building of the Sandjak railway line by Austria, a scheme to which France and Germany are bitterly opposed, has developed into an important international affair. In St. Petersburg especially it is much resented.

The publication of the German ambassador's proposal to postpone the joint note to Turkey and the emphasis laid by Baron von Aehrenthal on Austria's friendship for Germany have had the effect of pouring oil on the flames of the political fire in the Russian capital. The Novoye Vremya gives clear intimation to Russian views in a leading article entitled "The Balkan Program." Alluding to the German ambassador's suggestion, the journal

expresses surprise that Germany, and not Turkey, should have made it. The journal concludes with the affirmation that "Turkey may have sold Macedonia to Austria, but the Slavs will take heed that the war is never delivered."

The first secretary of the Austrian embassy assured Russian pressmen today that Austria had a perfect right to obtain a concession for the Mitrovitz railway without the obsequiousness of Russia. To this Russian reply, "Yes, and we have a perfect right to withdraw the confidence reposed in Austria's loyalty, to recognize the fact that German designs clash with Slav interests, and to draw the practical conclusions."

FEELING IN AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna indicate that the utterances of the Russian press against the Austro-Hungarian railway project in the sandjak of Mitrovitz, and especially the attacks of the Paris Press, form the chief subject of discussion here. Surprise is caused in authoritative quarters that the French press attacks against the railway project should be even more virulent than the Russian, as French interests are in no way affected by the line. The views of the Vienna Foreign Office are given in the following lines:

"The campaign in the French press against the plan which fails to touch in any manner French interests and does not disturb our relations between our monarchy and Russia, gives the impression of an intemperate. It appears that the chauvinistic party in Russia is again moving and has won over part of the French press as its allies. France can certainly derive no profit from this attitude, but only weaken the sympathies which she at present universally and without opposition, enjoys in Austria-Hungary."

It is also semi-officially stated in Vienna that a commission composed of six European and Turkish engineers will soon arrive at Mitrovitz to commence the preparatory work for the railway. It must, therefore, be recognized that the Austro-Hungarian government is determined upon the realization of its plan, and that the project of seeing the Balkan agreement with Russia collapse. This latter contingency may indeed, be reckoned with as probable.

It appears that the Russian government has also just remanded a concession from the Sultan for building a railway from the Danube to the Adriatic. This line is intended to run from the Servian Danube to the Montenegrin coast, at Antivari or Dulcigno on the Adriatic—some of the papers state that this Russian project will strangle the Sandjak line by diverging to the southwest the traffic for which Austria is striving.

In this fight Germany is behind Austria, and will give her every aid in return for Austria's friendship during the conference on Morocco.

AS ENGLAND VIEWS IT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night, Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, gave what was practically a warning of troubles ahead in the Balkans. "If Macedonia," said he, "continues to be neglected, it will sooner or later provoke a catastrophe. In discussing the Macedonia question the government is not far from the Turkish question, which more than once has led to a European war. We are rapidly nearing a point where the concert of powers must either justify itself or stultify itself, and if the concert disappears it is impossible to foretell what misunderstandings may arise."

Lord Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, promised the House of Lords that the government will soon make the suggestion it considers necessary to meet the existing situation. He regretted that he had no cheerful news to impart for the present.

"A very critical stage has been reached," he said, "in both the local attitude of Macedonia and in the diplomatic entente known as the concert of Europe. Turkey's attitude gives cause for great anxiety, and the Foreign Office feels it necessary to ask itself whether the time has not arrived to appoint a Christian governor of Macedonia."

"With regard to the Austrian project for building a branch railroad line through Turkish territory to connect Vienna with Salonica, the treaty of Berlin gives Austria the right to occupy and build such a road, and therefore, is an exaggeration... to say that the concert of Europe has been permanently broken, because Austria wishes to take advantage of her rights. The one bright spot in the situation is that the powers display less readiness than formerly to minimize the dangers of the Macedonia question."

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR CLOSER BUSINESS AND SOCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND MOTHERLAND

Harold Debie, the English writer, has returned to the apparently congenial task of discussing Canada and her affairs. In the article quoted below he considers the problem, "Can we keep Canada British?" He says:

There are three main ways whereby those of us in Great Britain and those of us in Canada who love and reverence the great traditions of our country may be united. We have, we band of brothers—may fight for British idealism in the Dominion against the commercial realism of America. The first way is that whereon both Governments are now happily setting their feet, the quickening of communication between the two countries. It is not a stroke of sentiment, but a stroke of business. It will bring our minds into closer relation. A preferential tariff, on the other hand, is both dangerous and futile. The present reduction of their tariffs by the Canadian Government has already injured the one industry by the other, the woollen trade, and that industry is full of bitterness and complaint. Moreover a duty laid upon foreign corn by Great Britain would not bring us a bushel of wheat from the United States—with an increasing population and a lessening wheat area—offered the farmers of Canada, as some day she may have to import corn. The Canadian farmer will be swayed by freight. When America asks for Canadian wheat she will receive it, even if she has a bushel of Argentine and Russian wheat.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

Nothing, it may be remarked, was more injurious to the interests of the British spirit in Canada than the removal of the British press from Victoria. Strikingly, Sir John Fisher is right; so eloquently he is wrong! The presence in Canada of officers and men of the British navy made for loyalty, kept fresh the feeling of kinship. To restore the fleet, and to recruit it from Canada, would be a telling stroke in diplomacy.

The third way concerns the newspapers of Canada, and what I now state is the earnest desire of every newspaper owner and every creditable journalist in Canada with whom I was brought into contact. At present Canada receives her news from the United States. Intentionally or unintentionally the service does not make for the credit of Great Britain. The true England—with its kindness, its happiness, and its contented domesticity—is not reflected in the Canadian newspapers. The widest utterances are the least wise of our politicians are set forth as the very voice of England. The denunciations of plutocratic society by demagogic priests and hysterical novelists are exhibited as if they were the authoritative satire of a Jem and Patrick Murphy, trappers in Cais Silver, Mountain, near Fort Arthur. In the morning the men show signs of the wolves and collected the bounty for their heads at Port Arthur today.

HUPNOS ATHES, March 9.—The elections came to an end today and the final results show that the government has triumphed throughout the entire republic.

PRESIDENT CASTRO ANXIOUS OVER THE AMERICAN CLAIMS

NEW YORK, Mar. 9.—President Castro, of Venezuela, is showing considerable anxiety over the attitude taken by the United States in regard to the status or claims of American agents in that country, according to advices received by Venezuela here. This is shown, it was stated today, by his recall to Caracas of Augusto F. Pardo, until recently secretary of the Venezuelan minister at Washington, Pardo, in the absence of the Venezuelan minister, was the charge d'affaires, and President Castro wants him, it is said, to make a personal report of the situation.

The latest move in regard to the Venezuelan claims which Castro has refused either to pay or to arbitrate, was the adoption by the senate of a joint resolution, which was the charge d'affaires, and President Castro wants him, it is said, to make a personal report of the situation.

WILL BE DEPUTY MINISTER TRADE AND COMMERCE, COMMISSIONER TO JAPAN

OTTAWA, March 9.—W. G. Parmlee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and for many years a valued and efficient member of the civil service, has applied for superannuation and the government will grant his request.

His successor will, it is understood, be F. C. T. O'Hara, private secretary to Sir Richard Cartwright and superintendent of commercial agencies. Mr. O'Hara has an intimate acquaintance of the working of the whole department and filled the position of acting deputy in the department during Mr. Parmlee's absence in the West Indies. He is in every respect well qualified to fill the position.

R. L. Drury of Victoria, B. C., has been appointed by the Dominion government as a special commissioner to proceed to Japan and report on the manner in which the Japanese government is observing its promise made to Hon. Mr. Lemieux on behalf of the Canadian government that adequate steps would be taken to limit the emigration of Japanese to Canada as desired by Canada.

MARTIN OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MOVES HIS ANNUAL TUNNEL MOTION IN PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, March 9.—In the house of commons today Mr. Martin, Queens, moved his annual motion for reports and other information in possession of the government relating to winter communication and the construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. In a lengthy speech Mr. Martin charged the government with breach of faith in not undertaking the tunnel project and enlarged upon that and other grievances of Prince Edward Island.

Messrs. Lefurgey and McLean, Queens, supported the claim for a tunnel. Mr. Hughes, Kings, deprecated the continual fault finding and simulated indignation of Conservative members from Prince Edward Island. The province was in need of improved transportation facilities, but the government would not be justified in proceeding with an undertaking of this magnitude if a tunnel until there had been the fullest investigation. He thought Prince Edward Island should be placed on an equality with the other provinces with regard to passenger and freight rates, and if that concession was made and new ice breakers got to work the island would not have much to complain of.

Mr. Chisholm, Antigonish, claimed that Prince Edward Island's troubles would be solved by the establishment of a route between Georgetown and Cape George. Mr. Wright, Renfrew, favored a tunnel if it could be constructed for ten millions, but the only way of keeping faith with Prince Edward Island.

Mr. MacDonald defended Pictou Harbor against the aspersions of Mr. Chisholm.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought Mr. Martin had not been quite fair to the government. He had assumed that there was a determined hostility on the part of the government toward Prince Edward Island, but there was no warrant for saying that. If there had been any ill-will in regard to representation the fault lay not with the present government but with the past governments.

Mr. Borden thought the government should take steps to ascertain whether a tunnel was practicable. A motion was carried and the house adjourned at 12.05.

TRIED BY TIMBER WOLVES

TORONTO, March 9.—Tried all night by timber wolves with the thermometer below zero was the experience of Tom and Patrick Murphy, trappers in Cais Silver, Mountain, near Fort Arthur. In the morning the men showed signs of the wolves and collected the bounty for their heads at Port Arthur today.

THE DOCTOR'S GIFT Food Worth Its Weight in Gold

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of penance and give us bitter medicines.

A Penn. doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years ago," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and biliousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat, at last."

"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and even as its golden color might suggest, it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired, trying one thing after another to no avail, but at last consented to try this new food."

"Well, it surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation and every day since then I have been the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts."

"I noticed improvement at once and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My brain was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"This is a Kosco's Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read 'The Road to Wellville,' in pique."

BASE DECEIVER OF AMERICAN WOMEN

BRISTOL, Eng., Mar. 23.—With an effrontery and self-cozen that are his distinctive characteristics, Arthur Hyne sentenced to seven years for bigamy and fraud, confessed that he was the monumental deceiver of American women. The identity of the Bristol culprit with the American multi-bigram had been long suspected. On the upper right is a cut of "Arthur Hyne" from a photograph taken in the Bristol police dock and, below, the latest photograph of Dr. George A. Withhoff, previous to his leaving America. On the upper left is shown Ross Cuttman, one of Withhoff's many wives. Below to the left is Mrs. Withhoff as she calls herself, under the impression that she was "the only one." In the centre is Mrs. Alton Randall Miller another of the deceived, and on the right Annie Chapman and a little above her Alice Bell, two more of the deceived thirty-two.

SO LARGE Frederickton Business College

Is the Attendance at Frederickton Business College That although extra rooms were secured this term, the seating capacity has been taxed to the utmost. A number of students will have completed the course by March 1st, so we will then have accommodation for any who wish to enter after that date. This is a good time to enter. Write for catalogue, Address, W. J. OSBORNE, Frederickton, N. B.

Our New Courses of Study Are filling our rooms to the doors. See the combination: Loose Leaf Systems, Card Systems, Duplicating Systems, Modern Methods of Accounting, Isaac Pitman Shorthand, Catalogues to any address.

W. J. OSBORNE, S. Kerr, Print.

BLACK WATCH Cheewing Tobacco

A new sensation. A real pleasure. The big black plug.

CONCILIATION BOARD LIKELY TO REACH A DECISION WITHIN A FEW DAYS

HALIFAX, N. S., March 9.—The conciliation board which has been in session at Glace Bay during the past week concluded the work of taking evidence this afternoon. Among the witnesses heard during the morning were Manager Maxwell of No. 1 and Undergroup Manager Munroe of Dominion No. 1.

It is learned that Mr. Maxwell stated that while the company paid a good rate of wages to their men it had no difficulty in securing sufficient labor and that foreigners and others left here because they could get better wages at less dangerous work of railway construction. Members of the board with representatives of the coal company and P. W. A. will sit tomorrow privately to consider the evidence, and a decision will likely be arrived at within a few days. The sittings of the board showed both employees and officers of the coal company in the most favorable light, everyone who was called as a witness being thoroughly acquainted with the position.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 9.—Loss of approximately \$12,000 worth of silver plate, jewelry and precious stones, through the operations of burglars at his home in the fashionable Murray Hill residence, was reported to the police tonight by Edward S. Rappallo, an

BILL TO AMEND ELECTIONS ACT

Aylesworth Explains Its Provisions

Reference Made to Contributions to Election Funds—Some Heavy Penalties

OTTAWA, March 9.—In the commonsense today, Mr. Aylesworth introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

Whatver complaints had been made had reference to the administration of the existing laws and were not complaints in regard to the enactments themselves.

He acknowledged his indebtedness to the special committee which had conducted an inquiry into Mr. Aylesworth's bill and to the bill prepared by the attorney general of Ontario.

The principal feature, perhaps, of the bill was a provision with regard to contributions to election funds.

There were also minor provisions pointing in the same direction.

The circulation of false estimates with regard to personal conduct of a candidate was something which in more or less recent days had probably worked the defeat of the candidate.

There was already a provision in the English elections act on the subject and adopting this was proposed to make it illegal to circulate false statements in regard to a candidate as an election agent.

Another clause would forbid the intervention of non-residents in the Dominion unless they are voters in some constituency of the country.

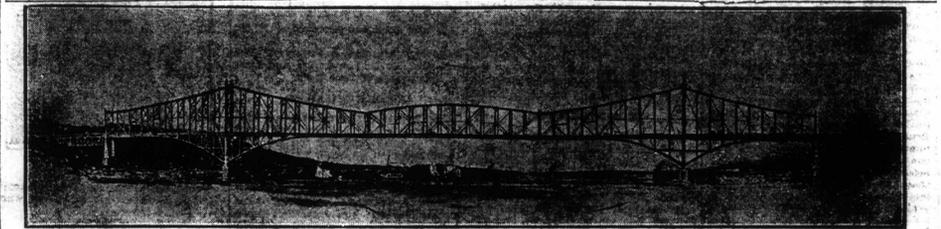
To prevent any further difficulties in regard to ascertaining for the candidates of limits of polling stations he proposed that a certain number of copies of the proclamation should be sent by the returning officer or delivered personally to every candidate.

There had been some difficulty in some recent elections in Ontario in regard to the oath administered to voters.

He was unable to see how there could be any difficulty if the provisions of the statute were adhered to and observed.

ERRORS IN JUDGMENT OF TWO ENGINEERS CAUSED QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

Szalpka, Designing Engineer of Phoenix Bridge Co., and Cooper, Consulting Engineer of Quebec Bridge and Railway Co., Men Responsible is Finding of Commissioners—No One Severely Censured—Task Too Great for Present-Day Knowledge



The Quebec Bridge as it Was Expected to Appear When Completed. Total Length 3,600 Feet. Centre Span 1,800 Feet. Floor 150 Feet Above Low Water. Towers 360 Feet Above.

OTTAWA, March 9.—The commission on the Quebec bridge collapse have reported as follows:

Your commissioners desire to acknowledge the hearty co-operation throughout the inquiry of all officials of the companies directly concerned.

Some clearly contradictory statements are to be found in the evidence given in the early days of the inquiry by certain witnesses on whom the burden of the disaster fell.

Your commissioners find: (a)—The collapse of the Quebec bridge resulted from the failure of the lower chords in the anchor arm near the main pier.

(b)—The stresses that caused the failure were not due to abnormal loads or to any accident, but were such as might be expected in the regular course of operation.

(c)—The design of the chords that failed was made by F. L. Szalpka, the designing engineer of the Phoenix Bridge Co.

(d)—This design was examined and officially approved by Theodore Cooper, consulting engineer of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company.

(e)—The failure cannot be attributed directly to any cause other than errors in judgment on the part of these two engineers.

(f)—We do not consider that the specifications for the work were satisfactory or sufficient, the unit stresses in particular being higher than any established by past practice.

(g)—A grave error was made in assuming the dead load for the calculations at too low a value and not afterwards revising this assumption.

(h)—The work done by the Phoenix Bridge Company in making the detail drawing and in planning and carrying

out the erection, and by the Phoenix Iron Co. in fabricating the material was good and the steel used was of good quality.

(i)—The professional knowledge of the present day concerning the action of steel columns under load is not sufficient to enable engineers to economically design such structures as the Quebec bridge.

(j)—The failure on the part of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company to appoint an experienced bridge engineer to the position of chief engineer was a mistake.

(k)—The failure on the part of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company to require the completion of all parts of the work on the part of the Phoenix Bridge Company.

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LETTER WILL BE KEPT PRIVATE

Government Decides on This Course

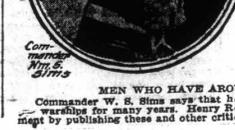
London Sensational Journals Lecturing Times for its Sensationalism

LONDON, March 9.—The government has decided to keep private the personal letter written by Emperor William to Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, in which it was charged by the London Times that his majesty had attempted to influence legislation in the matter of the naval estimates.

The remark made by Lord Rosebery that the nation was making itself ridiculous over this affair, finds much support.

The character of Emperor William's letter is not generally understood.

An amusing feature of the affair is that all the sensational newspapers of London are lecturing the Times for its sensationalism in exploiting the story.



Commander W. B. Sims says that he has been criticizing certain features of warships for many years.

Emperor William's letter to Lord Tweedmouth, as revealed by the press, this morning, is not altogether satisfactory with the official statement.

Nevertheless a majority, both of the opponents as well as the supporters of the government, agree that the unfortunate affair should now be permitted to drop into well-deserved oblivion.

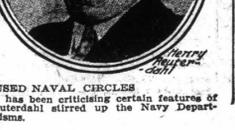
The Daily Graphic, though a consistent advocate of a strong navy, goes so far to express the opinion that the Times ought frankly to withdraw its charges of dishonorable conduct against the Emperor of Germany.

The emperor's letter no doubt contained what may be called banter, but it was in substance a long and elaborate argument intended to persuade Lord Tweedmouth that the German naval preparations contained no menace at the present time or in the future to Great Britain and therefore he ought not to induce Great Britain to augment her fleet.

INNER HISTORY OF OREGON QUESTION

LONDON, March 9.—The inner history of what is known as the Oregon question, which brought America and England to the verge of war in the forties of the last century, is about to be given to the public.

A large lever, belonging to a winch that lifts the hoppers, fell, hitting Clarke in the face, knocking him to the deck and several of the fittings became loosened.



The world's greatest horse remedy. \$1.00 reward for failure to cure above diseases where cure is possible.

HIGHWAY ACT WAS RESPONSIBLE

Hon. C. H. Lablillois and Hon. L. P. Farris Philosophical About Party's Defeat.

Jaunty and cheerful in spite of the disaster which overtook his party and which will deprive him of a portfolio, Hon. C. H. Lablillois last evening discussed with the 'out' the causes of the political avalanche in this province.

Mr. Lablillois attributed the defeat of the government principally to the unpopularity of the Highway Act, which had provided the opposition with abundance of material for canvases in the country districts.

DECK HAND MEETS WITH BAD ACCIDENT

Yesterday afternoon a deckhand on board the barge attending the W. S. Fielding named Lawrence Clarke, was seriously hurt while the dump was being raised.

Three of the deckhands volunteered to go, and about four o'clock they were dumping the load when the boat rolled and several of the fittings became loosened.

HUSBAND AND WIFE WERE BOTH FOUND GUILTY

CHATHAM, N. B., March 10.—L. K. Lloyd was morning of a third offense against the Scott Act, and Magistrate Connors imposed the full penalty of three months in jail.

OMAHA, Neb., March 9.—The Italian car race, which was held at 9 o'clock tonight, it will make a night run for Grand Island, 156 miles west of Omaha.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED We desire to employ a few Bright, Intelligent, Men and Women \$2.00 per day GUARANTEED SALARY AND COMMISSION Write: The J. L. NICHOLS Co. Limited, TORONTO (Mention this paper.)

CIVIC ELECTION IN FREDERICTON Seven New Men Will Sit at the Board—The Returns

FREDERICTON, March 9.—The civic election passed off quietly here today, owing to the recent provincial election, there did not appear to be the same interest taken as in former years.

However, a fairly good vote was cast. Seven of the old board of ten offered for re-election, but only three, Hooper, Everett and Jovitt, managed to pull out, so seven new men will take their seats at the board this year.

Of the newly elected, Mitchell, Walker and Clark have sat at the board before in previous years. Mr. Winslow had the honor of leading the poll, closely followed by Mr. Kitchen.

Table with 4 columns: Ward, City Court, Hall, House, Total. Lists results for Wellington, St. Anne, St. James, Kings, and Queen's wards.

In this both elected by acclamation: Jos. Walker and W. E. Farrell.

Queens Ward—D. E. Crowe... 269 147 416

St. Anne Ward—Ald. E. Everett... 275 131 406

St. James Ward—Ald. J. Moore... 187 179 366

Kings Ward—J. F. F. Winslow... 220 269 589

Queen's Ward—Ald. N. Doherty... 191 183 374

UNION TRUST CO. SUIT AGAINST GEO. W. FOWLER

TORONTO, March 9.—In a suit brought against G. W. Fowler, M. P., William Irwin of Peterboro and Peter Ryan of Toronto by the Union Trust Co. for fifty-five thousand dollars, which the company claims it was cheated out of on the purchase of British Columbia timber limits by the defendants, Master in Chambers Cartwright refused to strike out the counter claim of Fowler.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

TORONTO, March 9.—In a dynamite explosion at Gordon Bros. camp north of Kalamazoo, Ont., four of the men were killed and three sustained probably fatal injuries.

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

The machine with the improved roller gear—a time and labor saving invention, exclusive with the "Puritan".

"Favorite" Churn You can churn with your hand—with your foot—or both together, with the "Favorite".

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's, Ont.

110TH ANNIVERSARY ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY A Magnificent Chair Presented Society

Last night St. Andrew's Society celebrated the hundred and tenth anniversary of its founding by formally presenting to the president, C. K. Cameron, a chair to be used by the presiding officer.

The presentation took place in the society's rooms, Oddfellows' Hall.

There was a very large gathering of the society to receive the historic chair, Dr. P. R. Inches being the senior of the donors, presented the chair, setting out all the varied circumstances regarding its inception and production.

John Rogerson, the designer and carver, then recounted in detail his experience in gathering the material and in securing designs which were so eminently successful.

James Jack then read an ode prepared for the donors by a member of the society who desired to remain anonymous.

The meeting adjourned after singing "Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King."

"The Press' Chair" is the product of the search and labors of John Rogerson, a member of St. Andrew's Society.

Last summer Mr. Rogerson visited Scotland, after an absence of fifty-eight years, and in his native town of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, started on a quest of wood which might work into such a seat of honor.

When the president had been duly installed into his chair he was requested to sing his favorite song "We've Aye Been Provided for and So We Will We Yet."

The chorus was heartily responded to and the song was received with much enthusiasm.

The meeting adjourned after singing "Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King."

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OK CUT.

of Winter 700,000.

Operations —List of

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Most of the e has been out e there is not e able timber. In e this reason, the e to go to the e a road as is e log hauler.

Connected with this there was a provision prohibiting any company against contributing any amount whatever to an election campaign fund and enforcing that prohibition by the usual penalties upon the directors, shareholders or legal officers of any company which so transgressed the law.

There were also minor provisions pointing in the same direction.

The circulation of false estimates with regard to personal conduct of a candidate was something which in more or less recent days had probably worked the defeat of the candidate.

There was already a provision in the English elections act on the subject and adopting this was proposed to make it illegal to circulate false statements in regard to a candidate as an election agent.

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March 10.—Last e aged 42 years, e being, resultin e or by a pig kit e used) was, euma e Ontario, where e always construc-

igmentation e March 10.— e judges, P. W. e today by ballot e majority in fa- e with the Mine e There were only e 10th lodges.

Mar. 10.—By de- e 9 to 2 tonight, e hockey cham- e the \$100 cup e gement of the

"That's papa's picture," explained the little girl to the caller who was looking at a framed photograph on the piano. "You wouldn't know it unless I told you 'cause it's got a smile on the face."

MEN WHO HAVE AROUSED NAVAL CIRCLES

FATES RESOLVED TO BRING CHINA AND JAPAN TO WAR

One Thing After Another Crops up to Prolong the Agony—How Seizure of Japanese Steamer Came About—The Manchurian Trouble Seems to Grow More Complicated.

TOKIO, Mar. 8.—The fates seem most resolved to embroil Japan and China by fair means or foul. No sooner does one diplomatic issue appear to be on the verge of settlement than another crop-up to prolong the agony and keep the Tokyo foreign office and the Chinese foreign office more or less busy.

Now a Chinese warship seized a Japanese merchant steamer, the Tatsu Maru, in Chinese territorial waters just outside Macao and escorted her to Canton on the charge that she was engaged in an attempt to smuggle arms and ammunition into China. To add to the irritation, the Chinese dragon ensign in its stead. The Japanese foreign office has lodged a strong protest with the Chinese foreign office, demanding the immediate release of the Tatsu Maru and the punishment of the officials responsible for her seizure. Quite irrespective of the merits of the case, the Japanese minister maintains the action of the Chinese authorities in seizing the steamer and hauling the Japanese flag was an insult to Japan even though it were the outcome of a misunderstanding.

The facts of the case as nearly as can be ascertained from both sides appear to be these:

The Japanese contention is that the vessel left Tokyo on January 23 with ninety-four cases of rifles of ammunition consigned by the Ataka Shokai of Osaka to Kwong Yo & Company of Macao, who are licensed by the Macao government to deal in arms. It is asserted that the Ataka Shokai had obtained the necessary permit from the Macao authorities with regard to the arms and ammunition and the usual customs and police formalities had been complied with at Kobe. The fact that the Tatsu Maru was carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition in the cargo harbor is explained by the statement that her draught was too great to permit her to enter the harbor in safety and that the intention of the captain and the consignee was to have the cargo discharged into lighters. According to the captain's story, the vessel was surrounded by Chinese gunboats and was shortly afterwards boarded by the Chinese commander, who declared that although the steamer was in possession of a certificate issued by the Portuguese authorities at Macao, the Chinese government was informed that she was bound for Macao with a cargo of 124 cases of arms and ammunition consigned to a Chinese and that he had been ordered by the Tsoat of Canton to stop the discharge of the cargo. Later two customs officials and twenty blue-jackets boarded the steamer. The incident created no small excitement among the steamer passengers, some apprehensions being entertained that the Japanese cruisers in Hong Kong harbor might attempt a rescue, in which event it is deemed probable that the Tatsu Maru to the bottom without further ceremony. The fact would have been in the hands of the Japanese government to safeguard the vessel against any attempt to escape that the Chinese commander ran up the dragon flag, thus technically placing the vessel under arrest.

Further inquiry has elicited the information that the seizure of the Tatsu Maru was brought about through a report sent from Kobe to the Chinese authorities to the effect that although the rifles and ammunition were consigned to a firm in Macao, they were really in the hands of the hands of insurgents in the interior of China. Acting on this assurance the Chinese authorities took immediate steps to seize the steamer and it is surmised that the informant of the Chinese government may have been a Chinese residing in Japan.

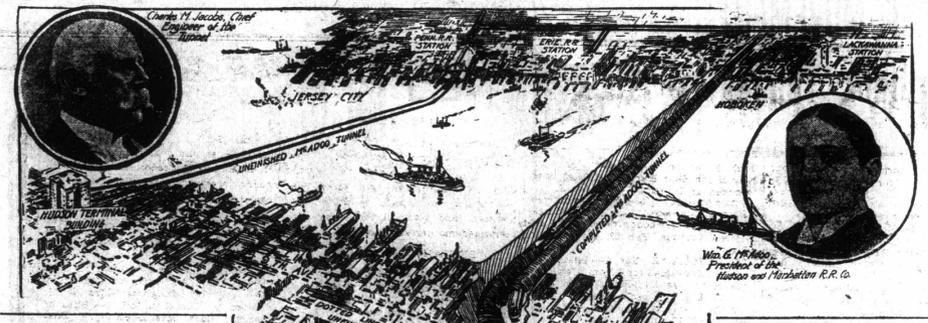
The Shippers' Union of Japan, one of whose members is the owner of the arrested vessel, has not been idle, but has adopted a resolution calling for the immediate release of the steamer and for payment of proper compensation.

In the meantime the situation regarding the captive steamer has been found impossible of adjustment, and yesterday a high official of the foreign office had the following to say with regard to Japan's course of action: "Japan will not resort to force in connection with the seizure of this vessel unless compelled to do so by the action of China."

PEKING, Mar. 8.—China's activity to recover full sovereignty in Manchuria has aroused the Japanese to opposition. Japan has raised the standard of her postal officers, increased the effectiveness of her postal system, which is one of the Japanese government's special instruments of aggression and is harnessing the Imperial Chinese post by such means as the following:

Japan refuses China certain postal privileges on the north-Manchurian railways to which she is entitled, has broken open Chinese mail bags secretly, commented on the Chinese post office and conducts a parcels post over her railways while refusing to carry the parcels of the Chinese post.

Russia has been successful in her success in her postal policy. The war between the Chinese and Japanese postal service began in April, 1907, immediately after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The Russian troops shortly after that date, China discovered that Japan was conducting a secret campaign by which the Imperial Chinese post office was excluded from the through mail traffic between Eu-



\$100,000 FIRE AT PORT MORIEN

Wash Plant of Dom. Coal Co. Destroyed

Firemen Unable to Save Anything—Sydney Hotel Badly Damaged

HALIFAX, March 8.—At about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon a fire started at the coal washer of the Dominion Coal Co., near Port Morien, C. B., and completely destroyed the plant, leaving nothing but a small trestle standing. The loss is estimated at about a hundred thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

The Glace Bay firemen, who were notified, were hurried with their equipment to the scene of the fire by a special engine which they saw the fire getting to be out of control. They tried to save the plant, but they were unable to do so. The Sydney Hotel, which is situated near the plant, was also damaged. The fire started in the kitchen of the hotel, and spread to the main building. The hotel was badly damaged, and the firemen were unable to save anything.

NINE BOSTON CHINAMEN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Wealthy Merchant Instigated Raid on Rival Society, Several Members of Which Were Shot to Death—Trial Has Cost the State More Than \$20,000.

BOSTON, March 7.—Warry Charles, the wealthiest and one of the most influential merchant Chinamen in Boston, and eight of his countrymen, believed to be notorious "hatchet men," were late today found guilty by a jury in the superior criminal court of murder in the first degree on four counts, alleging the killing of four Chinamen in Boston on August 2 of last year. A tenth defendant, Yee Wat, who had also been on trial for the same charge, died suddenly in his cell last Tuesday while the trial was in progress.

The men today found guilty are Ming Sing, Hon Woon, Leung Gung, Wong Duck, Wong Hong, Joe Guey, Dong Bokling, Yee Jung and Warry Charles. The men were accused of the murders of Ching Mong Quin, Wong Shuchung, Chin Lee and Lee Kai Hem.

In each case Warry Charles was accused of being an accessory before the alleged murder in that he "voluntarily and maliciously invited, moved, procured, aided, counseled, hired and commanded others to commit crimes."

The case had been on trial for 33 court days, the first four days being thrown out on account of a miscarriage of justice in the same place. Over 4,000 typewritten pages of testimony were taken and the cost of the trial is estimated at \$20,000. The cases were heard before Judge Brown and Pierce, the state's case being in charge of Assistant District Attorneys McGettrick and Dwyer, while the defendants had a counsel, Attorney C. W. Bartlett, H. H. Pratt and Woodman.

The jury which has been hearing the cases went out at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon, and at 2:20 o'clock Foreman Fletcher returned the verdict.

The murders for which the nine Chinamen were today found guilty were committed in the early morning hours of August 2, 1907, in the East in the feud between the Hep Sing Tong and the Oh Leung Tong.

Early in the evening of Friday, August 2, 1907, a number of strange Chinamen suddenly appeared in Oxford Place, in the heart of the Chinese quarter of Boston, and upon the signal of the discharge of a fire cracker lighted by the chief one of the strange Chinamen was smoking immediately began firing from revolvers of heavy calibre upon scores of Chinese merchants and laundrymen who were lazily loitering about. Over forty shots were fired and when the police appeared they found three Chinamen stretched lifeless in the alley and a dozen others fatally or seriously wounded.

The Chinamen who had done the shooting scattered in all directions. Several were arrested, however, before they were able to leave town. Two were captured in Worcester, one in Quincy and another in Portsmouth, N. H., until finally the police had rounded up ten men who, they believed, were the ringleaders in the slaughter.

The murders aroused the Chinamen to a high pitch of excitement and the utmost vigilance of the police was exercised.

That the murders were of the most brutal kind is shown by the fact that the bodies of the slain were brought out during the progress of the trial. It was shown in evidence that the murders had been instigated to create a fear of that society, and that its membership and influence might be increased as a result of the murders.

Shoy Tong, one of the principal government witnesses, testified that Warry Charles, a rich and influential merchant of Boston, and a president of the Hep Sing Tong, had instigated the killing.

AN AGREEMENT IS IN SIGHT

International Fisheries Question

Treaty to be Made Between Great Britain and the United States

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—A basis of agreement has practically been reached between the United States and Canada relative to the final settlement of the fisheries question of all the waters of the Great Lakes, Champlain, Rainey River, Rainey Lake, and Juan de Fuca Strait, B. C. The treaty will be for four years and would probably be continued after that, as both governments are anxious to end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, which is rapidly leading to the destruction of fisheries in these waters. By making an international treaty the individual states will be bound by its regulations according to the constitution of the United States. The chief difficulty in the way of reaching an agreement has been owing to the fact that each state along the boundary has had charge of its own fishery laws and a common agreement could not be reached.

Canada has everything to gain by the new treaty, as our fisheries regulations in the waters referred to are much more strict than has been the case with the states across the border. The new arrangement will practically mean that the United States government will adopt the Canadian standard of inland fisheries protection. Lake Michigan will be exempt from the application of the treaty and to offset this on the Canadian side Georgian Bay will also be exempt.

The fisheries question is the first to be settled of the outstanding issues between the two countries which were discussed by Hon. James Duff, minister of the government during his recent visit. In respect to the other questions negotiations are making good progress.

WOULD DO LESS WORK AND LIVE LONGER

Mr. Justice Mabee, However, Will Likely Succeed Killam

OTTAWA, March 8.—Although no final action has been taken by the government in regard to the appointment of a chairman of the board of railway commissioners, it is understood the appointment will be made within the next few days. The names of several of the leading members of the Ontario bar and bench have been considered, any one of whom would be a suitable man if he could be induced to accept the position. It is now understood that the appointment is most likely to go to Mr. Justice Mabee of the Ontario high court bench, who stands very high among the members of the profession as a man of splendid legal attainments and who is well fitted in every way to sustain the high status of the commission as a court of equity.

TORONTO, March 8.—Ottawa despatch to the Sunday World announces the appointment of Mr. Justice Mabee to the railway commission. Judge Mabee seems inclined to refuse the offer. He says hard work killed Killam and caused Blash's retirement, and for his part he would prefer to live longer and do less work. He has never approached in the matter.

THREE LIVES LOST IN MONONGAHELA RIVER

Tow Boat With Two Flats Went Over-Dam

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7.—Three lives were lost tonight when the tow-boat Stella Moran, with two flats of coal went over dam No. 5 on the Monongahela River at West Ferry, Pa. The boat sank in 30 feet of water.

The dead: John Cox, engineer; Charles Lorraine, deckhand; John Sunde, fireman.

The Moran was about to enter the lock when the strong current due to the high water swung her around before she could be controlled and the vessel and flats were swept over the dam and completely wrecked. Cox was caught between the lock wall and the boat and crushed to death. The rest of the crew, numbering ten men, were thrown into the river, but all were rescued except Lorraine and Sunde, who were not seen after the boat went down.

The Stella Moran was owned by the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Co. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 3-lb. Tins.

ADMIRAL POND ON THE LONG DRIVE

Was Famous Figure on the St. John River for Many Years

The death occurred in Michigan a few days ago of Levi W. Pond of Edmundston, N. B., Mr. Edmund Pond of Port Fairfield, Me. is a son of the deceased.

Mr. Pond was a well-known figure in the lumber industry of Michigan. Mr. Levi W. Pond went to Michigan to live about a year ago. The deceased was a native of the United States, having been born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, upwards of eighty years ago. His death was due to a complication of diseases.

The late Mr. Pond was widely known along the St. John River, particularly among the many people who are connected with the lumber industry, from the stream driver to the mill-owner.

Mr. Pond was an expert in the transportation of logs in the stream and for many years during freet time in the spring had entire control of the stream driving of all the logs which came down the St. John River while these logs were passing through that portion of the country which extends from Grand Falls upward for an hundred miles or more. Mr. Pond's work, in which he was aided by a small army of men, was to hurry the logs forward and for his ability in this part of the business he was justly celebrated.

Mr. Pond was the inventor of the Pond shear boom. This is a contrivance on the river in order to hold the current in the river will hold it in this position that the logs, coming down river with the tide, will, having struck it, shear far in the desired direction. The chief use of this boom is to shear the logs off points and bars, thus saving time, labor and expense. The shear boom at Fredericton was installed by Mr. Pond, as well as those from that city, all along the river to a point far above Grand Falls. Mr. Pond received his early experience in the transportation of logs on the Mississippi river. He came to this country in the early sixties. The reforms and innovations which he introduced in connection with the driving of logs down the St. John have proved of great benefit to the lumber industry both at St. John and along the river.

The late Mr. Pond took a conspicuous part in the trouble which arose out of the desire of two prominent lumber manufacturing concerns at Van Buren to open the river in order to hold the main drive while they separated their own logs. Mr. Pond, whose duty it was to see that the drives were forwarded with all possible dispatch, resolutely refused to interfere and loss of time and when the authorities failed to aid him, with characteristic grit and determination he took the law into his own hands. For a few days it seemed as if the matter would develop into a guerrilla warfare and the population of the upper river sections were thoroughly wrought up. The climax came when one day Mr. Pond came down river with a half-score of trusted volunteers to cut a boom which had been swung

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

across the river just about Van Buren. The owners of the boom were in readiness and when an attempt was made to cut the boom, Mr. Pond, threatening his life and backing up with three rifles leveled at his person. Mr. Pond, on this occasion retreated, only to return a little later, and, dodging his opponents, dynamited the boom in the face of the threats and the show of firearms. From that day forward Mr. Pond's supremacy was unquestioned. His determination had course in the face of these difficulties went far toward overcoming the condition which seriously threatened the prosperity of the lumber manufacturing industry all along the river.

Mr. Pond, until the last few months, was a very active man. For many years he was an active and successful merchant, and when he was in a retirement mood, it was a rare treat to listen to his reminiscences of his many interesting experiences. He will be greatly missed, not only by the people of his own town, but by many local people and by citizens of Fredericton and other river towns. He has left a vacancy which it will be hard to fill.

THE SUMMER'S CREW REACH NEW YORK

Forty-one Wrecked Seamen and Passengers Arrive in Port

NEW YORK, Mar. 8.—Forty-one seamen and passengers shipwrecked in recent storms that swept the West Indies, are aboard the steamer Cherokee of the Clyde S. S. Company, off Sandy Hook, tonight, from San Domingo, according to a wireless despatch received from the steamship today.

On board the Cherokee is the crew of the ship Beta, which ran ashore on a reef near Turk's Island on the night of February 23. The 40 passengers and crew, numbering thirty-four, were safely landed on Turk's Island. Later the unfortunate, except the captain of the ship and three passengers, boarded the Cherokee. The Beta, which is a ship of 787 tons, bound from Halifax, N. S., for Jamaica, will likely prove a total loss.

The crew of seven of the three-masted schooner Marjorie J. Sumner, which was wrecked on North Calicos Island on February 28, while en route from Waymouth, N. S., to St. August, Cuba, are aboard the Cherokee. There is little likelihood of saving the schooner. The Cherokee will dock early tomorrow.

A TROUGHT.

A woman's awesomeness and gentleness are her greatest charms and her strongest weapons. To be hard and bitter and critical is to lose all loveableness.—Home Chat.

L. C. R. EMPLOYE DEAD AT AGE OF 80

MONCTON SCOTT ACT

MONCTON, N. B., March 8.—The death occurred here yesterday of C. W. Coates, a former well known I. C. R. employee. Deceased has been in failing health for the past two or three years. He was formerly a resident of Kings County, and was at one time deputy sheriff of that county. He has been a resident of Moncton for the past fifteen or twenty years and was employed the greater part of the time in the I. C. R. carpenter shops. He was well known and nearly eighty years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Coates, who is ill at her brother's in Amherst, R. Hebert was before the court yesterday on the charge of three Scott Act violations. He was convicted in one case and sentenced to thirty days. The case was appealed. In two other cases he was put upon the defense. Papers have been issued against the Leblanc Hotel and others, to come up next week.

HALIFAX PUPILS IN FIRE DRILL

HALIFAX, March 8.—The new school board of this city will celebrate its appointment on Monday morning by making a tour of the schools to ascertain the proficiency of the pupils in fire drill. This move has been prompted by the recent catastrophe in Collinwood, Ohio. The board of fire escapes will accompany the school board on its tour.

HAD SCARCELY FINISHED SPEAKING WHEN DEATH CAME

HOPEWELL HILL, March 8.—Walter E. Downey, postmaster at Harvey Bank, and one of the best known residents of that place, dropped dead at his home yesterday. On Friday Mr. Downey, who is about 70 years of age, was in his usual health, when he took a slight pain in his arms. As the pain grew worse he remained to a member of his family that if it went to his head it would likely kill him. The words had scarcely left his lips when he fell to the floor, and almost instantly expired. The deceased leaves three sons—Ernest in Australia, Wilford in Minneapolis and Herbert of Harvey Bank—and one daughter, Mrs. Harland Brewster of British Columbia.

BODY OF AGED LADY FOUND FROZEN STIFF

HILLSBORO, N. B., March 7.—Mrs. Nancy Bennett, an aged lady of Lower Hillsboro, was discovered dead in her house last evening, where she lived alone. Her neighbors not noticing any sign of life around the house for some days, supposed she had gone to visit her son at Hillsboro, but after learning that this was not the case they passed an entrance into the house, where they made the startling discovery of the old lady's lifeless body frozen stiff. She was dressed and lying across her bed. Dr. Farson, coroner, was at once summoned, but he deemed an inquest unnecessary.

A GREAT GAME.

"Did you enjoy the ball game yesterday?"

"I should say I did. The umpire was hit on the shin by foul tips no less than four times. Say it was simply great!"—Detroit Free Press.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire—will prove to you. COILED—not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays taut. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced workmen will tell you. Illustrated booklet and 100 prices. The illustrated booklet and 100 prices. The illustrated booklet and 100 prices.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT LAUNCHED HERE TUESDAY

Campbell White's Stirring Addresses Resulted in Strong Committee Being Appointed to Extend the Work—Great Interest Shown by Large Attendance

The Laymen's Missionary Movement received a great impetus, as far as St. John is concerned, as a result of the meetings addressed by J. Campbell White of New York yesterday afternoon and last evening.

The afternoon meeting was held in the St. John church and the evening meeting in Keith's Assembly Rooms, where the luncheon was served just before. Both meetings were well attended by laymen and clergymen, not only from St. John, but also from various parts of the province. As a result of the gathering in the afternoon a resolution strongly recommending the appointment of missionary committees in each church; the appointment of a central committee and the doubling of the missionary contributions of the churches were presented and the evening and unanimously passed.

A second resolution urging that a delegation from St. John visit other churches in the St. John district to urge activity in the cause of missions was also passed. Both of Mr. White's addresses proved to be most inspiring to his hearers and will no doubt produce a most beneficial result.

The Conference

T. S. Simms occupied the chair at the meeting in the St. John church. Archdeacon Raymond opened the meeting with Scripture reading and with prayer. J. Campbell White, the long-looked-for speaker, then introduced and delivered an address very similar to that which he gave in the evening, which is reported in this article.

At the close of the address Rev. W. C. Fletcher, W. E. Fisher and J. H. White and Rev. W. W. McMaster spoke in support of the laymen's missionary movement.

The following committee was then appointed to draw up a resolution to be presented at the evening meeting: W. E. Fisher, G. M. Young, W. C. Fletcher, J. J. Paris and G. E. MacMichael.

The Luncheon

The luncheon in Keith's assembly rooms began at 6.30 p. m. W. S. Fisher acted as chairman. T. S. Simms was seated on his left and the speaker of the evening on his right.

Immediately after the luncheon was over the chairman called on Mr. Simms. The latter gave a brief account of his recent travels in the lands during his tour around the world.

Mr. White Introduced

Mr. Fisher then introduced Mr. White. In so doing Mr. Fisher mentioned that he had received a letter from Bishop Richardson, in which his best wishes for the success of the laymen's movement were expressed.

Mr. White congratulated those present on having finished the luncheon at an early hour, as to give the speaker a clear time to the serious part of the program. The laymen's missionary movement, said the speaker, was not intended to do anything but to be a common meeting-ground for men of all denominations and classes. The movement had already met with a hearty reception in Great Britain as well as on this side of the Atlantic. In some instances wealthy men had become interested and contributed to the missionary fund. One man had invested \$100,000 in a certain district of India with a result that there were in that district 50,000 persons members of the Christian church. Another man had invested \$250,000 in a certain district of India with a result that there were in that district 100,000 persons members of the Christian church. A certain man had said, "I would rather save a million men than to save a million dollars. It certainly would matter whether one's ambition was to save men or dollars."

Christ had said to go and preach the gospel to every living creature. That command should be interpreted literally. After ten years of life in close contact with heathendom, Mr. White said he had come to believe that it was quite possible to Christianize the world. Converts were being made at the rate of 4,700 per week.

In Canada the laymen's movement had two objectives, viz., the home field and the foreign field. It was with the latter that he would deal. Last year 1,000,000 converts were made in the home field. Of this amount \$4,000,000 came from Canada and the United States, \$3,000,000 from Great Britain, \$3,000,000 from other countries. This amount supported 13,000 missionaries, each with 25,000 souls in his parish. The whole amount was used in evangelizing 23,000,000 heathen, but there were left untouched 675,000,000 people.

\$80,000,000 a Year Needed

To reach the whole world on this basis \$80,000,000 a year, instead of \$20,000,000, was needed yearly for 25 years. Great Britain paid per capita twice as much toward missions as did Canada and the United States. What proportion of the heathen world did the meeting think the North American Church undertakes to reach? Fifty per cent would be a conservative estimate.

Mr. White during his lecture referred to a series of charts to illustrate his remarks. The second chart showed that fifty per cent of heathendom that the churches of Canada and the United States should attempt to Christianize. These churches contained 20,000,000

members, they had a foreign field of 500,000,000 persons. The mass of labor were being employed to convert these 500,000,000. They were prayer, personal services and contributions. Canada's share of the 500,000,000 should be between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000. Canada had a home mission field, but it comprised only 25,000,000 souls. Six hundred thousand dollars was what Canada spent; \$2,800,000 was what she should spend to evangelize the 25,000,000 souls. Steps were being taken to solve the Foreign Mission problem. Toronto had undertaken to increase the \$122,000 contributed to Foreign Missions to \$500,000. All the churches had realized the magnitude of the question and had promised to largely increase their funds for Foreign Missions.

What St. John is Doing

Mr. White then gave statistics of the expenditures of St. John churches. Those bodies, he said, spent \$112,000 in the city and \$16,000 for Home and Foreign Missions. The last amount was only one-seventh of that spent locally. The contributions to missions could be increased.

Mr. Campbell went on to say that he believed the churches of North America were on the eve of a great expansion. There had been crises in Canada, but there would be crises in the Dominion in the next twenty-five years as great as that which would take place in India. Practically the permanency of British rule would be determined there and Christianity was the basis of British statesmanship. (Applause.)

Oriental Awakening

The permanency of British rule depended on the extent to which the masses of India could absorb the ideas of Christianity. China was already on the threshold of awakening. She was absorbing western ideas much more rapidly than had Japan. Her progress was remarkable and soon her many millions would all be looking to the west and asking "What can you teach us?"

The speaker closed his remarks with an appeal to his hearers to support the movement for the furtherance of mission work.

Movement Endorsed

E. M. Currie then moved the adoption of the following resolution, his motion being ably seconded by J. Hunter White:

In view of the need of a great advance by all churches in interest and offerings in order to meet the missionary opportunities at home and abroad; and in view of the uprising of men in all communions in North America and Great Britain to evangelize the world.

Be it resolved:

1.—That this representative assembly endorses the spirit and purpose of the laymen's missionary movement and recommends the appointment of a co-operating committee of the movement for the city of St. John such committee to act for one year or until their successors have been appointed, the committee to consist of the following gentlemen with equal power to add to their number: Anglican, W. S. Fisher; W. Downie; Methodist, J. Hunter White; Presbyterians, T. H. Parks, Robt. Reid; Baptist, T. S. Simms; W. H. White; Congregational, C. E. MacMichael; John Wade.

2.—That we request the congregations in the city, in care where they have not already done so, to appoint a missionary committee of from seven to fifteen members, which shall undertake to diffuse missionary intelligence and to organize and conduct a personal canvass of all members of their congregations for worthy subscriptions to missionary work.

3.—That inasmuch as the reports from the various churches here represented indicate that last year about \$112,000 was expended for religious purposes in St. John and about \$10,000 was contributed for missionary work outside the city of St. John in Canada and abroad.

Therefore resolved, that an effort be made to induce the churches of this city to double the amount of their contributions to missionary work for the extension of Christ's kingdom throughout Canada and the foreign field.

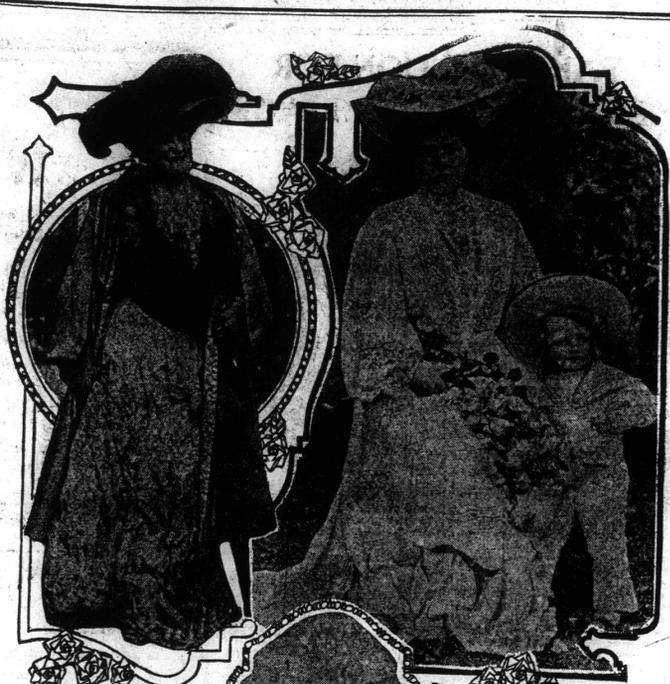
The Discussion

The resolution was spoken to by Ald. H. H. Fickett, J. N. Harvey, R. G. Murray, A. H. Wetmore, E. D. Tilly, Rev. W. W. McMaster, Rev. J. H. McConnell of Fredericton, Rev. Mr. Young of St. Stephen and others. It passed unanimously.

Rev. Mr. McConnell, seconded by Rev. Mr. Young, then moved that delegates be sent from St. John by the co-operation committee for the purpose of arousing interest in the movement in other provincial towns. This resolution was also passed.

After the usual vote of thanks had been tendered the speaker the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Dunbrack was the caterer for last evening's luncheon and her management of the affair won the approval of all who were present. Her assistants were: Miss Williams, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Cross. The efficient corps of waitresses was composed of the following: Alice Borden, Q. Estabrook, Maud Estabrook, Edna McDermid, Alice McDermid, Bertha Pates, Nan Sangha, Hattie Staples, Bessie Dobson, Man Cabera, Lou Estey, Winnie Dunbrack, Grace Calhoun, Eva Estey, Emma Colwell, Bertha Pates, Nan Sangha, Hattie Staples, Bessie Dobson, Man Cabera, Mabel Lewis, Isabel Burnham, Ellen McNeil, Mrs. Irvine, E. Nelson, Evelyn Irvine, Edith Curran, Edith Armstrong, Edna Hamm, Ellen Potheringham, Edna Powers, Jessie Armstrong, Ada Grosset and Isabel Duff.



The picture at the left is the socialistic Countess of Warwick, and on the right is her Grace, the Duchess of Manchester, and her little son Lord Mandeville. The picture at the bottom is of Kylemore Castle, Ireland.

DRY DOCKS BILL PASSED FIRST READING IN THE COMMONS YESTERDAY

Mr. Fielding Explains What Government Will Do—Railway Commission Will Control Telegraphs and Telephones—Opposition Looking in Vain For More Scandals.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—In the Commons today Hon. Mr. Graham introduced his bill to amend the railway act with respect to telegraphs, telephones and jurisdiction of board of railway commissioners.

He said that the question of placing telegraphs under the control of the railway commission had been forethought for some time and the announcement that it would be done had previously been made. The new bill provided that telegraph companies with their telephones, connections, etc., would be under the jurisdiction of the commission the same as railways.

Wireless telegraph companies were included. There was no material change in the part relating to telephones, some of the clauses being re-constructed. "Every important clause went on, 'relates to what is known as specific performance and it will, I think, meet the views of several hon. gentlemen who have discussed this problem in connection with other bills before the house. It provides for the enforcement of all contracts entered into between the municipalities and companies or private individuals. Through this bill we are giving power to the railway commissioners to enforce any agreements made by the railway companies with municipal corporations or persons or any other companies. Provisions for enforcement are wide."

Mr. Borden asked if the power of enforcement was with the commission. Mr. Graham—This bill provides that the board of railway commissioners should be the machinery. It shall be the duty of interpreting and enforcing agreements. Then we have provided in this bill for placing under jurisdiction of the board the regulation of sleeping cars, cartage in connection, transfer of freights and what is contentiously known as demurrage.

Henceforth the commission has had power to enforce regulations respecting shippers who have not loaded or unloaded freight within a reasonable time. In this bill the commissioners are authorized where they see fit after inquiry to make railway companies liable to a penalty if they do not provide cars promptly and if after providing them they do not move freight as quickly as they should do.

Mr. Cockshutt asked if in cases where the erection of telegraph poles on streets were objectionable to municipalities, the board was empowered under the new bill to order their removal. He instanced the city of Brandon, where, he said, poles and wires on the main streets, erected under the charter granted by parliament were a menace and hindrance to the fire department. He wanted to know if the measure would be retroactive. Mr. Graham said that was a broad

Invalid Ladies This Is For You.

There are thousands of females who suffer under miserable common to their sex. This is largely due to the peculiar habits of life and fashion, and the improper training of girlhood. Then, too, the physical changes that mark the three eras of womanhood (the maiden, the wife, and the mother) have much to do with her sufferings, most of which are endured in silence, unknown by even the family physician and most intimate friends.

To all such whose hollow cheeks, pale faces, sunken eyes, feeble footsteps, indigestion, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, weak spots and nervous trouble, and who are unable to enjoy life, we would earnestly recommend a course of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. Jos. Sharp, Lightton, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, weak spots and nervous trouble, and was unable to enjoy life. I got one box of your pills and so much I want and got five more. I am now cured completely."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

There were other places in the Dominion that would desire to have such a dock. Mr. Foster was afraid that the proposal would open a new field for political influence and thought the time had come when these things should be controlled by special boards.

Mr. Fielding said there was a provision in the bill requiring the Minister of Public Works to satisfy himself by the report and offer evidence as to the need for a dry dock proposed. The dry docks resolution was carried and a bill embodying its provisions was introduced and read the first time.

Finance Minister then moved a resolution on government annuities, which was adopted and the bill introduced.

Complaint was made by Mr. Borden that the present delays in shipment of goods, that the initial step might be taken by a group of the most vitally interested colonies jointly negotiating a tariff, uniform or assimilated as regards certain specific commodities, and that the United Kingdom and all British possessions should have the benefit of any concessions granted to Canada.

It is stated also in reference to the proposed all-British telegraphic system that the conference is glad to learn that the Canadian government has the subject under consideration. Among the items on which it is proposed the British West Indian col-

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Anemia, a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.
Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sole Chemist,
111, 2/6, 4/6.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
London, S.E.

dealing with tenders.

Mr. Blair recommended a double system of tendering be adopted, one set of tenders being sent to the auditor general.

Mr. Borden could not see why the government would not accept the resolution. It seemed fair to him.

Mr. Fielding was of the opinion that the opening of tenders by one man was a bad practice. All the tenders should be opened in the presence of two or three of the principal officials of the department. This would be a safeguard against dishonest practices.

Mr. Fielding, however, did not agree that all tenders should be opened in public or should be made public until would be collusion between the contractors after the tenders were opened and the bottom tender would be found sacrificing his forfeit and letting the contract go to the man above and thereby making money for the contractor and losing it for the government. This could often be done at a profit. In the case of some small tenders for the post office department there was no forfeit and the policy of public disclosure of tenders would not work at all in the public interest. No doubt it was this consideration which had induced the Conservative government to establish the present practice.

Hon. Mr. Graham said the contractors were the shrewdest men in Canada and that in dealing with them the government would make a mistake at once publish the figures of tenders. He agreed with Mr. Fielding on this point.

In the case of railways tenders the lowest tender could not be at once announced, as it took days for the engineers to figure out which was the lowest tender.

Mr. Bergeron declared there was no open tendering as invitations to tender were sent only to friends of the government.

Dr. Pugsley denied the statement; every tender for a five thousand dollar job was an advertisement placed in the press of the district. Tenders were sealed by the secretary and not opened until they were opened in the presence of the minister and deputy minister. He was certain that in the public works department there had been nothing but fair dealing with the tenderers and the public.

Mr. Bennett declared that he could prove fraud and invited Dr. Pugsley to allow him to make an investigation without technical objection into a case. Dr. Pugsley said that Mr. Bennett knew how a charge should be made. There was no possible way in which he could prevent an investigation by the public accounts committee. Any matter brought before it. They got the documents and all the facts from witnesses under oath.

Dr. Reed's amendment was defeated on a party division by 66 to 51.

Mr. Borden read from a translation of a speech made in the Japanese diet by Baron Hagashi, in which he is reported to have said only Japanese laborers should be permitted to be prevented from going to Canada. That did not seem to accord with the declarations by Hon. Mr. Lemieux of what had been promised in the way of restricting immigration. Sir Wilfrid said he believed the report was incorrect and that the statement by Hon. Mr. Lemieux was in accordance with the undertaking given.

The house went into supply, taking up the item of \$50,000 for patrolling northern and western frontiers, the item obstructed by the opposition for three days and nights.

TIME RIFE FOR MUTUAL TARIFF CONCESSIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE B. W. I.

Resolution Passed at Gathering of British Commercial Interests in Barbados Last Winter—Canadian Representatives Report Considerable Progress Towards Trade Understanding.

OTTAWA, Mar. 10.—A report has been laid before the house on the work of Canada's representatives at the gathering of the British commercial interests in Barbados last winter. The report is made by W. G. Parmee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, and A. E. Jones of Halifax.

There is a statement of the resolution passed at the meeting and an explanation that there was a great deal of action by the representatives of various British colonies in the West Indies with regard to the proposal for a joint reciprocal tariff.

The Canadian representatives say that there was a considerable progress made towards ensuring a trade understanding which would result in closer relations and for the commercial advantage of the principal British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

The resolution which was passed declares that the time is ripe for mutual tariff concessions, that improved and cheaper communication between Canada and the British West Indies and British Guiana, including an all-British telegraphic system joining them closely, that Canadian transportation facilities should be improved in order to prevent present delays in shipment of goods, that the initial step might be taken by a group of the most vitally interested colonies jointly negotiating a tariff, uniform or assimilated as regards certain specific commodities, and that the United Kingdom and all British possessions should have the benefit of any concessions granted to Canada.

It is stated also in reference to the proposed all-British telegraphic system that the conference is glad to learn that the Canadian government has the subject under consideration. Among the items on which it is proposed the British West Indian col-

OUR OLDEST CHURCH.

Hingham, Mass., has the oldest church edifice now in use in America, the First Unitarian church. The building is 225 years old. John B. Lewis has been sexton and bell ringer at the church for more than fifty years.

Are You Subject to Nervous Headaches?

In primitive days, when little or nothing was known about medicine, a favorite remedy supposed to have a virtue for headaches was Smelling Salts. Today we know smelling salts are useless. The cause of nervous headaches can always be traced to an unbalanced condition of the stomach which is immediately reflected over the whole nervous system. Many prescriptions have more or less efficacy, but the one that can be depended upon to cure quickly is Nervine. Twenty drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief. To say it quickly fails to express the result. The minute Nervine strikes the stomach, its strengthening influence is felt. You feel better, brighter, free from oppressive nervous sensations. Nothing better to brace up when you come in at night tired and cold, nothing more certain to keep you in perfect health. You can use Nervine inside or outside and in a thousand ways you'll find it invaluable in your home.

STEEL CO. MAY WAGES OF E

Will Take This Less Market In Soon

SYDNEY, March 10.—posted up at the plant South Steel Company, to the effect that unless it improves shortly a ten per cent. will be made all employees who receive less. Reduction goes into effect.

Prof. Adam Shortt, Dr. A. S. Kendall and Dr. J. H. McNeill are expected on the concert at Grace Bay this evening. The evidence taken last week in the dispute parties to it, if possible, a factory settlement.

Prof. Shortt said the board is going over the statement the facts were given to the press. The real is that the board is bringing matters to a settlement of the facts were given to the press. The real is that the board is bringing matters to a settlement of the facts were given to the press. The real is that the board is bringing matters to a settlement of the facts were given to the press.

WORK ON QUEBEC BRIDGE TO BE

The Government Experts at Work

QUEBEC, March 10.—connected with the Quebec will talk for publication of the commission in the press, as the work of the officials report newspaper opinion prevails among the work of rebuilding was delayed, as the work of the officials report newspaper opinion prevails among the work of rebuilding was delayed, as the work of the officials report newspaper opinion prevails among the work of rebuilding was delayed.

ALL CONCERTS SOCIALS F

Moncton Authority

MONCTON, N. B.—A narrow escape from death this afternoon. The death of William Moncton hospital today illness. He was old. The body will coster for burial.

WILLED WIFE THEN

McKay, a native of his v committed suicide to work to McKay's body, it was believed he p mentally derang

