

N. B. IS DIVIDED

Into Eight Inspectoral School Districts as Per

Districts as Per

Following:

John K. Storey and Others Appointed

Issuers of Marriage Licenses—

Essence of the Royal

Gazette.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 13.—The province has been divided into eight inspector school districts as follows:

Inspector Mersereau—Restigouche county, except parish of Balmoral and two districts in Northumberland, except Rogersville and parish of Stanley, York Co.

Inspector Doucet—Gloucester and Madawaska counties, parish of Balmoral, two districts in Northumberland, parishes of Drummond and Grand Falls and district No. 8, parish of Perth, Victoria.

Inspector Herbert—Rogersville, Northumberland, Kent county, Botsford, Shediac and portions of parish of Moncton and Dorchester, Westmorland.

Inspector O'Brien—Parishes of Westmorland, Sackville, Salisbury, part of Dorchester and Moncton, Westmorland counties, parishes of Waterford, Cardwell and part of Havelock, Kings county.

Inspector Steeves—Kings county east of River St. John, except parishes of Waterford, Cardwell and part of Havelock. Parishes of Johnston, Wickham, Cambridge, Waterborough and Chipman, Queens county, St. Martins, St. John county.

Inspector Carter—City and county of St. John, except St. Martins, Charlotte except Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James.

Inspector Bridges—Kings county, all west of River St. John. Parishes of Petersville, Hamstead, Gagetown and Clarendon, Dumbarton and St. James. Parishes of Caperton, North York, Southampton, Canterbury, North Lake and McAdam.

Inspector Meagher—Carleton, Victoria, except Drummond and Grand Falls. Parishes of Caperton, North York, Southampton, Canterbury, North Lake and McAdam and Southampton.

Inspector Under letters patent incorporated under the Central Telephone Co., Ltd., and C. Flood & Sons, Ltd.

Richard O'Leary, Richibucto, merchant; W. J. O'Leary, electrical engineer of Montreal; F. A. O'Leary of Montreal; Wm. Hogan of Richibucto, and H. H. James, barrister, of Richibucto, are applying for incorporation as the Kent Electrical Co., Ltd., for the purpose of establishing an electrical plant at Richibucto with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Standard Mfg. Co., Sackville, increasing the capital stock from forty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars; to the Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd., increasing the capital stock from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars; and to Mah-Pu Mineral Springs Co., Ltd., from ten thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars.

J. E. Ganong, manufacturer; Fred W. Andrews, gentleman; Lewis F. Mills, accountant; Arthur D. Ganong, superintendent; and W. Marks Mills, barrister, all of St. Stephen, are applying for incorporation as the Charlotte Telephone Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$15,000, for the purpose of establishing a telephone exchange in Charlotte county with head office at St. Stephen.

The resignation of Peter Nadeau as liquor license commissioner and game warden for Madawaska county has been received.

The local government has made the following appointments: E. O. Steeves, M. D. Moncton, to be a member of the provincial board of health.

John K. Storey, Henry Maher and David H. Nasse to be issuers of marriage licenses.

Fred B. Carvell, judge of probate, pro hac vice, in reference to the estate of Stephen B. Appleby of Woodstock, deceased.

George Johnson of Debec to be a justice of the peace.

Thames M. Jones, barrister-at-law, to be a referee in equity in room of Stephen B. Appleby, deceased.

John McCormack, Woodstock, to be division registrar of births, deaths and marriages.

Daniel Jordan, K. C. to be judge of probate, pro hac vice, in reference to the estate of Joshua King, late of Dorchester, deceased.

The death of James H. Bailey of Lower Maugerville occurred this morning at the Victoria Hospital. Deceased, who was one of the best known residents of Suburb, contracted cold while working in the woods, which developed into pneumonia. He was brought to the hospital on Wednesday and there sank rapidly. He was in his 74th year and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Richard Moxon of Maugerville, a sister, Mary A., and two brothers, Charles T. Eadie, barrister of St. John, and a nephew of deceased.

The funeral of the late Mrs. McCausland took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Services were held at the house by Rev. J. A. Rogers, and burial took place in the family lot at the "old burial ground." The chief mourners were Frank A. McCausland, Wm. McCausland of Philadelphia, George A. Henderson of St. John, Dow Vandine and Robt. Vandine of this city.

The total number of cases before the Fredericton police court for the year amounted to 227, a decrease of 19 over the preceding year. The number of drunks was 24, while there were 49 offences against the Scott Act, of which 42 were from the city.

The discovery was made this morning that Pte. Vanclie of the R. C. R. had deserted, taking him a pair of binocular glasses and some jewelry belonging to Capt. Betty. He was Capt. Betty's servant and had access to his rooms and property. The missing man is an Englishman, who came to this country three years ago. He served with the Canadian Regiment at Halifax, and on the debanding of that corps joined the R. C. R. here. He is 33 years of age.

Laurier and Seddon.

The Premier of Canada as He Grows Older Is Growing Wiser,

So Far as to Cabinet Interference With Matters That Do Not Pertain to the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The department of trade and commerce is calling for tenders for a semi-weekly steamship service between Dalhousie, N. B., and Gaspe, Que.

Gen. Henry R. Emmerson will arrive in the city tomorrow, to be sworn in as a member of the cabinet.

Laurier has repudiated Premier Seddon of New Zealand, that the government of Canada must decline to join in the proposed protest of the colonies against the employment of Chinese in the Transvaal gold mines, on the ground that it is not the policy of the government of Canada to interfere in matters outside the Dominion.

The government has no information as to the statement in today's cabinet that Germany has applied to Britain for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a trade treaty with Canada. It is not thought that negotiations have advanced that far as yet.

In the assize court today, Justice Falcoubridge gave judgment for \$500 in favor of Mrs. Ida Parker, who was suing the Ottawa Electric Company for damages for the death of her son, Russell Howard, who was killed by a live wire on May 21st. The wire broke and fell on the child. The little fellow picked it up and was instantly killed.

The use of electric light has increased greatly during the past year in Canada. According to the report of the officers carrying out the electric light inspection act, there were last year 254 plants in the Dominion, with 14,782 arc lights and 1,212,881 incandescent lights. Taking the arc as equal to 10 incandescent lights, the country had on 20th of June last 1,300,000 lights in use, an increase of 236,860 lights, or over 21 per cent.

The Canadian Pacific Co. has decided not to build a hotel in Ottawa, but it is stated that a Toronto company is preparing to do so in connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway Co.

There was a three hour meeting of the cabinet today, but it was unproductive. The only subject discussed was the proposed increase of the duty on goods passing through the Chinese customs house. Japan also agrees to accept such changes as the Chinese government relative to production, export, import and salt, as are accepted by other treaty powers.

The forecast of the Japanese government regarding Manchuria called by the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press Jan. 13, coincides with the information received by the foreign legations here and also strengthens the impression that war is unavoidable. At the Japanese legation no effort is made to conceal the belief that war is inevitable above referred to said that the Russian government had informed the powers that it would respect fully the rights any nation had in Manchuria under treaty with China.

The "New York" correspondent of the London Daily Mail, calling Jan. 10th, said that the Russian government had sent to the Chinese government a threat that Russia would immediately occupy Pekin should China join forces with Japan. As a result of this threat, the Chinese government has threatened to adopt a policy of neutrality.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The "Times" Moscow correspondent says he hears that the government has claimed the services of the entire volunteer fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—A cable to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. today announced that the line to transport service the three steamships of the Oriental Steamship Company flying between this city and the far east.

The vessels are the Nippon Maru, Hong Kong Maru and the America Maru. They are fast boats, built in 1898, and have been under Japanese government subsidy. A few months ago they passed government inspection.

The America Maru is due here next Saturday and will be sent back when discharged. "Yaru" left here Dec. 30, and the Hong Kong Maru is now in Japanese waters.

A PASSENGER'S VIEW Of the Loss of Life on the Ill Fated Str. Clallam.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 13.—John Davis, who was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Clallam, places the blame for the loss of life on Captain Roberts. He alleges that he kept the passengers on board the steamer in the hope that they would be rescued instead of transferring them to the tug Holyoke, as he might have done, in order to have their service in balling in an effort to keep the vessel afloat. The passengers remonstrated with him, but could get no satisfaction. According to Davis, all the captain had in view was to save the steamer.

NOVA SCOTIA STRIKES. HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—A small strike occurred among some of Rhodes, Curry's employes at Amherst today. Amherst dismissed a gang of yard men and put another gang in their places. The men in the erecting shed did not like this and struck, pending the resolution of the yard gang. The trouble is not settled yet.

THE BECHTEL MURDER. ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12.—The series of trials to fix the responsibility for the murder in October last of Mabel Bechtel, the pretty 21-year-old silk mill girl of this city, was begun today before Judge Trexler in the Lehigh county court today, and before adjournment was taken, David Weisenberger, one of the accused lovers of the unfortunate girl, was formally arraigned and acquitted. A report charges Aloise Bokstein, Mabel Bechtel's fiancé, also charged with complicity in the crime, was called to the bar of the court, and the slow work of selecting a jury to try was in progress when court adjourned. After Bokstein's case is disposed of, the aged mother of the dead girl, Myrrha, the 15-year-old daughter, and the two sons, Charles and John, will be tried for complicity in the sensational crime. Thomas Bechtel, another son, who was arrested along with the above named persons, committed suicide in his cell the day after he was taken into custody.

N. S. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—In the house of assembly today a bill was introduced to encourage the formation of mutual associations in the agricultural districts of the province. The bill is framed on the lines of similar acts in Prince Edward Island and Ontario, where Macdonald says they work well. Nova Scotia once had such an act, but in some way it was omitted in the revision of the statutes.

WAR AT ONCE.

Russia and Japan Are Making Most Strenuous Preparations

For the Struggle to the Death That May Commence at Almost Any Hour—Diplomacy About Exhausted on Both Sides.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Tokio, published by the Japanese press, says that Japan's answer to the Russian note was handed this afternoon to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, and that negotiations will be continued without any time limit being set for their termination.

The demands which Japan is said to have made, according to reports published abroad, have caused some surprise in Tokio, according to the despatch, and it is now stated that Japan never asked for the evacuation of Manchuria, but on the contrary, frankly recognized Russia's special interests there and her right to protect them. Japan only demanded the realization of Russia's voluntary pledges respecting China's territorial integrity in Manchuria and the freedom of residential rights and international trade therein.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Japanese minister here, Mr. Chakira, today made public the text of the treaty ratified yesterday at Pekin between Japan and China. The treaty consists of thirteen articles and covers most of the essential points of the treaty between the United States and China, ratifications of which have just been exchanged. Briefly stated, the treaty provides, first, for the equality of the two nations in consideration of an increase of the duty on goods passing through the Chinese customs house. Japan also agrees to accept such changes as the Chinese government relative to production, export, import and salt, as are accepted by other treaty powers.

PEKIN, Jan. 13.—The forecast of the Japanese government regarding Manchuria called by the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press Jan. 13, coincides with the information received by the foreign legations here and also strengthens the impression that war is unavoidable. At the Japanese legation no effort is made to conceal the belief that war is inevitable above referred to said that the Russian government had informed the powers that it would respect fully the rights any nation had in Manchuria under treaty with China.

The "New York" correspondent of the London Daily Mail, calling Jan. 10th, said that the Russian government had sent to the Chinese government a threat that Russia would immediately occupy Pekin should China join forces with Japan. As a result of this threat, the Chinese government has threatened to adopt a policy of neutrality.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The "Times" Moscow correspondent says he hears that the government has claimed the services of the entire volunteer fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—A cable to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. today announced that the line to transport service the three steamships of the Oriental Steamship Company flying between this city and the far east.

The vessels are the Nippon Maru, Hong Kong Maru and the America Maru. They are fast boats, built in 1898, and have been under Japanese government subsidy. A few months ago they passed government inspection.

The America Maru is due here next Saturday and will be sent back when discharged. "Yaru" left here Dec. 30, and the Hong Kong Maru is now in Japanese waters.

A PASSENGER'S VIEW Of the Loss of Life on the Ill Fated Str. Clallam.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 13.—John Davis, who was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Clallam, places the blame for the loss of life on Captain Roberts. He alleges that he kept the passengers on board the steamer in the hope that they would be rescued instead of transferring them to the tug Holyoke, as he might have done, in order to have their service in balling in an effort to keep the vessel afloat. The passengers remonstrated with him, but could get no satisfaction. According to Davis, all the captain had in view was to save the steamer.

NOVA SCOTIA STRIKES. HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—A small strike occurred among some of Rhodes, Curry's employes at Amherst today. Amherst dismissed a gang of yard men and put another gang in their places. The men in the erecting shed did not like this and struck, pending the resolution of the yard gang. The trouble is not settled yet.

THE BECHTEL MURDER. ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12.—The series of trials to fix the responsibility for the murder in October last of Mabel Bechtel, the pretty 21-year-old silk mill girl of this city, was begun today before Judge Trexler in the Lehigh county court today, and before adjournment was taken, David Weisenberger, one of the accused lovers of the unfortunate girl, was formally arraigned and acquitted. A report charges Aloise Bokstein, Mabel Bechtel's fiancé, also charged with complicity in the crime, was called to the bar of the court, and the slow work of selecting a jury to try was in progress when court adjourned. After Bokstein's case is disposed of, the aged mother of the dead girl, Myrrha, the 15-year-old daughter, and the two sons, Charles and John, will be tried for complicity in the sensational crime. Thomas Bechtel, another son, who was arrested along with the above named persons, committed suicide in his cell the day after he was taken into custody.

N. S. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—In the house of assembly today a bill was introduced to encourage the formation of mutual associations in the agricultural districts of the province. The bill is framed on the lines of similar acts in Prince Edward Island and Ontario, where Macdonald says they work well. Nova Scotia once had such an act, but in some way it was omitted in the revision of the statutes.

WAR AT ONCE.

Russia and Japan Are Making Most Strenuous Preparations

For the Struggle to the Death That May Commence at Almost Any Hour—Diplomacy About Exhausted on Both Sides.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Tokio, published by the Japanese press, says that Japan's answer to the Russian note was handed this afternoon to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, and that negotiations will be continued without any time limit being set for their termination.

The demands which Japan is said to have made, according to reports published abroad, have caused some surprise in Tokio, according to the despatch, and it is now stated that Japan never asked for the evacuation of Manchuria, but on the contrary, frankly recognized Russia's special interests there and her right to protect them. Japan only demanded the realization of Russia's voluntary pledges respecting China's territorial integrity in Manchuria and the freedom of residential rights and international trade therein.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Japanese minister here, Mr. Chakira, today made public the text of the treaty ratified yesterday at Pekin between Japan and China. The treaty consists of thirteen articles and covers most of the essential points of the treaty between the United States and China, ratifications of which have just been exchanged. Briefly stated, the treaty provides, first, for the equality of the two nations in consideration of an increase of the duty on goods passing through the Chinese customs house. Japan also agrees to accept such changes as the Chinese government relative to production, export, import and salt, as are accepted by other treaty powers.

PEKIN, Jan. 13.—The forecast of the Japanese government regarding Manchuria called by the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press Jan. 13, coincides with the information received by the foreign legations here and also strengthens the impression that war is unavoidable. At the Japanese legation no effort is made to conceal the belief that war is inevitable above referred to said that the Russian government had informed the powers that it would respect fully the rights any nation had in Manchuria under treaty with China.

The "New York" correspondent of the London Daily Mail, calling Jan. 10th, said that the Russian government had sent to the Chinese government a threat that Russia would immediately occupy Pekin should China join forces with Japan. As a result of this threat, the Chinese government has threatened to adopt a policy of neutrality.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The "Times" Moscow correspondent says he hears that the government has claimed the services of the entire volunteer fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—A cable to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. today announced that the line to transport service the three steamships of the Oriental Steamship Company flying between this city and the far east.

The vessels are the Nippon Maru, Hong Kong Maru and the America Maru. They are fast boats, built in 1898, and have been under Japanese government subsidy. A few months ago they passed government inspection.

The America Maru is due here next Saturday and will be sent back when discharged. "Yaru" left here Dec. 30, and the Hong Kong Maru is now in Japanese waters.

A PASSENGER'S VIEW Of the Loss of Life on the Ill Fated Str. Clallam.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 13.—John Davis, who was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Clallam, places the blame for the loss of life on Captain Roberts. He alleges that he kept the passengers on board the steamer in the hope that they would be rescued instead of transferring them to the tug Holyoke, as he might have done, in order to have their service in balling in an effort to keep the vessel afloat. The passengers remonstrated with him, but could get no satisfaction. According to Davis, all the captain had in view was to save the steamer.

NOVA SCOTIA STRIKES. HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—A small strike occurred among some of Rhodes, Curry's employes at Amherst today. Amherst dismissed a gang of yard men and put another gang in their places. The men in the erecting shed did not like this and struck, pending the resolution of the yard gang. The trouble is not settled yet.

THE BECHTEL MURDER. ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12.—The series of trials to fix the responsibility for the murder in October last of Mabel Bechtel, the pretty 21-year-old silk mill girl of this city, was begun today before Judge Trexler in the Lehigh county court today, and before adjournment was taken, David Weisenberger, one of the accused lovers of the unfortunate girl, was formally arraigned and acquitted. A report charges Aloise Bokstein, Mabel Bechtel's fiancé, also charged with complicity in the crime, was called to the bar of the court, and the slow work of selecting a jury to try was in progress when court adjourned. After Bokstein's case is disposed of, the aged mother of the dead girl, Myrrha, the 15-year-old daughter, and the two sons, Charles and John, will be tried for complicity in the sensational crime. Thomas Bechtel, another son, who was arrested along with the above named persons, committed suicide in his cell the day after he was taken into custody.

N. S. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—In the house of assembly today a bill was introduced to encourage the formation of mutual associations in the agricultural districts of the province. The bill is framed on the lines of similar acts in Prince Edward Island and Ontario, where Macdonald says they work well. Nova Scotia once had such an act, but in some way it was omitted in the revision of the statutes.

CLOSED 15 CHURCHES.

Chicago's Places of Worship Now Under Police Guard.

For Violation of the Building Ordinance—Lodging Houses and Commercial College Treated in Like Manner.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Fifteen churches were closed today for violations of the building ordinances, and Building Commissioner Whitcomb placed them all under a guard of police until alterations are made.

In addition to closing the churches, policemen were sent to guard a number of lodging houses and the building in which a prominent commercial college is situated was closed.

Arrangements were made today by Mayor Harrison and the proprietors of the Inequity theatre by which the building is to be used for the purpose of testing automatic sprinklers, fire extinguishers and window appliances before it is re-constructed.

There will be no large fire permitted in the building, only sufficient heat being provided to test the fusible caps on sprinklers. Tests of theatrical curtains will also be made and the efficiency of all appliances required by the city ordinances will be demonstrated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—From action taken tonight by the city council, it is evident that the theatres in this city will not be able to reopen their doors for some time. The meeting of the council was for the purpose of considering the revision of the building ordinance, and it was generally expected that the proposed amendments would be considered and adopted, that the proprietors of the theatres would know what would be demanded of them, and would be able to commence their alterations at once.

When the measure was called up tonight Ald. Mayor moved that consideration be deferred, that all the proposed amendments be published, and that the whole subject be taken up when the council was ready. Ald. Foreman seconded the motion, declaring that some of the changes were of a character that required extensive investigation, and that it was not proper for the council to pass upon fifty of these at a single sitting.

The motion was passed, and all consideration of the new ordinance was postponed "until the council is ready."

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The habitus of the great night cases waited in vain for the "Old Lady of the Ring Theatre" first of the night. Next day the papers announced that the woman was dead at her home in Baerster Gasse.

The dead woman, long known by her nickname only, was the wife of a prosperous physician, Dr. Lux, until the awful December night, 1886, when she Ring Theatre fire wiped out some three hundred lives. In that day Dr. Lux, extending to his professional duties, excused himself from his young wife to go to the Ring theatre with another woman.

His last words to his wife were: "Meet me at 12 o'clock at the 'Old Lady of the Ring Theatre' and by the way, I have a present for you. It is a diamond necklace worth \$10,000. I will have it sent to you through my work and we will have supper together."

Marie Lux and her father went to the cafe from their suburban home and did not hear of the catastrophe until they stepped from their cab into the establishment, which in the meantime had been changed into a temporary morgue for the dead and dying, taken from the theatre.

One look into the cafe—and Marie "oppled over" as if struck by a thunder-bolt. When she recovered from her fever her hair was white as snow, and all remembrance of the past had vanished from her mind, except the one thing, that she must see at the cafe at 12 o'clock to meet her husband. Of the Ring theatre fire she never learned, for, in the course of years anybody who was cruel enough to tell her about it, she did not comprehend the information.

Thanks to her mental affliction, the poor woman never learned that the body of her husband was found among the dead of the Ring theatre, with his arms around the other woman.

The fact that this "Old Lady of the Ring Theatre" died at 12 o'clock, the hour when the Chicago victims were carried out of the burning Argolis theatre is much commented upon. Marie Lux was left in comfortable circumstances by her husband and had the best of care, living in her own house. A nurse or a maid servant regularly attended her on her nightly visits to the cafe.

IT IS TIME TO STOP IT. (Chatham Commercial.) When one learns of three stores being broken into and goods removed, and of a cash drawer being rifled during the early part of an evening, the question is naturally asked: What are we paying three policemen for—is it to allow these sneaking fellows to break in and steal at their will? But the policeman, while to blame for not being alert at night, are not to blame for allowing these thieves to escape unpunished.

In two instances, we learn from good authority, the offenders were hunted down and the persons who suffered losses were notified. These merchants, fearing, no doubt, that their trade might suffer if the suspects were arrested, requested the officers to allow the matter to drop, and this, of course, was done. Burglaries such as have been going on of late are, therefore, encouraged.

The idle, good-for-nothing, typical weary-Willie hobo who commits these burglaries know that they will not be molested after the job has been done, so they have now grown bold enough to tackle two stores in the one night.

It is regrettable to think that some merchants are easy going enough not to appear against these local thieves after they have been discovered by the policeman. It is a duty they owe to themselves and to their fellow citizens, and should be performed regardless of complications.

It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of last week's daring burglaries will be brought to justice.

MR. TRITES' FUNERAL.

At Moncton Yesterday Was Very Largely Attended—Wealth of Floral Tributes.

MONCTON, Jan. 14.—The funeral of the late Edward T. Trites took place this afternoon and was largely attended by railway officials and citizens of all classes. There was a great profusion of flowers, including roses, anemones, carnations, etc., from General Manager Pottinger, the treasurer's office and staff, the traffic auditor and staff, general passenger agent and staff, chief engineers, and the various departments, also from the Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. and Mrs. Trites, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dick, St. John, B. A. Trites and family, and Mrs. Trites and Mrs. Estabrook of Sackville, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jarvis, Truro, and many citizens of Moncton. The pall bearers were D. Pottinger, J. R. Bruce, J. J. Wilson, and J. E. Price.

STRANGE FATE OF DECEIVED BRIDE.

Mysterious "Old Lady of the Ring Theatre" Dies on the Same Day that the Chicago Horror Occurred.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The habitus of the great night cases waited in vain for the "Old Lady of the Ring Theatre" first of the night. Next day the papers announced that the woman was dead at her home in Baerster Gasse.

The dead woman, long known by her nickname only, was the wife of a prosperous physician, Dr. Lux, until the awful December night, 1886, when she Ring Theatre fire wiped out some three hundred lives. In that day Dr. Lux, extending to his professional duties, excused himself from his young wife to go to the Ring theatre with another woman.

His last words to his wife were: "Meet me at 12 o'clock at the 'Old Lady of the Ring Theatre' and by the way, I have a present for you. It is a diamond necklace worth \$10,000. I will have it sent to you through my work and we will have supper together."

Marie Lux and her father went to the cafe from their suburban home and did not hear of the catastrophe until they stepped from their cab into the establishment, which in the meantime had been changed into a temporary morgue for the dead and dying, taken from the theatre.

One look into the cafe—and Marie "oppled over" as if struck by a thunder-bolt. When she recovered from her fever her hair was white as snow, and all remembrance of the past had vanished from her mind, except the one thing, that she must see at the cafe at 12 o'clock to meet her husband. Of the Ring theatre fire she never learned, for, in the course of years anybody who was cruel enough to tell her about it, she did not comprehend the information.

Thanks to her mental affliction, the poor woman never learned that the body of her husband was found among the dead of the Ring theatre, with his arms around the other woman.

The fact that this "Old Lady of the Ring Theatre" died at 12 o'clock, the hour when the Chicago victims were carried out of the burning Argolis theatre is much commented upon. Marie Lux was left in comfortable circumstances by her husband and had the best of care, living in her own house. A nurse or a maid servant regularly attended her on her nightly visits to the cafe.

IT IS TIME TO STOP IT. (Chatham Commercial.) When one learns of three stores being broken into and goods removed, and of a cash drawer being rifled during the early part of an evening, the question is naturally asked: What are we paying three policemen for—is it to allow these sneaking fellows to break in and steal at their will? But the policeman, while to blame for not being alert at night, are not to blame for allowing these thieves to escape unpunished.

In two instances, we learn from good authority, the offenders were hunted down and the persons who suffered losses were notified. These merchants, fearing, no doubt, that their trade might suffer if the suspects were arrested, requested the officers to allow the matter to drop, and this, of course, was done. Burglaries such as have been going on of late are, therefore, encouraged.

The idle, good-for-nothing, typical weary-Willie hobo who commits these burglaries know that they will not be molested after the job has been done, so they have now grown bold enough to tackle two stores in the one night.

It is regrettable to think that some merchants are easy going enough not to appear against these local thieves after they have been discovered by the policeman. It is a duty they owe to themselves and to their fellow citizens, and should be performed regardless of complications.

It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of last week's daring burglaries will be brought to justice.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 14.—The annual feast at St. Joseph's University held in honor of the esopem president of that institution was attended by quite a number of friends and the pleasant event was a par with singular affairs of the kind held in previous years. Among those present to do honor to Father Roy were Fathers White of St. John, Father Collins of Fairville, Father Meagher of Moncton, Father Leger of St. Paul, Kent, Father Carson of St. George, Hon. F. J. Sweeney, A. B. Copp, M. P. P. A., A. D.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—With all pleas heard from in Shelburne, the majority of Cox (liberal) over McCoy (liberal) is 232.

ONE LIBERAL WHIPPED ANOTHER.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—With all pleas heard from in Shelburne, the majority of Cox (liberal) over McCoy (liberal) is 232.

ONE LIBERAL WHIPPED ANOTHER.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—With all pleas heard from in Shelburne, the majority of Cox (liberal) over McCoy (liberal) is 232.

ONE LIBERAL WHIPPED ANOTHER.

HALIFAX, N.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Petition from City Teachers for Higher Salaries.

After Some Little Discussion the Matter Referred to the Teachers' Committee—Teachers Present Strong Arguments on Their Behalf.

A meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening. There was an exact quorum, and after the regular business had been transacted a letter was read from George Armstrong of the west and relating to the dispute which arose over his removal from one of the west schools.

A petition of the city teachers relating to salaries was presented, and after some discussion was referred to the teachers' committee.

The petition was as follows: TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

The petition of the teachers of the City of Saint John sheweth: 1.—That the salaries provided for the remuneration of female teachers in the City of Saint John have not been increased for a period of over ten (10) years, and that owing to the increased cost of living which has steadily kept pace with the increased cost of our country, the existing salaries are not sufficient to meet the conditions of the present time.

2.—That under the working of the present schedule the average salary of female teachers holding licenses in Saint John is lower than the average salary received under any former schedule during the past quarter of a century.

3.—That the salaries paid to female teachers engaged in High School work are not commensurate to the additional labor and responsibility entailed by their duties, not equivalent to those paid in other Canadian cities for similar work.

4.—That in no city of any size and commercial importance in Canada are female teachers paid such small salaries as are paid in Saint John.

5.—That the various railway, banking, industrial and mercantile institutions of our country, as well as our civil and federal governments, have recognized the changed conditions by materially increasing the salaries of their employes; also the School Boards in nearly all our Canadian cities have recently adopted new and higher schedules for their teachers.

6.—That the educational requirements for license have been increased and made more severe, requiring more time and greater expense to obtain a license than formerly.

7.—That the inducements of other callings at present are so much stronger than those of teaching that they attract many of our most capable and intelligent young women that the renewal of our numbers from those that qualified by natural gifts is rendered more difficult than heretofore.

8.—That while the amount fixed by statute that your Board may demand from the civic revenues is less per pupil than that available to the school boards of other Canadian cities thus entailing upon your board the necessity of close economy and careful administration, yet upon examination it will be found that your Board is not prevented from granting to its teachers that immediate measure of increase for which your Board, and which was suggested by your petition, and which was suggested by your petition, and which was suggested by your petition.

9.—That in order to remove the disabilities and grievances of the female teachers, and in order to place them in a position nearer to that held by teachers in other cities of Canada, your petitioners believe it is necessary and desirable that a new schedule of salaries be adopted by your Board, and that proper steps be taken by your Board to have removed any statutory obstacles that may prevent or hinder the carrying out of such a schedule in the future.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully ask that your Board will adopt the following schedule of salaries for female teachers, and have the same put into effect at the beginning of the ensuing school year of 1904-05.

(1)—The minimum salary of female teachers on appointment shall be \$250 a year, to be increased at the rate of \$25 a year for each of the succeeding six (6) years.

(2)—The female teachers engaged in High School work shall receive a minimum salary of \$450 for the first year, and an annual increase of \$25 for the next six (6) years.

(3)—Assistant teachers shall receive a minimum salary of \$200 a year.

(4)—All female teachers at present in the employ of the Board to receive an increase of \$50 to their salary at the beginning of the school year of 1904-05, and thereafter receive an annual increase of \$25 until the maximum amount be reached.

(5)—All female teachers that for special reasons are new to the service, to receive, under the general schedule, to receive the above increase of \$50, and thereafter a yearly increase of \$25 for the two following years.

Each clause of the petition was supported by a strong argument. In support of clause 1 they showed that the cost of food, fuel, clothing and house rent had increased to a marked extent. In house rent the advance had been most marked, the cost for a flat of 6 to 9 rooms ranging from \$20 to \$60 a year. For all this there had been no corresponding increase in income, therefore in the absence of any system of superannuation or retiring allowance, it would seem but rare justice to make salaries high enough to enable the frugal teacher to provide against the exigencies of sickness, old age or disability.

In support of section 2 of the petition—that the present salaries of first class female teachers are lower than under any previous schedule since 1878—the following table was submitted:

Table with columns: Primary and Advanced, No. of Teachers, Salary, and High School, No. of Teachers, Salary. Rows show data for 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902-03.

FANCY A BATTLE-CRY

Like "On to Novotcherskovev" Isn't That Sufficient Reason for Averting a Japanese-Russo War?

(New York World.) "Which do you think will beat it the Russians and the Japs get into the ring?" asked the Seeker for Information.

"It looks to me like a toss up," replied Gazzam. "But whichever gets the purse it's at home that I'm worrying about and the poor poets who try to perpetuate the deeds of daring that the war will bring forth."

"I don't understand," "and you don't understand Russian and Japanese either. Maybe you haven't read much about the two countries and are not familiar with their methods of expressing themselves. If you were you'd be worried as I am. When Greece and Turkey had their little embroil a few years ago we began to see the hideous possibilities of war as exemplified by the names that commenced to figure in the press despatches, and when Spain took us for a limited engagement, after that we had our eyes opened by Montojos and Quintanilla and Querosos and little words like those. The Boers and their kopies started us perhaps more than any of them, and the late unpleasantness in China tangled our tongues some."

"But for pure juggling with the letters of the alphabet, the Russians have the other nations of the world left at the post, and the Japs are a little fancy spelling themselves. Still, they are not in it with the gentlemen from St. Petersburg."

"If you have read much about Napoleon you will remember that the first failure he had was his attempt to march on Russia and make it a suburb of Paris. That lack of food, inability of his soldiers to stand the cold and things like that were what made him turn back is what his press agents gave out as the reason for his retreat from Moscow. I know better."

"Things are going pretty well on the march when one night Napoleon had a little talk with some of his marshals. "We're getting there, all right," he said. "There's only a few more towns to take and I think the Russians will be offering to at least split the purse. We captured and sacked the thriving hamlet of Chernyovoy today. What is the place called tomorrow?"

"The next town, replied Soult, 'is Polyedonostey, sire.' "Come again," said Napoleon, but Soult only put his finger on the place on the map. Napoleon looked troubled, but dismissed his marshals and spent the night with his dream book. In the morning he appeared before his army. "Brave fellows," he said, "today we attack the town of Polyedonostey. Are you with me?" To a man the army answered yes.

"Then on to Polyedonostey," said Napoleon, and he looked at the map. The garrison had fled and there was nothing to do but take it. The houses were burned in an hour or so, and the rest of the day spent in destroying the name of the place.

"That night Napoleon and his marshals had another session. The great emperor asked what the next place was to be blotted off the map. Even the old-timers in the council told him, but pointed meekly to a spot on the map where he had put a red mark. Napoleon looked more troubled than ever, but would not admit it. The next morning he again appeared before his army.

"Soldiers of France," said he, "today we attack the last place between us and victory. Are you with me?" The soldiers said they were.

"Then," said Napoleon, filling his mouth with fish-bones, "on to Kamenetzopodolski! how could they ever hope to resist the onslaught of the French? The next town but one, and would have to be sacked? No, there was no use going further, so Napoleon ordered the retreat and to France went the army of France.

"Imagine the brave Japanese general trying to encourage his men by shouting the 'Yanki' proposition, 'On to Kitchikiv! Could he do it? Not with the aid of a mouthful of tacks. The Japanese army would turn and flee, and I wouldn't blame them."

"Then up stepped vallant Getchikivkoffitchikiv, "At a battle of Ekaterinoslavovitchikiv. "It will never do, No, sir, the suffering from this war, if it gets going full tilt, will be immeasurable. My advice is, keep out of it."

ODD JAPANESE CUSTOMS. (Queer Things About Japan.) Japanese ladies have been known to do without stockings to maintain the harmony between beautiful French slippers and magnificent French evening dresses. I have been even by a Japanese hosier who did without everything he did not supply himself with a shirt, a collar and tie and scarf-pin and studs, but no trousers. And the effect of their absence was heightened by his wearing braces, because he sold them. The Japanese do not kiss—a Japanese girl knows how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign instructor; she does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment. The Japanese have no pens and ink, but they make a very good shift with a painting brush. The Japanese houses have no chimneys, and you are never warm enough until the house catches fire. The Japanese have boots and no mittens; the Chinese have mittens and no beef. Japanese bella, like Japanese belles, have no tongues. Japanese snakes have no poison; Japanese music has no harmony. The Japanese alphabet is not an alphabet, but a selection of seventy useful ideograms to dispense with the thirty thousand in ordinary use by the Chinese.

WILL HOLD AN EXHIBITION.

Annual Meeting of the Exhibition Association Was Held Last Evening When the Directors Decided to Go Ahead and Hold a Show This Year.

The directors met last evening in the board of trade rooms and prepared a report to present to the shareholders at the annual meeting to be held at 8 p. m.

The annual meeting of the shareholders, with President Emerson in the chair, and J. F. Gleason, secretary, was held in the board of trade rooms last evening. Members present were R. B. Emerson, R. O'Brien, Col. Markham, W. M. Jarvis, T. H. Estabrooks, C. B. Allen, F. A. Dykeman, Dr. Hetherington, W. F. Burditt, W. C. Clarke and I. Northrup.

The president made a brief report to the shareholders stating that the exhibition building was in bad condition owing to the recent storm having blown in some of the windows and that the attention of the common council had been called to the damage done and had taken steps to have the building repaired. The financial report showed a balance of about \$1,500 on hand. As the law calls for the amount of \$1,000 to be in hand before an exhibition can be undertaken, the association is in a position to ask the government and the common council for aid to hold an exhibition this year.

The election of twenty-one directors was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: R. B. Emerson, A. Markham, D. McLaughlin, Alex. Macaulay, R. O'Brien, John Sealey, W. H. Thorne, W. M. Jarvis, S. S. Hall, F. A. Dykeman, T. H. Estabrooks, William Shaw, C. B. Allen, W. F. Burditt, J. H. McAvity, M. Maxwell, H. B. Schofield, W. W. Hubbard, E. L. Ring, A. O. Skinner, O. H. Warwick.

It was resolved that the directors be authorized to fix a date and hold an exhibition this autumn, to be held at the board of trade rooms, and so, granting Mr. Copp's contention is a valid one, the destruction of herring would go on. But the Americans coming over to the herring fishery, while the British and Canadian brothers would be deprived of the advantages to be derived therefrom, and the herring fishery, and will exert every effort to continue it.

ST. SENLAC Had Her Trial Run Down the Harbor Yesterday.

The South Shore steamer Senlac, Capt. McKinnon, made her trial trip Tuesday, during which she acquitted herself in a most creditable manner, and showed beyond possible question that she is a superior steamer in all respects. The handsomeness of the I. C. R. pier shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with bunting displayed. There was a large number of guests on board, among whom were Robert Thomson, P. W. Thomson, Inspector of Hulls Oliver, David Lynch, the builder; Geo. Fleming and H. J. Fleming, of the firm which put in the pilot boats in the government harbor at St. John's, and the harbor agent, Capt. Kent of the dominion fishery service, Capt. Porter of the Prince Rupert, and T. H. Sims.

As the Senlac proceeded down the harbor the tugs gave her a salute, which was duplicated by the D. A. R. boat Yarmouth, and the horns on the pilot boats in the government harbor added their applause at the fine appearance and excellent conduct of the new steamer. Salutes were exchanged between the government tug and the Senlac, and then the harbor agent, Cape Spencer. Here a thorough test was made of her compasses, the vessel being turned round several times. When she came up the harbor again at about 4.30, she attained to high speed and docked at her St. John berth, the end of the new I. C. R. pier. The Senlac was declared by all on board to be a very staunch steamer. She starts on her first trip from St. John Thursday.

DEATH AT HALIFAX. I. C. R. Employes Get Another Raise. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The death occurred unexpectedly today of Augustus Allison, cashier of the Confederation Life and agent of the Dominion Meteorological department in this city. A few weeks ago the I. C. R. and P. R. railway members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men, through their joint protection board, asked the railway department that the pay of ordinary trackmen be increased from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per day, with corresponding increase for foremen. The department complied to the extent of \$1.40 for trackmen, and a corresponding increase for foremen. This the men declined to accept, holding out for the original demand. It is understood a compromise has been effected. The hands are to receive the \$1.50 a day, with corresponding increase for yard foremen, flangemen and other employees because living is dearer in towns than in country districts.

SARDINE INDUSTRY.

Charlotte Co. Manufacturers Deeply Interested in A. J. S. Copp's Scheme.

Francis P. McColl of Chicago, vice president of the Sea Coast Canning Co., and Geo. J. Clarke, M. P. P. of St. Stephen, are at the Royal. Mr. McColl's company carries on a sardine industry at Eastport, Me., and he is thinking of establishing a similar industry at Le Tang, Charlotte county.

With reference to the sardine industry at Eastport, Mr. McColl stated that it was an average one. The demand on the Canadian market for sardines has yet not very large. But he believes that it will probably put up with that in line fishery coming over to the Charlotte at Le Tang. Mr. McColl said that he had shipped sardines to South Africa, and he believed that in time that market would be one of the best.

Mr. Clarke said that he accompanied the fishery commission appointed at the instance of A. J. S. Copp of Digby, N. S., to inspect the herring fishery on its tour to Grand Manan. Two meetings were held, one at North Head and the other at Grand Harbor. The meeting at North Head was open to the public. Mr. Clarke said that it was Mr. Copp who had in parliament made a charge against the people engaged in the sardine fishery of destroying the herring. He thought that it was quite an ordinary that Mr. Copp, the gentleman making the charge, should be appointed one of the commissioners to carry on the investigation. The evidence, however, showed that the greater part of the destruction of herring, if any, was caused by the Nova Scotia fishermen coming over to the Charlotte county coast and securing bait to be used principally for lobster fishing. For this bait they take what is known among fishermen as bait, small herring from two to three inches in length. These are too small for sardine canning, which requires herring from five and a half to six inches in length.

Mr. Copp's plan seemed to be to shut down the sardine industry, on which a large number of Charlotte county people depended for their living, in order to favor Nova Scotia fishermen in the way of bait; and to accomplish that end he tried to show that the sardine fishermen were destroying the herring, while the evidence clearly proved that the Nova Scotia fishermen were the culprits, because they took the herring for bait when too small to be good for anything else.

Supporting Mr. Clarke, that Mr. Copp succeeded in closing down sardine fishing on the Charlotte county coast, such action would by no means favor Nova Scotia fishermen, as the New Brunswick and Maine coasts for the sardine canneries. The Americans would have the fish, notwithstanding the fact that they do not go further away than they do at present, and so, granting Mr. Copp's contention is a valid one, the destruction of herring would go on. But the Americans coming over to the herring fishery, while the British and Canadian brothers would be deprived of the advantages to be derived therefrom, and the herring fishery, and will exert every effort to continue it.

COLD IN THE HEAD CAN BE CURED IN A FEW MINUTES BY INHALING CATARRHOZINE.

Gently breathing Catarrhozine through the mouth and slowly exhaling through the nostrils, cold in the head can be cured almost immediately.

Catarrhozine is very simple and pleasant to use, and is guaranteed to cure colds, Catarrh and all winter ills of the head, nose and throat.

Miss Helen Brown, Annan, N. S., writes: "I have used Catarrhozine and always found it satisfactory. It gives immediate relief to colds and cold in the head, and is the cleanest and most convenient cure for Catarrh I have met."

Mr. Robert Kennedy, Kingston, N. B., writes: "I would not be without Catarrhozine for the world. For a cold in the head, coughs and influenza it is indispensable. It is so pleasant and convenient that it can't be praised too highly."

Carry a Catarrhozine inhaler in your vest pocket—use it now and again, and you won't have colds; it prevents a cold, cures colds, and prevents Catarrhozine for the world. For a cold in the head, coughs and influenza it is indispensable. It is so pleasant and convenient that it can't be praised too highly."

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION. ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Jan. 12.—The transportation commissioners arrived here today by C. P. R. and registered at the Hotel St. Andrew. The enquiry was opened in the court house at 3 o'clock. Mayor Snodgrass in a short address outlined the evidence to be placed before the commission by St. Andrews' claim for recognition as a Dominion winter port. R. E. Armstrong followed. M. N. Cockburn came next with an argumentative and eloquent address that was frequently applauded by the large number of spectators present.

Capt. John Simpson, pilot of the Eastern Steamship Company, liner St. Croix, made a practical address, in which he proved from charts the safety of access to St. Andrews harbor, as well as the opportunity for business to be done to an almost unlimited extent, which he illustrated by reference to the charts laid before the commission and emphasized by his own experience as master in his position as pilot.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Dr. A. W. Chase.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—Despondent and in some danger, Erick D. Goodwin, committed suicide today by taking 39 grains of corrosive sublimate. Mr. Goodwin was taken ill some three months ago and was found dead in his bed this morning. Before her marriage she was Miss Melissa D. Martin, of Pittsfield, Mass., and her body will be taken to that place for burial.

ALBERT GO. COUNCIL

Mr. Cleveland of Alma Was Unanimously Elected Warden.

Synoptic Statement of the County Finances and of the Parish Accounts, Taken from the Auditor's Report.

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 12.—The first session of the newly elected Albert County Council opened at the Cape this afternoon, all of the councillors being present, as follows: Hopewell, W. J. Carnwath, Levi Downey; Hillsboro, Jordan Steves, H. J. Stevens; Harvey, C. W. Anderson, H. Tingley; Alma, Wm. Rommel, J. A. Cleveland; Elgin, W. B. Jona; John Garland; Coverdale, S. S. Ryan, M. P. P. Warden Leaman. Councilor Cleveland was unanimously elected warden.

Following are the committees: Finance—Rommel, Tingley, Stevens, Leaman and Jona. Highways—Carnwath, Ryan, Garland. By-laws—Jona, Anderson, secretary-treasurer—Downey.

County property—Stevens, Downey, secretary-treasurer. F. G. Moore, county auditor, presented his report, the more important features being: Assessment ordered for 1903, \$12,611.81, to which is added for costs of collection \$1,171.11, making a total assessment of \$13,782.92, apportioned as follows: Hopewell, \$3,506.91; Hillsboro, \$4,593.74; Alma, \$2,832.27; Harvey, \$2,135.35; Coverdale, \$1,448.34; Elgin, \$1,348.51.

The general statement of income and expenditure is: INCOME. Receipts from collectors of 1903: Hopewell, \$2,881.07; Hillsboro, \$3,731.75; Alma, \$2,451.41; Harvey, \$1,857.04; Coverdale, \$1,250.92; Elgin, \$1,190.81. Total, \$15,373.00.

Receipts from delinquent taxes: Hopewell, \$905.09; Hillsboro, \$821.13; Alma, \$541.41; Harvey, \$389.89; Coverdale, \$258.28; Elgin, \$249.77. Total, \$3,745.57.

Receipts on account of road taxes: Hopewell, \$24.78; Hillsboro, \$196.61; Alma, \$148.91; Harvey, \$104.89; Coverdale, \$69.23; Elgin, \$65.79. Total, \$606.21.

Receipts from other sources: Jury fees, \$24.78; Scott Act fees, \$109.49; Fines in bastardy cases, \$20.00; Fines in other cases, \$22.81; Licenses, \$129.00; From registry office, \$71.70; Alma wharf rent, \$21.00. Total, \$352.77.

EXPENDITURE. School Districts, \$1,438.75; Contingents and salaries, \$3,377.96; On account of roads, \$492.20; On account of Scott Act, \$47.47; On account of lunatic asylum, \$9.09; Unstable's costs, \$15.00; Criminal costs, \$19.77; Refunds, \$8.80; Interest on bonds, \$1,200.00; Board of health, \$190.22; Valuation, \$67.25. Total, \$7,719.32.

The parish balances are all debts as follows: Hopewell, \$48.25; Hillsboro, \$53.33; Alma, \$32.68; Harvey, \$188.62; Coverdale, \$97.83; Elgin, \$65.50. Total, \$486.21.

All of the new board except Councilors Jona and Garland were members of the last council.

FAKE ART DECEIVES PARIS. PARIS, Jan. 9.—An ingenious swindler in "high art" has just been brought to light by a case in the Paris courts. A picture dealer named Bureau had been disposing of false Corots, Millet, Harpignies, etc., to private collectors at fancy prices.

A purchaser of one of the Harpignies suddenly became suspicious of its genuineness and showed it to the painter himself. The latter denied being the author. Then an investigation was made, and it was found that Bureau was carrying on a regular trade in landscape paintings of the Corot and Millet period. An artist named Reynolds made the copies.

FAMOUS BILLIARDISTS MATCHED. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A private despatch from Paris announces that Geo. Sutton, the Chicago billiardist, and Maurice Vignoe, the French expert have been matched for a five hundred point contest at eighteen ball billiards. The match has been fixed for January 19, in Paris.



ALBERT GO. COUNCIL

Mr. Cleveland of Alma Was Unanimously Elected Warden.

Synoptic Statement of the County Finances and of the Parish Accounts, Taken from the Auditor's Report.

HOPEWELL HILL, Jan. 12.—The first session of the newly elected Albert County Council opened at the Cape this afternoon, all of the councillors being present, as follows: Hopewell, W. J. Carnwath, Levi Downey; Hillsboro, Jordan Steves, H. J. Stevens; Harvey, C. W. Anderson, H. Tingley; Alma, Wm. Rommel, J. A. Cleveland; Elgin, W. B. Jona; John Garland; Coverdale, S. S. Ryan, M. P. P. Warden Leaman. Councilor Cleveland was unanimously elected warden.

Following are the committees: Finance—Rommel, Tingley, Stevens, Leaman and Jona. Highways—Carnwath, Ryan, Garland. By-laws—Jona, Anderson, secretary-treasurer—Downey.

County property—Stevens, Downey, secretary-treasurer. F. G. Moore, county auditor, presented his report, the more important features being: Assessment ordered for 1903, \$12,611.81, to which is added for costs of collection \$1,171.11, making a total assessment of \$13,782.92, apportioned as follows: Hopewell, \$3,506.91; Hillsboro, \$4,593.74; Alma, \$2,832.27; Harvey, \$2,135.35; Coverdale, \$1,448.34; Elgin, \$1,348.51.

The general statement of income and expenditure is: INCOME. Receipts from collectors of 1903: Hopewell, \$2,881.07; Hillsboro, \$3,731.75; Alma, \$2,451.41; Harvey, \$1,857.04; Coverdale, \$1,250.92; Elgin, \$1,190.81. Total, \$15,373.00.

Receipts from delinquent taxes: Hopewell, \$905.09; Hillsboro, \$821.13; Alma, \$541.41; Harvey, \$389.89; Coverdale, \$258.28; Elgin, \$249.77. Total, \$3,745.57.

Receipts on account of road taxes: Hopewell, \$24.78; Hillsboro, \$196.61; Alma, \$148.91; Harvey, \$104.89; Coverdale, \$69.23; Elgin, \$65.79. Total, \$606.21.

Receipts from other sources: Jury fees, \$24.78; Scott Act fees, \$109.49; Fines in bastardy cases, \$20.00; Fines in other cases, \$22.81; Licenses, \$129.00; From registry office, \$71.70; Alma wharf rent, \$21.00. Total, \$352.77.

EXPENDITURE. School Districts, \$1,438.75; Contingents and salaries, \$3,377.96; On account of roads, \$492.20; On account of Scott Act, \$47.47; On account of lunatic asylum, \$9.09; Unstable's costs, \$15.00; Criminal costs, \$19.77; Refunds, \$8.80; Interest on bonds, \$1,200.00; Board of health, \$190.22; Valuation, \$67.25. Total, \$7,719.32.

The parish balances are all debts as follows: Hopewell, \$48.25; Hillsboro, \$53.33; Alma, \$32.68; Harvey, \$188.62; Coverdale, \$97.83; Elgin, \$65.50. Total, \$486.21.

All of the new board except Councilors Jona and Garland were members of the last council.

FAKE ART DECEIVES PARIS. PARIS, Jan. 9.—An ingenious swindler in "high art" has just been brought to light by a case in the Paris courts. A picture dealer named Bureau had been disposing of false Corots, Millet, Harpignies, etc., to private collectors at fancy prices.

A purchaser of one of the Harpignies suddenly became suspicious of its genuineness and showed it to the painter himself. The latter denied being the author. Then an investigation was made, and it was found that Bureau was carrying on a regular trade in landscape paintings of the Corot and Millet period. An artist named Reynolds made the copies.

FAMOUS BILLIARDISTS MATCHED. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A private despatch from Paris announces that Geo. Sutton, the Chicago billiardist, and Maurice Vignoe, the French expert have been matched for a five hundred point contest at eighteen ball billiards. The match has been fixed for January 19, in Paris.

TRANSPORTATION

Kearney End Forenoon Requirement lined.

Yesterday Afternooners Had a Privileged Improvement.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation meeting held in the morning when the question of the transportation of mail was discussed. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, had studied the matter quite fully and he was in a position to make a report. He stated that the mail service had been improved in many respects, and that the Board of Transportation had decided to make certain improvements in the future.

There was a large attendance at the Board of Transportation

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Hearing Ended Yesterday Forenoon - St. John's Requirements Fully Outlined.

Yesterday Afternoon the Commissioners Had a Private Conference at City Hall With the Civic Harbor Improvements Committee.

There was a large representation of aldermen and interested citizens at the Board of Trade rooms Monday morning when the enquiry before the transportation commission was resumed.

The chairman, Mr. Bertram, in opening the session, said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

Mr. Bertram said that the question with reference to transportation had arisen in view of the fact that Canada was undergoing a commercial crisis.

The four largest ports of Canada free. The four ports to which he referred were Montreal, Vancouver, Halifax and St. John.

Mr. Robertson, in concluding, ventured to say that he believed that this would be the conclusion reached by the navigation commission.

Mr. Thorne, being called upon to give his views, said that he did not know that he could do more than reiterate what had already been so clearly expressed by previous speakers.

Mr. Thorne urged the commission to give their immediate attention to the matter.

Mr. Bertram asked Mr. Thorne for the benefit of his advice on his wide experience as to what direction the development of this port would take.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

Mr. Thorne said that he did not think it possible that two great trans-continental lines could effectively use the same facilities.

a fine harbor that with a small expenditure could be fitted to do any overplus of trade that St. John or other ports of the province could handle.

D. J. McLaughlin, who said that H. B. Schofield had said about the desire of the people to have all shipments of Canadian freight through Canadian ports.

Mr. McLaughlin further said there is ample room in St. John for all trade that Canadian ports can handle.

Mr. Macrae took up the matter of harbor and said the city of St. John is prepared to hand its harbor over to any body that is considered desirable.

He referred to the C. P. R.'s plan of berths down to the bay and said from 18 to 24 berths can be built above the present facilities toward Navy Island, and the property there nearly all belongs to the city.

On the east side the city owns all the harbor frontage south of the Custom House, and it is all capable of being made into shipping berths.

Mr. Macrae referred to the large local export business that St. John can offer.

He thought the commission should consider the matter of railway grades between the centre, Montreal, and the shipping berths, particularly in connection with the new Grand Trunk Pacific.

Ald. Macrae said if the preferential tariff on British goods was confined to the west coast through Canadian ports there would be a great development in the import business.

This closed the hearing and Mr. Reid and Mr. Bertram briefly spoke, complimenting the speakers on the way they had presented their case, and promising that all information given would be fully and carefully considered.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

Mr. Reid said it is the desire of all on the commission to do everything possible to have Canadian shipments through Canadian ports.

COAL THE FACTOR.

St. John's Position as a Competing Point for Through Transportation a Good One.

The New Brunswick Coal Fields in Queens and Sunbury, Containing Over 75,000,000 Tons of Coal, Are Practically on the Route to the West by the I. C. R., C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways and Only 482 Miles from Montreal.

The following statement was submitted to the transportation commission Monday afternoon by J. S. Gibson:

In considering the competitive features of the transportation problem, the question of cheap, abundant and easily available fuel supply must be a very important one.

We would like to point out to the Royal Transportation Commission that St. John is especially well situated in respect to the coal question.

St. John has excellent connection by rail and water for receiving all the Royal portions of the coal fields and a large amount of coal is landed here for the coaling of steamers and the C. P. R. for coaling their locomotives on the eastern end of their lines.

But now that the New Brunswick coal fields in Queens and Sunbury counties have been opened up by the extension of the Central Railway and are in course of rapid development, St. John and New Brunswick are now in a better position than ever before to furnish an abundant and cheap fuel supply to facilitate the transportation of the country by means of the railways and the steamships.

The estimated coal fields have been estimated to contain over 75,000,000 tons of coal. It has been proved that an extent of over 500 acres of coal can be easily won from the surface of the coal fields.

An important and valuable feature of the coal fields is that from the position of the coal seam, it has a natural drainage by means of the streams which traverse it, cutting through the strata at a depth of 200 to 300 feet. The greatest depth at which coal has been found at any point of the coal field is 45 feet, and it is not probable that at any spot it lies at a greater depth than 50 feet below the surface.

This fact therefore enables the coal to be mined at any point by the sinking of shafts, comparatively inexpensive and requiring no heavy machinery; but rather by the use of portable pumps which can be moved from place to place as the coal is worked out. Steam shovels could be advantageously employed in stripping the surface coal.

The extension of the Central railway, now under course of construction, will rather than the portable nature of the coal seam, it has a natural drainage by means of the streams which traverse it, cutting through the strata at a depth of 200 to 300 feet.

The distance from the coal fields to St. John is 92 miles. The distance from the coal fields to the Grand Trunk Pacific and other railways and so easily available for the supplying of locomotives and steamers at St. John, it must be remembered that this coal field is a great deal nearer Montreal than other coals in the maritime provinces. The distance from the Nova Scotia mines nearest to Montreal is about 735 miles, while the distance from the Grand Trunk Pacific to Montreal is only 482 miles by the C. P. R.

The coal has been proved to be admirably adapted for locomotive use and for steamer use, as well as manufacturing purposes. It is a good fuel for the production of steam, and the steam make the best blacksmith coal obtainable in the maritime provinces.

There were also presented the following extracts from a report by E. Gilpin, Jr., D. S. M. A., F. G. S., etc., assistant commissioner of mines, Nova Scotia, in connection with the coal fields in Queens and Sunbury counties, New Brunswick:

The field is referred by the officers of the Canadian geological survey to the true or productive coal measures, which at this point are present in a comparatively thin horizon. The part of the district more particularly referred to here lies on the north shore of the Grand Lake, and extends from Little River nearly to Chipman on the Shannon River, a distance of about fifteen miles. The district may be described as a synclinal fold gradually rising to a maximum height of about 275 feet, at a distance of about six miles from the shore of the lake, and then gradually falling to the dip of the measures agrees closely with that of the surface of the rock, and at several points certainly, and the New Brunswick geological survey has shown that the dip is very flat, almost level.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface. In the accompanying sketch the exploratory work has shown these outcrops of a synclinal, and the general dip is very flat, almost level.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

particularly referred to here lies on the north shore of the Grand Lake, and extends from Little River nearly to Chipman on the Shannon River, a distance of about fifteen miles. The district may be described as a synclinal fold gradually rising to a maximum height of about 275 feet, at a distance of about six miles from the shore of the lake, and then gradually falling to the dip of the measures agrees closely with that of the surface of the rock, and at several points certainly, and the New Brunswick geological survey has shown that the dip is very flat, almost level.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of a uniform dip at all points, and exposed wherever the streams have eroded their way to the surface.

The importance of this is evident. The coal appears to follow the inclination of the ground which has everywhere a gradual rise or fall, and the cover varies from a few feet of clay or gravel to about 40 feet of rock or surface soil. This structure precludes the possibility of

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the first of July all monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 16, 1904.

FUTURE OF THE CHAMBERLAIN MOVEMENT.

It would hardly be expected that the by-elections in Great Britain would give the government such sweeping victories as were recorded in the general election held while the war was in progress.

We are still strongly of the opinion that the defeat of the Balfour government and a term of liberal rule in Great Britain is desirable in the interest of the Chamberlain reform.

It would seem that nothing could happen more in the interest of the Chamberlain programme than the return of the liberals to power, and a struggle on their part to deal with the dumping evil in its greatest intensity under the free import system.

THE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have now concluded to hold another session before appealing to the country, they have changed their minds and their plans.

Various reasons were given for the proposed early appeal to the country. The one real reason was that the ministers expected to win in an early election, while they saw signs of danger in the future.

Perhaps the worst set-back that the government has received is the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to make the deposit required by the Grand Trunk Pacific contract.

But while the motives for the new policy are not the highest, this journal has no fault to find with the change of programme.

FIGHTING THE MACHINE IN THE YUKON.

A despatch announces that Mr. Newlands, late of the Yukon council, has been appointed to the bench and that Mr. L'Amour, a Yukon official, will take his place in the council.

But still the people of the Yukon have none of it. Chief Commissioner Ross, an appointee of the government, strongly denounced the deal and went to Ottawa to have it annulled.

Meanwhile the Canadian West will be rising to the great occasion. In three or four years, if there shall be no crop failure, Western Canada will be shipping so much wheat across the Atlantic that the ability of this country to feed the people of the United Kingdom will no longer be questioned.

anti-Treadgold.

When the council met Commissioner Congden was obliged to use his casting vote to prevent the despatch of a memorial to Ottawa condemning the government administration in general and setting forth grave charges of corruption.

Mr. Newlands and certain other officials and members went "outside" at the beginning of the winter, reducing the council to some seven members or only one more than a quorum.

Mr. Congden seems to have decided to call no regular meetings until they returned. But in December it became necessary to call a special meeting to vote supplies.

The record of Mr. Emmerson on the Intercolonial railway question is exposed and criticised by the Toronto Mail and Empire. That journal states that Mr. Emmerson entered parliament in 1890 as a supporter of Mr. Blair's scheme.

A TORONTO VIEW OF MR. EMMERSON.

The record of Mr. Emmerson on the Intercolonial railway question is exposed and criticised by the Toronto Mail and Empire. That journal states that Mr. Emmerson entered parliament in 1890 as a supporter of Mr. Blair's scheme.

Mr. Blair, who protested against a great blunder, went out. Mr. Emmerson, who accepted the blunder against his principles as declared in his speeches, comes in.

In conclusion the Mail says that "Mr. Emmerson is not in any sense an addition to the strength of the government."

THE NEW ALLAN CONTRACT.

So far as can be figured out the proposed mail contract with the Allan line involves the payment of \$400,000 a year in subsidies. The ships now under construction, which are classed as 17 knot boats, are to receive \$2,000 for each sailing from this side.

Hampton.

Proceedings of the Kings Circuit of the Supreme Court. HAMPTON, Kings Co., Jan. 14.—In the circuit court this morning John Kain was put on his trial charged with obtaining from William Garrett, of Upper Corner, Sussex, a horse and \$25 under false pretences.

THE OTHER WINTER PORT. The Portland Board of Trade gives official returns showing that the exports of the port last year were worth \$21,127,872. This is nearly double the exports of the port of St. John.

MORE FALSE WITNESS. The Transcript went out of its way to charge editorially that while the reports of the Hampton conservative convention stated that a score of delegates were present from Albert, the names were withheld, while those of delegates for Kings were given.

get a rig as detailed by him, gave notes endorsed by him to Wiles for a horse, and a bill of sale as security. After this he began to drink and a few days later was on such a spree that although he had a slight remembrance of making a trade with Garrett, knew nothing of the terms.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Two C. P. R. Freight Trains in a Bad Mix-up.

A head-on collision occurred two miles west of Lovelltown on the C. P. R. at four o'clock Thursday afternoon, between two freight trains.

The C. P. R. officials here were not in a position to give many particulars when seen by the Sun last night. It, however, was quite well settled that the collision was not occasioned by the mistake in orders.

THE VERDICT OF PUBLIC OPINION. It is with the best article ever true. That's why Putnam's Corn Extractor has been in the lead for the last half century. It cures corns painlessly in twenty-four hours and never fails. Use only Putnam's for corns and warts.

Medical Examiner.

Other Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Peru-rina. D. R. LLEWELLYN Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say for Peru-rina: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peru-rina will cure you."

Peru-rina is a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic cathartic remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the disease which afflicts mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes: "Peru-rina is the best medicine I know of for coughs and colds, for indigestion, for constipation, for a weak stomach, and to give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases."

Dr. M. C. Gee, writes from 613 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.: "Peru-rina has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for get a rig as detailed by him, gave notes endorsed by him to Wiles for a horse, and a bill of sale as security."

RECENT DEATHS.

BATHURST, N. B., Jan. 14.—The death of John Kerr, one of Bathurst's most esteemed and respected citizens, occurred at his home on St. George's street, Wednesday afternoon after a lingering illness. Mr. Kerr was born at Youghal, near Bathurst, and was in his seventy-eighth year.

NEW COMPANIES.

Wm. Paisley, Wm. E. McVey, John M. Smith, Mathew A. Harding, George Bryar and R. A. Courtney, all of St. John, are applying for incorporation as the Canadian Plumbing Improvement Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$12,000 shares, the headquarters to be in St. John.

FAIRVILLE NOTES.

Jan. 13.—Five yoke of oxen have been brought from Nova Scotia by the Knight concern in Musquash by the road in the woods. Yesterday morning they came over to Fairville in charge of five cartmen, having missed the road to Carleton, where they were to be taken to Musquash by the New Brunswick Southern. The oxen were yoked by the horns.

HEIR TO EARLDOM KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch received today at the war office from Major General Egerton, commanding the Southern expeditionary force, announced that the body of Captain, the Hon. Thomas Lester (Lord Ribblesdale's son and heir), who was reported by General Egerton to be missing after the engagement recently between the British and the forces of the Mad Mullah, has been found, pierced by a spear.

LORD BRASSEY PINED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Brassey has been fined a shilling and cost for riding a bicycle without a lamp.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Peru-rina.

Other Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Peru-rina. D. R. LLEWELLYN Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say for Peru-rina: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peru-rina will cure you."



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

Peru-rina is a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic cathartic remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the disease which afflicts mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes: "Peru-rina is the best medicine I know of for coughs and colds, for indigestion, for constipation, for a weak stomach, and to give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases."

RECENT DEATHS.

BATHURST, N. B., Jan. 14.—The death of John Kerr, one of Bathurst's most esteemed and respected citizens, occurred at his home on St. George's street, Wednesday afternoon after a lingering illness. Mr. Kerr was born at Youghal, near Bathurst, and was in his seventy-eighth year.

NEW COMPANIES.

Wm. Paisley, Wm. E. McVey, John M. Smith, Mathew A. Harding, George Bryar and R. A. Courtney, all of St. John, are applying for incorporation as the Canadian Plumbing Improvement Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$12,000 shares, the headquarters to be in St. John.

FAIRVILLE NOTES.

Jan. 13.—Five yoke of oxen have been brought from Nova Scotia by the Knight concern in Musquash by the road in the woods. Yesterday morning they came over to Fairville in charge of five cartmen, having missed the road to Carleton, where they were to be taken to Musquash by the New Brunswick Southern. The oxen were yoked by the horns.

HEIR TO EARLDOM KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A despatch received today at the war office from Major General Egerton, commanding the Southern expeditionary force, announced that the body of Captain, the Hon. Thomas Lester (Lord Ribblesdale's son and heir), who was reported by General Egerton to be missing after the engagement recently between the British and the forces of the Mad Mullah, has been found, pierced by a spear.

LORD BRASSEY PINED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Lord Brassey has been fined a shilling and cost for riding a bicycle without a lamp.

CITY

Recent Events in

Together With Correspondence

Excursions

WANTED—A...

Hon. George E....

The civic assess...

...for 1904 is \$5.50...

...dollars less than...

...the cost to Fair...

...the city taken...

A stick loaded w...

...as a skull cracke...

...the road to Fair...

...chaes Donovan v...

...nights ago.

The Brier Island...

...ing rich harvest...

...are very plentiful...

...other day captured...

...a couple of hour...

...very much again...

...the business thou...

Captain William...

...was found dead...

...joining his home...

...He was about 50...

...which was well...

...sailed in one of...

...mela.

STARTLING

It frequently...

...suffer for years...

...ments without...

...their backaches...

...the Reform...

...truth is revealed...

...are the victims...

...of ease and immu...

...prompt and lasti...

...of Kidney Pills...

...effective even...

AGED RES

The death of Jo...

...and well known...

...occurred Wedne...

...his residence...

...ter, Mrs. S. W...

...Waterloo street...

...in Kingston in...

...founder of the...

...conducted by his...

...The deceased wa...

...the Reform...

...which he was de...

...the promoters of...

...grounds. He leav...

...of this city, and...

...Louis; and three...

...Mrs. H. N. La...

...A. Kimball, all of...

COUNCILLORS

WOODSTOCK,

newly elected con...

...morning something...

...tion was read p...

...the Reform...

...election of Ambe...

...ed to be sworn in...

...names of some...

...who voted.

In addition to...

...from thirty...

...nearly a dozen...

...election be set...

For the present...

...Kent was asked...

...investigation...

...set on foot.

ADVERTISE

A merchant low...

...bills yesterday. He...

...in the Sun this...

...past nine o'clock...

...the amount of...

...received \$5 of it...

...of the loser.—Star...

A few weeks ago...

...a valuable arti...

...from home to...

...On ascertaining...

...telephoned an...

...the party for the...

...The advertisement...

...but did not appe...

...later hour teleph...

...on the bracelet...

...hearty votes...

...learned that the...

...bracelet a few mi...

...had been his...

...posting road...

It pays to advert...

YOUNG ROBBE

Oscar Kelson and...

...Finished T...

...Bang...

Oscar Kelson and...

...young men from...

...been serving an...

...was brought down...

...clothing store of...

...have been releas...

...two days ago, but...

...him until early th...

...ing been detain...

...tra days.

The spectacular...

...ing to avoid captu...

...was discovered...

...well remembered...

...flight, too, about...

...had been in jail...

...the country jail...

...a wagon up in Ev...

...During the time...

...has been in char...

...of the young men...

...trouble. They say...

...to Massachusetts...

...can.—Bangor New...

...These two young...

...the exploits in...

...escape from the...

...mory.

Chronic Constipa...

...money back. LAX...

...never fail. Small...

...easy to take. Price...

...gists.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

Hon. George E. Foster will speak on preferential-tariff policy in the York Theatre on the evening of January 23th.

The civic assessment for Sydney, C. B., for 1904 is \$6,515,000, over six million dollars less than last year.

A sick leecher with lead, and known as a skull cracker, has been found on the road to Fairville, near where Michael Donovan was assaulted a few nights ago.

The Brier Island fishermen are reaping rich harvests just now. Haddock are very plentiful. One fisherman the other day captured \$65 worth of fish in a couple of hours.

Captain William Welsh of Westport was found dead in the wood shed adjoining his home Wednesday morning.

STARTLING REVELATIONS. It frequently happens that people suffer for years from kidney derangements without knowing the cause of their backaches, aching limbs and other bodily sufferings.

AGED RESIDENT DEAD. The death of John Kimball an aged and well known resident of this city, occurred Wednesday evening at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Merrill, 33 Waterloo street.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A merchant lost a bundle of bank bills yesterday. He advertised for them in the Sun this morning.

ADVERTISE IN THE SUN. A few weeks ago a young lady lost a valuable bracelet on her way from home to school.

MARINE MATTERS.

Sch. Roger Drury, which was ashore near Calais, has been hoisted and repairs made. She has sailed for New York.

Sch. Wenonah, which went ashore at Liscomb, N. S., in last Sunday's storm, was towed off and will be taken to Halifax for repairs.

Nothing has as yet been done with the sch. Vera V. Roberts, ashore near Digby. The weather has been too unfavorable for the cargo of potatoes to be transferred to another schooner.

Capt. John A. Eschewen and crew of the ill-fated sch. Ayr, at last accounts were resting easily at the Addison Gilbert Hospital, Gloucester. The men are badly frost-bitten about the arms, legs and face.

Sch. Wanda, Capt. Wagner, from Dalhousie, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Vineyard Haven, reports Jan. 10, fifty-five miles east of Cape Cod in heavy N.W. gale, about one hundred thousand laths from deckload were washed overboard and lost.

Advices from Hantsport state that 3 barges, loaded with plaster, bound for New York, broke from their moorings off Blue Beach. Two of the barges went ashore at Kingsport and the other two anchored off Pearsant.

Those present were Col. Markham, A. H. Bullock, the Misses Peters, J. D. Haden, Mrs. R. E. Olive, D. R. Jack, W. C. Clarke, George Freeze, Dr. McVey, the General Springs Company, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, C. B. Foster, W. L. Matt-pen, W. Raymond, W. Siddell, S. J. Masters, E. A. Secord, D. J. McLaughlin, president of the board of trade.

TRURO, N. S., Jan. 13.—Among the fifty-four who lost their lives by the foundering of the steamer Cliallam within twenty minutes sail of her dock at Victoria, B. C., on Jan. 8, were Capt. Thomas Lawrence, of Maitland; R. C. Campbell, of Lunenburg; and Mrs. A. J. S. Galletly and Miss Galletly, formerly of Charles H. Lurgin, Fredericton, N. B.; Lawrence, son of Capt. W. D. Lawrence, who built the largest vessel ever put off the stocks in Canada and married the daughter of Capt. Robt. Darr, Maitland; Mrs. J. Allen, Halifax; Mrs. James Ellis, Maitland; Mrs. Robert Douglas, Dawson, Yukon, are sisters.

PRISONER ACQUITTED. HAMPTON, Kings Co., Jan. 13.—The trial of Hugh Galloway on the charge of larceny was taken up this morning and concluded after the adjournment of the court. Geo. W. Fowler defended the prisoner. After the evidence was all in for the crown, Mr. Fowler moved that the judge withdraw the case from the jury on the ground that no evidence had been given which in any way connected the prisoner with the offence.

BRITAIN LONGS FOR IT. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Before the arbitration conference today, Mr. Carnegie was introduced as "the great apostle of arbitration and peace." He said Great Britain was longing for such a treaty as the conference contemplated. He (Carnegie) cared less for the provisions of the treaty than for the treaty itself.

DUELLIST DIES OF OLD AGE. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 14.—William Heinholt, a noted duellist half a century ago, and at that time regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen of France and Germany, died today of old age. He participated in the German revolution in 1848 with General Franz Sigmund and Schurz. He was banished from his native land and went to France. There he took an active part in the Commune, for which a warrant was placed on his head. Mr. Heinholt was 81 years old.

TO HELP DR. TROTTER. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—At a special meeting of the governors of Acadia College held today at Wolfville, in order to allow President Trotter to devote his energy more effectively to the second forward movement and keep the liberal education of the university in a practical line.

BACK TO ST. STEPHEN. John Colbert, who was arrested here Wednesday night by Detective Killen, charged with having stolen \$300 from Mrs. Greenham of St. Stephen, was yesterday handed over to the St. John police to Deputy Sheriff Maxwell Robinson of St. Stephen, who brought up a warrant issued by the stipendiary there and backed by St. John's police magistrate. Detective Killen was able to pass over along with the prisoner \$377.45.

FIVE PRISONERS CREMATED. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14.—Five supposed to have been of incendiary origin, burned the Pratt county jail this morning. Jack Kelly, white, and four unidentified negroes were burned to death. Twenty others escaped and a large number of officers and citizens are endeavoring to capture them.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting Held in Board of Trade Rooms.

Reports Show Season's Work to Have Been Very Successful.

Resolution Adopted to Have Old Home Week at the Time of the Champlain Celebration—Expected That a Large Number of Canadians Now Resident in Boston Will Attend.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Tourist Association was held in the board of trade rooms last Thursday with the president, O. H. Warwick, in the chair.

Those present were Col. Markham, A. H. Bullock, the Misses Peters, J. D. Haden, Mrs. R. E. Olive, D. R. Jack, W. C. Clarke, George Freeze, Dr. McVey, the General Springs Company, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, C. B. Foster, W. L. Matt-pen, W. Raymond, W. Siddell, S. J. Masters, E. A. Secord, D. J. McLaughlin, president of the board of trade.

TRURO, N. S., Jan. 13.—Among the fifty-four who lost their lives by the foundering of the steamer Cliallam within twenty minutes sail of her dock at Victoria, B. C., on Jan. 8, were Capt. Thomas Lawrence, of Maitland; R. C. Campbell, of Lunenburg; and Mrs. A. J. S. Galletly and Miss Galletly, formerly of Charles H. Lurgin, Fredericton, N. B.; Lawrence, son of Capt. W. D. Lawrence, who built the largest vessel ever put off the stocks in Canada and married the daughter of Capt. Robt. Darr, Maitland; Mrs. J. Allen, Halifax; Mrs. James Ellis, Maitland; Mrs. Robert Douglas, Dawson, Yukon, are sisters.

PRISONER ACQUITTED. HAMPTON, Kings Co., Jan. 13.—The trial of Hugh Galloway on the charge of larceny was taken up this morning and concluded after the adjournment of the court. Geo. W. Fowler defended the prisoner. After the evidence was all in for the crown, Mr. Fowler moved that the judge withdraw the case from the jury on the ground that no evidence had been given which in any way connected the prisoner with the offence.

BRITAIN LONGS FOR IT. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Before the arbitration conference today, Mr. Carnegie was introduced as "the great apostle of arbitration and peace." He said Great Britain was longing for such a treaty as the conference contemplated. He (Carnegie) cared less for the provisions of the treaty than for the treaty itself.

DUELLIST DIES OF OLD AGE. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 14.—William Heinholt, a noted duellist half a century ago, and at that time regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen of France and Germany, died today of old age. He participated in the German revolution in 1848 with General Franz Sigmund and Schurz. He was banished from his native land and went to France. There he took an active part in the Commune, for which a warrant was placed on his head. Mr. Heinholt was 81 years old.

TO HELP DR. TROTTER. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—At a special meeting of the governors of Acadia College held today at Wolfville, in order to allow President Trotter to devote his energy more effectively to the second forward movement and keep the liberal education of the university in a practical line.

BACK TO ST. STEPHEN. John Colbert, who was arrested here Wednesday night by Detective Killen, charged with having stolen \$300 from Mrs. Greenham of St. Stephen, was yesterday handed over to the St. John police to Deputy Sheriff Maxwell Robinson of St. Stephen, who brought up a warrant issued by the stipendiary there and backed by St. John's police magistrate. Detective Killen was able to pass over along with the prisoner \$377.45.

FIVE PRISONERS CREMATED. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14.—Five supposed to have been of incendiary origin, burned the Pratt county jail this morning. Jack Kelly, white, and four unidentified negroes were burned to death. Twenty others escaped and a large number of officers and citizens are endeavoring to capture them.

at the falls, and band concerts were held regularly throughout the summer. The committee also recognized the efforts of Messrs. Baird & Peters in supplying bathing machines in the city during the summer months.

The backboard route around the city to Rockwood Park, Fort Howe, the bridges, and Martello Tower was run the same as in previous seasons, while a new route to Rothesay two days in each week was also inaugurated.

This service, although satisfactory as far as it goes, affords possibilities for general improvement, and the association has heartily endeavored to interest and induce some public spirited young men to supply better equipments.

The river travel and accommodations have never been so good. The new river steamers, new hotel on the Washademoak and other improvements were much appreciated by the travellers.

The hotel accommodations and private boarding places along the river are slowly waking up to the fact that better accommodations and attractions are needed to attract the travelling, pleasure-seeking public, and this season has marked some improvements which it is hoped may be permanently increased and extended before the season of 1904.

At the information bureau 650 persons registered and 500 others asked information by mail. One drawback to our success is the lack of bathing at different resorts.

The difficulty in reaching St. Martins deterred many from this charming locality, which, outside of the city of St. John, may be rightly regarded as the village on the Northern Bay of Fundy coast, within easy access of St. John, offering even a fair accommodation for the summer.

Early in March the executive endeavored to have the three tourist associations of the province amalgamated and by this means save a large expenditure in the publication of the cost of provincial literature. With this end in view the Fredericton association was approached, but nothing definite was done.

Information was secured on Old Home Week, and the committee urged that action in this be taken. The sport of the province was directly supervised by the local government and a few days went to other parts of the province. Therefore the province at large got the benefit of it, and he did not think the association need have any hesitation in asking for a much larger grant from the government.

The city also should aid the association not that it has. Mr. McLaughlin spoke of the good work which is being done by the secretary. He thought that the committee should be charged with a large grant from the government.

Mr. McVey, secretary of the Canadian Club, in Boston, referred to the Old Home Week, and said that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

meeting of the tourist association. He hoped to be a better member in the future.

George Robertson, M. P. P., said that, after hearing Mr. Hazen's admirable speech, he felt very much pleased to learn that he would in future be an annual attendant. He wished to endorse all Mr. Hazen had said. The association, he believed, had started out right, as far as finances were concerned. Robertson paid a high tribute to the efforts of the secretary of the association, to whom he believed a large amount of the success was due. His attention last summer had been drawn to the dilapidated old fences around vacant lots in the vicinity of the Globe office and opposite the Clifton House.

It was in one that country government would be very glad indeed to give their usual assistance. He thought the old home week should be taken up with vigor. Many who had left here and sight, as far as the country was concerned, the south of us still had warm feelings in their hearts for the old homesteads. He wished the Tourist Association every success and felt sure that the work of the association would be more than repaid by the summer of 1904.

D. J. McLaughlin, president of the board of trade, said that he was satisfied that there was no association that was doing as good work in the city of St. John and the province at large as the St. John Tourist Association. The citizens of St. John had subscribed \$1000 to the association, but he thought the amounts given should be in proportion to benefits received. He knew that such was not the case. The association was widespread in its efforts.

Information was secured on Old Home Week, and the committee urged that action in this be taken. The sport of the province was directly supervised by the local government and a few days went to other parts of the province. Therefore the province at large got the benefit of it, and he did not think the association need have any hesitation in asking for a much larger grant from the government.

The city also should aid the association not that it has. Mr. McLaughlin spoke of the good work which is being done by the secretary. He thought that the committee should be charged with a large grant from the government.

Mr. McVey, secretary of the Canadian Club, in Boston, referred to the Old Home Week, and said that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

Mr. McVey said that as to the time when the Old Home Week should be held, the Canadian Club in Boston, and that some time ago an effort had been made in Boston to have the Canadian Club in Boston.

The Best Liniment is BENTLEY'S - The Modern Pain Cure. It banishes pains and aches of every description and stands unrivalled as the foremost household remedy. It is the safest and surest relief for Cuts, Bites, Bruises, Burns, etc., and without an equal in all cases where a liniment or pain cure is required.

WANTED. WANTED—Local agents and salesmen to sell medicinal and fruit trees. Liberal pay, and steady work. Address: J. B. BENTLEY, 1000 BAYVIEW ST., TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN—\$400 per month and expenses \$2.00 per day to rollable men in every locality. Write for terms, taking up show cards on trees, etc., along roads and all conspicuous places; steady employment to good, honest, capable men; no experience needed; write at once for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED—A third or second class female teacher for school district No. 5, Parish of St. John. Address: J. B. BENTLEY, 1000 BAYVIEW ST., TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED—A Sewer for Rotary Mill. Address: H. W. WARD, 1000 BAYVIEW ST., TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED—AGENTS—Reliable men to sell "Canada's Greatest Nerve Cure," largest and best assortment of stock liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, credit free. Dr. J. B. BENTLEY, 1000 BAYVIEW ST., TORONTO, ONT.

A LIBERAL MIX-UP IN C. B. (Special to the SUN). SYDNEY, C. B., Jan. 14.—Alex. Johnston, Junior, M. P. for Capt. Brodie's party was nominated today for the south riding. Johnston's name was the only one submitted to the convention.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT LOYAL ORANGE LODGE. Annual Meeting Held Last Evening—Election of Officers—Presentation, etc.

The annual meeting of the St. John District Orange Lodge was held in the lodge rooms, Germain street, Tuesday. There was an unusually large attendance and considerable business was transacted.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.

Mr. Reford said that he was well in view of this outrageous system, to memorialize the government to establish a Canadian Lloyd's.





