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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 3, 1894.

THE BOODLERS FREE.

On the plea of alleged ill health, McGreevy and Connolly have been liberated from prison, and the Dominion ministers breathe more freely. The celebrated prisoners are in possession of a large amount of information which, if made public, would seriously embarass the government, and damage more than one Minister's reputation; and hence while other culprits are compelled to serve out their terms, whether in ill health or otherwise, the Quebec boodlers are set free—their prison doors are thrown open, and their mouths are closed. There is no doubt Sir John Thompson and his colleagues have endured more mental anquish during the incarceration of McGreevy and Connolly, than the prisoners themselves have suffered, and they must feel an intense degree of relief now that their accomplices are not likely to give the whole snap away. But the liberals in parliament should see that the public works scandal is probed to the bottom, and that no guilty man escapes. When the charges of boodling were first made, the government and its friends pooh poohed the whole affair. It was only some of Tarte's scandalous charges, and there was nothing in them. But what has been the result so far? Langevin, the minister of the department, driven in disgrace from the cabinet; McGreevy expelled from parliament and, with Connolly, compelled to go to prison; Engineer Perley and minor officials dismissed from office; Sir Caron shown up in a most undesirable light, and the government as a whole badly shattered in the public estimation. The good work should go forward; there is much more rottenness to be exposed, but we suppose the hard pan bottom will not be reached until the government is driven from power, and the public affairs are placed in the hands of honest men.

NATIONAL DRINK BILLS.

Dr. Dawson Burns, a temperance statistician well known in Great Britain, has figured out the "drink bill" of the United Kingdom for 1893. In that year the British public consumed 1,137,396,600 gallons of beer, 37,727,823 gallons of spirits, and 14,164, 771 gallons of wine, in addition to a quantity of British wines estimated at fifteen million gallons, the total expenditure amounting to £138,854,829 or nearly seven hundred million dollars. More beer was drunk in 1893 than in 1892, but spirits and wines show a considerable falling off; the net decrease in expenditure in intoxicants amounted to about ten million dollars, a drop of 1½ per cent on the drink bill of 1892. On an average, every person in the United Kingdom spent £3 12s 3d in intoxicants during the year as against 3£ 13s 11d in 1892, and 3£ 15s in 1891. A similar decrease has taken place in Canada during the last few years, and for the last twenty years our expenditure in intoxicants has only been about one-third per head of the amount spent in the old country. In 1892 Canadians spent on an average about $5 each as against $17.34 in the United Kingdom. An equally striking difference is to be noted in the amount of liquor consumed. The inhabitants of England drank nearly a barrel of beer (36 gallons) per head during the past year; Scotland, 13 gallons; Ireland, 10 gallons; Canada, less than 3½ gallons. In spirit drinking the Scotchman stands far away at the head of the list, his proportion being 1.67 gallons, as against 1.04 for the Irishman, 0.88 for the Englishman and 0.74 for the Canadian. In wine the Canadians also show up the best from the temperance point of view, the average consumption being 0.85 in England, 0.50 in Ireland, 0.49 in Scotland and 0.09 in Canada. Altogether England spent in intoxicants during the year $18.9 per head, Scotland $14.5, Ireland $10.26 and Canada about $5, prices being reckoned on the same basis as in the English returns. Whichever way we look at the figures, it is evident that Canada drinks lesss and spends less on drink than any portion of the old country. Temperance feeling is stronger here, and keeps drinking customs in check to a greater extent.

AMOUNTS TO NOTHING.

The Toronto Mail does not attach much importance to the probable outcome of the prohibition agitation in Ontario so far as provincial affairs are concerned. It says, however, that as to the probable effect of Sir Oliver Mowat's declaration of policy on prohibition there appears to be much difference of opinion. The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness takes the view that it will eliminate the temperance question from the coming general election, while a journal devoted to the abolition and another to the extension of the liquor traffic agree that the battle will now be on the lines of prohibition or no prohibition. In like manner there is disagreement as to what the Premier intends to do. On the one hand, we are told that Sir Oliver will act to the limit of his power, and on the other the Witness asserts that the temperance workers would rather wait than accept a partial measure of prohibition. This means than unless the Ontario legislature can abolish the manufacture and importation as well as the sale of intoxicants nothing will be done. Inasmuch as no one believes that any such authority is vested in provincial parliaments, the only conclusion such a statement can lead to is that nothing will be done in Ontario.

A GIGANTIC PLOT.

The Province of Sicily in Italy, was recently declared in a state of siege, becauseed of an Anarchist plot, which the government discovered had been formed against the supreme authority of the kingdom, and which would probably have resulted in a revolution, had it not been nipped in the bud. Anarchist leaders were flocking to Sicily, and at a meeting of foreign and Italian Anarchists recently held in Marseilles, it was resolved to foment an uprising among the peasants in Italy. Promises were to be made to the peasanty to divide the lands among them. This outbreak was to occur during 1894, when, according to the representations, a foreign war would break out, Piedmont would be invaded, and a Russian fleet would occupy Italian waters. These revelations having been discovered, the government promptly seized all Anarchist property and documents to be found, and proclaimed a state of siege. The statement of the facts by Premier Crispi, together with the submission of the documents, made a profound impression upon the Italian chamber.

CABINET DISSENSIONS.

If the current reports from Ottawa are to be credited—and the persistence with which they are sent out indicate that they have some foundation—there are serious dissensions in the Dominion cabinet over the Manitoba and Northwest questions. It is stated that all the Roman Catholic members of the government have threatened to resign if the promised remedial legislation is not proceeded with. It is said that Messrs. Angers, Ouimet, and Costigan only consented to the order-in council allowing the Northwest ordinances to continue in operation on condition that Premier Haultain would be induced to amend it and the objectionable regulations. The inflammatory speech of Attorney General Casgrain at Montreal, which we publish elsewhere, has accentuated the crisis, and the urgency of the situation is show by the fact that Governor Mackintosh and Premier Haultain have arrived at Ottawa from the Northwest, and are in consultion with the federal ministers over the matters which have lead up to the impending cabinet crisis. The fact is, Premier Thompson is attempting to ride both the Protestant and Roman Catholic horses, and is in danger of being thrown.

THE decision of the Minister of Justice, commuting the sentence of death against Edward Wheary to imprisonment for life meets with universal approval, and the prisoner's counsel, Wesley Vanwart, is to be congratulated on the success of his effort to save the unfortunate youth from the gallows.

MR. GLADSTONE has retired from premiership of Great Britain, and Lord Rosberry, minister of foreign affairs, will be his successor. The reason for the premier's resignation is the trouble which he is enduring from his eyes. The Queen has offered Gladstone a peerage, but he declines the honor.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, for twenty years the Roman Catholic representative in the Mowatt government of Ontario, and the commissioner of public works, has retired on account of ill health. He was a popular public man, and a tower of strength to the administration.

A QUEBEC TORY MINISTER

Who Threatens to Smash Confederation if Separate Schools are not Granted.

Speaking at a political meeting at Montreal, Wednesday evening, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, attorney general in the Quebec tory government, threw a bomb shell into his audience. when he delivered himself of the following on the Northwest school question:

"A terrible wind is now blowing even at the very doors of the province of Quebec; and the storm is so strong that it is shaking confederation to its very foundations. It is a difficult and delicate question which I am now taking up, and I wish to say that I am now speaking only as a citizen of Canada. I am now speaking of the question of separate schools in the Northwest. Confederation was the result of a compromise. In order to protect our fellow countrymen, who had carried the seed of civilization to the Northwest, we stipulated that they should always have the right to separate schools. Now I contend that no one has the right to do indirectly what the law forbids to do directly. No one had the right to deprive the Catholics of the Northwest of their separate schools. The Hon. Mr. Haultain, the premier of the Northwest territories, understood that perfectly well. That is why he went in a round about way. He overhauled all the ordinances relating to the schools, and while the new ordinance reaffirms the rights of Catholics to seperate schools, it makes these dependent on such conditions that they are perfectly suppressed. So that Mr. Haultain has done indirectly what he could not do directly. The question put to the Federal government was whether the law should be disallowed. We have the right to insist that the protection given our countrymen shall be respected. If the understanding arrived at when confederation was formed can be violated by one party, then that contract is only a paper which can be torn at will. The federal government has the right, and I will say has the duty, to disallow all laws contrary to the general interests of the Dominion, and such is the new ordinance. Speaking for myself, I say that fanaticism has long enough had its way. We have had enough of the McCarthys, O'Briens and of the P. P. A., which wanted to octracise everything that is Catholic. We are citizens and useful citizens of this country. I can claim to be moderate on these questions. I fought the Riel agitation. But when it comes to decide the question whether Catholics have rights in this country, I say that it is time to be up and doing. I appeal to all moderate men irrespective of creed. Fanatics are not the majority in this country, and if to prove it is necessary to make a daring move (coup d'etat) let it be made. The man who will make it shall have the united support of the province of Quebec. We do not want a Mercier to lead us. We shall find in the bosom of the conservative party men to lead us, and enough soldiers to win victory. If to succeed it becomes necessary to call around our flag all moderate men, we will do it, and we will again go over the work of confederation. If we allow the sacred rights of our countrymen to be violated, we will vainly work for the progress of this province."

A NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Wednesday night, two negroes, named Thomas Baker and William Thompson, entered the residence of Moore Baker, at Franklin Park, six miles west of New Brunswick, N. J., for the purpose of robbery. The robbers killed Mrs. Baker and her child, and Mr. Baker afterwards killed both negroes. A man who came to New Brunswick to summon the coroner told the story. According to this information, Mr. Baker heard a noise in the house during the night. He got up from his bed, which was in a room on the second floor of the house, and started down stairs to investigate. But the two negroes were upstairs, it appears, instead of down, and were armed, it is thought, with a knife and an axe. While Baker was downstairs, they rushed into the room where the farmer had left his wife and child. The latter at once gave the alarm, and the negroes sprang upon them and stabbed them both to death. Baker rushed upstairs with his gun and shot the first negroe he encountered, dead. The other sprang upon Baker with the knife, and with one blow cut the farmer's nose off. The farmer then dropped the gun, secured the axe and chopped the negro's head almost completely open. He will die.

HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF IT.

Moncton Times, Opposition.

It may be the desire of some people for personal reasons to keep the fight alive, and there may be Roman Catholics and Procestants who are only too glad of the opportunity to spit fire at one another, but we are satisfied that the intelligent majority, of whatever creed, are willing to live on friendly terms. The danger is keeping alive the school question, is that other and more important questions may be lost sight of by a large class of the population.

LIFE AT RIDEAU HALL.

The Staff, Household—Drawing-Rooms, Levees, and Dinners.

This year's viceregal drawing-room on the Saturday night after the opening of the session of parliament will, according to the general expectation at Ottawa, quite eclipse all previous pageants that have had the crimson and gold splendors of the senate chamber for setting. Lady Aberdeen will be attended by two pages—her little son, Hon. Archie Gordon, and the son of Mr. Gordon, Lord Aberdeen's military secretary, both of whom are ten years old—who will carry her train. This will be an innovation here. When Lord Aberdeen was viceroy of Ireland, Lady Aberdeen's train was borne on occasions of viceregal state and ceremony by pages of honor. There is another innovation which Lord Aberdeen might introduce from the viceregal drawing-rooms at Dublin, but it is not at likely that he will. When he was viceroy every lady who was presented he had to

Kiss Lightly on the Cheek.

That would be a most interesting innovation and would add immensely to the picturesqueness of the approaching drawing-room. But it is, perhaps, too much to hope for.

Ottawa, however, has had little reason to complain of their excellencies, the present Governor-general and Lady Aberdeen, for not having introduced innovations, from the Sunday in November last when the Rideau hall partly drove in state to St. Andrew's church, with postilions on the carriage horses, down to the last meeting of the Haddo house club, at which Lord Aberdeen presiding. Mr. Grant, the butler at Rideau hall—who, by the way, makes clever sketches in water-color—read a paper on early Canadian history to the assembled household, after which their excellencies' two youngest children, with their governess sang a trio, and several songs and recitations were given, in which Capt. Kindersley's valet and one of the footmen came out particularly strong, Ottawa has been afforded no end of matter for talk, and it may be hoped.

For Profitable Consideration.

Everybody in Canada knows, of course, of the tireless activity in doing good which won for Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Ireland that really marvellous halo of favor and good-will which they have from the Irish people. They have come to Canada with the same high sense of their duties and responsibilities which marked their tenancy of Dublin castle. The keynote of Lord Aberdeen's character was sounded in the first speech he made upon landing at Quebec. "It is indeed an office of high honors, as well as of grave and serious responsibility," he said, speaking of the governor-generalship. "But does the honor and dignity of it exclude the holder from the common lot, the common heritage of service? Nay, it implies, it includes, it conveys this privilege, this grand principle and purpose of life." There are no two busier people in the Dominion than Lord and Lady Aberdeen. From morning till night Rideau Hall is like a beehive—and their Excellencies' ambition is to make it, like a beehive, a centre of sweetness and light. Lady Aberdeen is constantly busy with the affairs of many societies and organizations for doing good, both in the New World and the Old, with the editing of the monthly magazine, Upward and Onward, which has so wide a circulation in the old country, and with her duties as the lady of Rideau Hall.

Much might be written about

The Household Life

at Rideau Hall, from the morning prayers in the chapel which Lord Aberdeen has had built next the conservatory, to the weekly meetings of the household club, which is social and educational, and in connection with which there are classes in singing, sewing, painting, wood carving, and other branches. It is a very large household. The staff alone, which is larger than that of any previous Governor General, is as follows:—

A. J. L. Gordon, C. M. G., Governor General's secretary.

Aides-de-camp—Capt. Kindersley, Coldstream Guards, and Capt. Urquhart, Cameron Highlanders.

Extra aides-de-camp—Robert Munro Ferguson and David Erskine, both of the Royal Scottish Archers.

Chaplain and tutor—Rev. J. W. Winfield.

W. T. S. Hewett, B. A., barrister-at-law, personal private secretary to his excellency.

Physician and Surgeon—David A. Shirres, M. D.

William Campbell, assistant private secretary.

Miss Wilson, Lady Aberdeen's private secretary.

Miss Wetterman, governess.

This is a sufficient imposing army, but in Dublin, however, the viceregal establishment, when Lord Aberdeen was viceroy, was on a far grander scale.

SANDOW OVERPOWERED.

The Modern Sampson Succombs to Hypnotism.

Sandow, the mighty, who is thought to have more strength than any man living, was made absolutely helpless at New York the other day by a young man who weighs less than 140 pounds. The man of muscle was hypnotized, and so successfully, that he not only obeyed every command of the physician while he was in the hypnotic sleep, but also carried out injunctions after he came out of the sleep. The seance took place at Sandow's rooms before a number of students of the college of physicians and surgeons, and the hypnotizer was Dr. C. H. Mersereau, of No. 160 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street. Sandow was hypnotized in less than thirty seconds. As he sank deeper into the hypnotic sleep he was told to wave his hands about, making them move faster or slower, at the will of his master. At the command of "stop" his arms came to a tense position with a jerk. He was then told that his arms and legs were paralyzed, and, although half a dozen men tried to move them, they were unable to do so. He was then told that he was a prize fighter, and in a trice was transformed into a Corbett. The most remarkable test of the hypnotic state was perhaps making the giant eat salt. This he did, and apparently appreciated it, and asked for more when he had finished what was given him. Before the hypnotist finished he made the giant think that a dumb-bell weighing 300 lbs. weighed two pounds and vice versa.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HAUNTS.

Mountain lions, ravenous with hunger, prowling about the streets of a city or 65,000 inhabitants, is the most unusual sight that has created consternation among the inhabitants of outlying portions of Salt Lake city the last few days. These lions, as well as coyotes and other wild animals, have been driven from the mountains by extraordinary snows. Two hunters a few days ago, received special permission from the city council to kill lions in the Creek canyon within the city limits, and the next day they brought in the carcass of a beast that measured nine feet in length and weighed three hundred pounds.

Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, has been sentenced to be hanged March 23rd.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The News of the World in Brief—The Cream of Our Exchanges.

Eighteen cases of small pox are being treated at the South Boston hospital.

There are out of employment in Brooklyn 56,676 persons, and of this number 19,873 are in need of assistance.

The wife of David Roseberger, a Pennsylvania farmer, has given birth to five children, three girls and two boys.

The trial of James J. Corbett for prize fighting closed at Jacksonville, Florida, Thursday, the verdict being not guilty.

McGreevy and Connolly, the tory boodlers, were released from Ottawa jail, Thursday, on account of alleged ill health.

Dalton McCarthy addressed his constituents at Collingwood, Ont.. Thursday, and they reaffirmed their confidence in him.

Columbian Guards now patrol Jackson park, Chicago, rifles in hand, in order to prevent the firing of the World's Fair buildings.

A gold cup studded with diamonds and valued at $30,000 was stolen from Tiffany's New York, Monday and the thief is still undetected.

The new St. Peter's cathedral in Montreal is to be opened for worship on Easter Sunday. It has been under construction 18 years.

Walter Laing, of Eden Mills, Ont., has been committed to jail on the charge of writing obscene letters to a widow who refused to marry him.

W. R. Meredith leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature has been appointed solicitor of Toronto, at an annual salary of $13,500.

The question of the legality of the provincial governments to enforce prohibition, etc., will be the first considered at the May session of the Supreme Court of Canada.

John Carberry, who has been suffering for thirteen weeks from hiccough, died at Newark, N. J., Thursday. Every known remedy was tried, and fifteen physicians failed to relieve him.

Mrs. Lease, the Kanaas lady who proposes to start Masonic lodges, admits that that she became possessed of the secrets by peeking through a wicket in the private door of a lodge room.

Pearson, Forbes and Covert, barristers of Halifax, acting for a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists, have bonded about 750,000 acres of Nova Scotia timber lands. The price paid is $500,000.

The financial returns issued at Ottawa yesterday, show that the uncertainty respecting the tariff is causing a decrease of importations. The revenue from customs has fallen off a half million in eight months.

The Countess of Derby, wife of the former governor-general of Canada, presented on Wednesday to the Duke and Duchess of York the wedding gift of the Canadian women. The gift consists of two fine horses and a sleigh.

John Barry (Parnellite) called Mr. Gladstone a "grand old humbug" in a National League meeting at Dublin on Sunday, and resolutions were passed and speeches made against Gladstone and Morley. At Cork a demonstration was made against the latter.

As a result of the libel suit brought by Hon. Mr. Marchand against the ublishers of the St. Johns, Quebec News, a number of friends of the paper have presented them with a purse, the contents of which are to be used in defraying the costs.

On Tuesday night burglars entered the house of Henry Gierman, treasurer of Exeter, Mich., shot Mrs. Gierman dead, clubbed her husband into insensibility and got away with about $1,000, which was hidden in the bed on which the victims slept.

Three or four hundred men out of employment were at the Toronto city hall, Wednesday morning. Scores of them crowded into the mayor's office, and demanded that something should be done immediately for their relief, either in the provision of work, or in the distribution of the Relief Fund.

The steamer Ulunda was despatched from Halifax, Tuesday, for London direct with a full cargo. There were nearly 1,000 barrels of apples in the vessel, 1,000 barrels of apples in the vessel, 1,888 bales of hay, 1,000 manufactured doors, 144 cases canned lobsters, 7,980 bushels of peas aud 2,882 pieces deals.

Patti sang in Montreal on Monday night. At the conclusion of the concert the American orchestra omitted the national anthem, and the audience stood in silence. The Earl of Aberdeen, who occupied one of the boxes, struck up "God Save the Queen," and was heartily joined by the assemblage, and rousing cheers followed.

Sir Oliver Mowat has won another victory in the judicial committee of the privy council. The Ontario legislation in the matter of assignments and preferences by insolvent debtors, has been declared valid. The question submitted to the Committee was whether, in the absence of Dominion legislation, the Province might interfere in the interest of the mercantile commnnity. The Ontario legislation relates to purely voluntary assignments, and on this ground the Committee held that the rights of the Dominion Parliament were not infringed.

The Vermont state supreme court has rendered decision in the case of the state versus John O'Neil, Rutland. The court denied O'Neil's petition for arrest of judgment and sentenced him to a fine of $6,160 and two months in the house of correction. This is the most unique case ever before a Vermont court, and has been on trial twelve years. O'Neil, a liquor dealer, in Whitehall, N. Y., sent liquor to Rutland in jugs, He was convicted for 457 offences and sentenced to 28,836 days or over 79 years in the house of correction. The defendant appealed to the county court when he pleaded guilty of 307 offences, reducing the penalty to about sixty years.

ONTARIO'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The total receipts of the province of Ontario from all sources for 1893, including a balance of $63,787 from 1892, were $6,330,285, and included woods and forests, crown lands department, $1,757,005; licenses, $294,516; law stamps, $84,246; education, $47,164; casual revenue, $117,463; crown lands, $32,249. The expenditures were $6,255,269, leaving a balance of $75,016. The expenditures included: Civil government, $241,621; legislation, $138,924; administration of justice, $380,652; education, $662,520; maintenance of public institutions, $778,839; immigration, $7,231; agriculture; $169,577; hospitals and charities, $164,896; repairsand maintenance of public buildings, $80,809; colonization roads, $112,166; charges on crown lands, $97,163; miscellaneous, $179,648; asylums, $200,000; Central prison, $38,526; agricultural college, $17,773; aid to railways, $145,416; annuities, $47,200; total expenditure, 1893, on new parliament buildings, $159,690; total expenditure on these buildings to close of 1893, $1,267,290.

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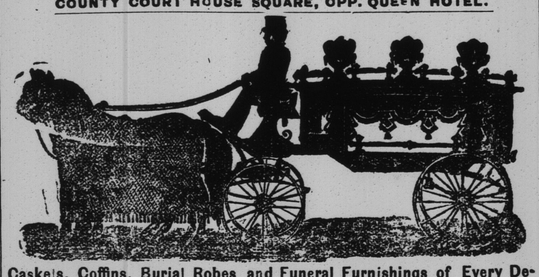

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On November 25 last, a young man of 24, named William Foster, was admitted to the Toronto General Hospital, suffering from the effects of an unsuccessful attempt to end his life with opium. Foster was a man of unique and somewhat homely appearance. He had a very large nose, very wide and flat at the bridge, and having an unlovely tapering end. Added to this his mouth was uncommonly small. Foster was extremely sensitive about his personal appearance and finally he decided to end his earthly existence. After the young man was taken to the hospital his case was brought to the notice of Dr. James Thorburn, a successful surgeon, who decided that the unique features which were such a grief to Foster could be rebuilt and moulded to a more conventional form. He first operated on the young man's mouth and widened it by cutting into the cheeks at either corner. To produce a proper curve for the lengthened lips he made a few temporary stitches, and looped up the delicate flesh until it was solidified in the proper position. He next set to work on the nose, cutting flesh from the wide portion of it at the bridge and grafting it on the pinched and narrow apex. This portion of the operation is still in progress, but complete success is anticipated, and Foster will emerge from the hospital with a face entirely altered for the better, in form and expression.

The Nova Scotia Liberals have now a ticket in every constituency in Nova Scotia for the general provincial election on 15th March, and the Conservatives have candidates in every county except Yarmouth. It is reported there will be be no straight opposition there, though a prohibition ticket may be brought out, in which event the Conservatives would probably throw their influence and votes that way in the hope of defeating the Government team. The Prohibitionists are perfecting their organization and will carry on a vigorous campaign.

Wednesday evening Miss Connell, of Goderich, Ontario, died on the street of hemorrhage of the lungs. The young lady had been out shopping and was about starting for home, when some passers by noticed something wrong with her, and in a moment she fell on the street a corpse.

The Fredericton Market, Mar. 3rd, 1894.

Corrected Saturday morning by SAMUEL COOK, Market Clerk.

Pork,	per lb	....	....	$0 0	to $0 07
Beef,	"	....	....	04	" 06
Butter,	"	....	....	20	" 22
Lard,	"	....	....	00	" 15
Turkeys,	"	....	....	00	" 12
Hides,	"	....	....	03	" 3½
Eggs,	per doz	....	....	00	" 23
Potatoes,	per bbl,		....	70	" 80
Turnips		....	....	40	" 45
Hay,	per ton	....	....	10 00	" 12 00
Straw,	"	....	....	5 00	" 6 00
Buckwheat,	per cwt	....	....	1 40	" 1 50
Oats,	per bush	....	....	35	" 38
Socks and mitts,	per pair			20	" 25

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THIS preparation will mend anything that is broken, and will hold like grim death, and is pronounced by experts to be the greatest article ever invented for the purpose. It will cement Leather, Wood, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, and everything else. Crockery or Glassware mended with it will never break in the same place, but will be found stronger than before. It is of great value for mending Furniture and cementing tips on Billiard Cues as well as for a thousand other purposes. Anyone can use it. It is in liquid form, and always ready for use, requiring no heating, but sets quickly. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Made by East Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
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