

The Daily Mail

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 613 Queen Street.
Subscription price Four Dollars per year. Payable in advance.
HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors.

Fredericton, N. B., May 26, 1910.

THE ST. JOHN RIVER SURVEY

The Gleaner on Saturday announced that it was devoting "some space to the useless and wasteful expenditures which have been made at the instance of Mr. Pugsley in connection with the survey of the river channel of the St. John between Fredericton and Woodstock." It would have been very much more in keeping with the popular conception of the Gleaner's usual treatment of that and kindred subjects if that journal had expressed itself as devoting some space to the useless and time wasted task of attempting to cast discredit on the Minister of Public Works.

Thoughtful men who take an intelligent interest in the conduct of public affairs have long ago ceased to regard any statement made by the Gleaner with reference to the working of the Department so ably presided over by Dr. Pugsley, as being in any sense reliable; that organ having cried "Wolf" so often and with such a shameless want of justification, that its plaintive wailings now pass unheeded.

Reference is made elsewhere in this issue to some of the many inaccuracies in the Gleaner's article. Of these it may be said that however degenerate the idea in which they were conceived may be, they will deceive no man who isn't willing to be deceived. The people of York County and particularly those who live along the banks of the river and are personally acquainted with the conditions existing are intelligent enough to be able to judge for themselves as to the wisdom of the course adopted by the Government in ordering the survey. They realise too that before any public work involving a large expenditure is undertaken it is only wise and prudent to first count the cost by ascertaining exactly what is required to be done. The Gleaner's idea apparently is to do the work first and count the cost afterwards. Yet were the Minister of Public Works to adopt such an unwise policy as this, no one would howl about the folly of it more loudly than that journal would.

The "36 line report"—to quote the Gleaner—of the engineer in charge will give the people interested some idea of the work involved in the survey and they can then judge for themselves as to what amount of credence is to be placed on the Gleaner's story of it.

RECIPROCITY IN TRADE

The Boston Post in making a plea for reciprocity with this country, says that "the people of Canada now buy of the United States some \$110,000,000 of goods more than we take of them. Is not the balance of reciprocity on our side? This trade exists in spite of our tariff discrimination. It can be largely advanced through a system of reasonable reciprocity. On the other hand, the emigration of American citizens to the Dominion is greater year by year, and the crossing of the line by industrials is impelled by the advantages here.

"Why should there not be extension of such reciprocity as peoples holding this relation of neighbors, of mutual interest, recognize and act upon to the extent permissible under our restrictive laws? President Taft wants it, if we may believe his utterances. Why should not a Republican Congress aid the purposes of the Republican executive?"

"Reciprocity with Canada has for many years been the demand of New England. Its commercial and industrial advantage has been fully recognized. For a considerable time this rational agreement existed, brought to an end through the acrimony caused by the Civil war. There is no war at present, no acrimony, but a friendly alliance.

"Cannot the agreement to which the resolution of Congressman Ames looks be brought about by action of this Congress?"

Some years ago, when Canadian trade was not in the flourishing condition it is at the present time, sentiments of a somewhat similar nature to those expressed by the Post

were held by the Canadian people, who would then have been glad to have come to some agreement for reciprocal trade with their powerful neighbor to the South. The latter, however, would have none of it, as being beneath consideration. Now that Canada has grown somewhat and can do without any reciprocity with America, the latter cannot grumble if the advances in that direction which are now being made by her people, are received with a similar coldness.

CANADIAN APPLES AND THEIR MARKET

Canada will have to look to her laurels if she wishes to retain the trade in apples which she has succeeded in establishing with Great Britain. Already other parts of the empire are realizing the opportunities which the British market affords in this direction and are making every effort to take advantage of them. For some years Tasmania has done a large trade in apples with Britain, and now it seems that New Zealand is about to make a bid for a share of it also. With the advantages Canada possesses, there should be no difficulty in the growers of this country establishing and maintaining a supremacy in this line. No finer apples are produced in any part of the globe than are produced in this country, and its comparative proximity to the British market should make their delivery a simple matter. In every respect Canada has the advantage of every other portion of the overseas empire, and she should not fail to make every use of it.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES

Boston Herald.—If it is proper that the law should require the equipment of automobiles with lights on the highways at night in order that drivers of horse vehicles may be warned of their presence and avoid danger, why is it not equally wise law to require horse vehicles to be similarly equipped that automobilists may co-operate in avoiding collisions? The mission of the law in this regard is to insure the safety of the highway. There can be no question that the equipment of horse vehicles with lights would give better warning to drivers of automobiles and prevent many accidents. One might suppose from the opposition to the proposed legislation that only the owners and drivers of automobiles were concerned in safeguarding the highway. Why should the owners and drivers of horses be unwilling to co-operate in the interests of safety?

THE FATAL COLLISION

Their deliberations at Nauwigewauk yesterday brought the jury empaneled to inquire into the head-on collision at Nauwigewauk on Tuesday and the consequent death of John Casey, brakeman, to the conclusion that the crew of the Maritime Express, No. 133 were absolutely without blame. Nor was any responsibility attached to the crew of the suburban train, No. 136, although it was found that the Maritime, and not the suburban, had the right of passage on the main track.

The management of the I. C. R. was adjudged guilty of culpable neglect on two counts, and a recommendation was added that the railway take steps to remove the dangerous conditions existent at the eastern approach of Nauwigewauk station.

Following is the text of the verdict, which was completed at 7 o'clock last evening, after a few hours inquiry:

"We find that John Casey came to his death in consequence of a collision between trains No. 133 and No. 136 at Nauwigewauk on May 24, 1910. The said collision was caused by the crew of the train No. 136 not taking the siding according to a bulletin issued Nov. 4, 1909. We believe the crew of train No. 136 were conscientiously performing their duty, but it was through the neglect of the management of the Intercolonial railway to provide the said crew of train No. 136 with a copy of the said bulletin that the accident occurred. We believe the management of the Intercolonial railway are guilty of culpable neglect in not providing the agents of the said road between the agents of the said road between Hampton and St. John with a copy of the said bulletin of Nov. 4, 1909. We also believe that the management assumed a grave responsibility when they ordered the removal of the eastern semaphore. We recommend that the trees on the northwest side of the railway should be removed, so as to allow the drivers to obtain a better view of the station yard."

It was on a question as to railway procedure that the inquiry hinged. There was no question as to any actual carelessness which might have been responsible for the accident, the conductors and engineers of each train definitely laying down their position. They had interpreted the rules in contradiction and each group affirmed that it believed itself in the right.

SCIENTIST CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF "PHILOSOPHERS STONE"

The Secret Which Chemists of all Ages Have Sought in Vain by Which Base Metals may be Turned into Silver and Gold Now Said to be Found Out.

Scranton, Pa., May 26.—Dr. F. W. Lang, a reputable and wealthy physician of this city, today corroborated the statement that he fulfilled the chemists' dream of ages, that he had discovered a simple chemical process of transmitting the basest of metals into the finest silver and into gold, consequently he anticipated a quick drop in the prices of the two standards of money. Fumes from Dr. Langes' transmuting furnace in his laboratory brought death to Charles Dickinson, the New York banker who had come here to witness the operation, and who, before he died, according to Dr. Lange pledged all the financial aid necessary. It was Dickinson's death which attracted attention to the Scranton laboratory.

"My discovery is one which upsets all scientific theories," says Dr. Lange in the statement which was made public today. "I have developed a process sought for ages which will revolutionize the world. In sport I have discovered a means of increasing an atom of silver by the introduction of base metals to 100 times its size and weight, the result being still pure silver of equal if not greater fineness.

"For four years I carried the secret. It was so great and so wonderful that I did not dare to believe it

myself. Night and day for years I demonstrated over and over in my laboratory the wonderful process. I spent thousands of dollars in experiment. I have taken base metals of four different kinds and successfully transmuted them into silver of the utmost purity and the product passed successfully the sharpest scrutiny of the best assayers and analysts in the country. I even sent specimens of the transmuted metal to the United States Mint and the report came back that the substance was pure silver.

"My explanation of the process is on the theory of evolution. I believe that evolution pertains to the inorganic as well as to the organic things of this earth.

"After four years of experimentation I decided to give the world the benefit of my discovery. I did not have money enough to exploit it properly and I interested Mr. Dickinson in it. He came here to witness the transmutation.

"The test was entirely successful. Mr. Dickinson was elated. He jumped to his feet and insisted on looking into the furnace. The metallic gases made him slightly ill, aggravating a weakened condition of his lungs. He developed pneumonia and died a few days later."

TO END THE OPEN DOOR IN THEATRE WARFARE

Chicago, Ill., May 26.—To end the "Open door" warfare which has been declared by scores of theatres in small cities throughout the United States the Klaw and Erlanger-Froman syndicate hereafter will own theatres or will acquire leases of playhouses in every strategic city in the country, says the Tribune today. Twenty-five million dollars will be invested by the Syndicate in theatres which will reach in a chain on the north to New Orleans and Galveston on the south. Five companies will be incorporated with \$5,000,000 capital each to acquire or own theatres in every city that is known to be a good show town. These companies will build or lease theatres and in these houses only will their productions be staged. The plans for this theatrical enterprise were made at a series of meetings which began in New York ten days ago and adjourned to Chicago where the final steps were taken and incorporation papers of the middle west theatre company drawn up. The middle west theatre company will be headed by A. L. Erlanger and among the directors will be Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, Henry B. Harris, M. Klaw, Henry W. Savage, Wm. Harris, David Belasco, Daniel Frohman, Geo. Cohan, Frederick Thompson, and George W. Lederer.

FATHERS VAIN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE CHILDREN

Coe Hill, Ontario, May 25. Despite the heroic efforts of Tom Moore to save his children from his blazing farm house, his little girl was burned to death and his infant child, fatally injured.

The fire broke out at seven this morning, while Moore and his wife were milking. His young son, left at home, spied the flames and rushed out to warn his parents. Moore dashed into the fire in a futile search where he, himself, was badly scorched in a vain attempt to save his two young children.

GOING TO MONTREAL

Mr. John Watson, who has been operator at the C. P. R. Telegraph Office for some time, leaves on June 1st for Montreal where he will take a position with the Great North Western Telegraph Company. Mr. John O'Donnell will succeed him here.

BURIED TODAY.

The funeral of the late Clara A. Peabody, wife of Mr. Isaac Peabody of Douglas, took place this afternoon. Rev. A. B. Murray conducted the services.

TO QUEL DISTURBANCE.

The police were called into a manufacturing establishment up town to quell a disturbance which was being made by a man named Samuel Cassidy. The assistance of the policeman was not required, however.

LET GO WITH CAUTION.

A number of young girls were before Police Magistrate Marsh this morning on the charge of stealing bottles. The girls have returned the bottles to their owner and the magistrate let them go with a caution.

CAMBRIDGE HONORS EX-PRES.-ROOSEVELT

Ancient British Seat of Learning Confers Honorary Degree Upon Distinguished Guest, who is Greeted with Enthusiasm.

Cambridge, Eng., May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt came here today to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University. His visit to the ancient town should be one of the pleasantest memories of his stay in England for the reception given him by the faculty, students and townspeople was notable.

The former president was accompanied from London by Mrs. Roosevelt and daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. As they made their way through the narrow winding streets to the home of the great educational institution they were greeted by enthusiastic crowds. Mr. Roosevelt was formally welcomed by Dr. A. J. Mason, vice chancellor of Cambridge University, with whom he had a brief chat.

Then an hour was devoted to a visit to Emmanuel College, founded in 1584 and where John Harvard, the butcher's son who was to become a clergyman in the Massachusetts Colony and the first benefactor of Harvard College was graduated in 1631.

DOG POISONING CASE

(Continued from page 8.)

Roberts had the poison with him and it was put in evidence. Miss Atherton had said that she put the poison on her own property.

MISS ATHERTON.

Miss Atherton was the only witness for the defence. She stated that Mr. Kitchen's dogs, every day came over on her property, and tore up the beds in both flower and vegetable gardens and also that she had bought the property and did damage. She had asked Mr. Kitchen to tie up the dogs and he had refused, making insinuating remarks.

GOOD MORNING, SWEETNESS.

Miss Atherton was asked what the insinuating remarks were and stated that on one occasion Mr. Kitchen had said, "Good Morning, Sweetness." This piece of evidence caused so much amusement that His Honor was forced to call for order.

Miss Atherton stated that she alone was responsible for putting out the poison and had put it out intentionally on Sunday. Before doing so she had warned all who had children. She herself had seen Mr. Kitchen's dog eat the poison. The vegetable garden was part of the means of support of herself and her mother.

After hearing the argument of counsel, His Honor said he would give judgment tomorrow.

CEILING DANGEROUS.

The ceiling of the Police Magistrate's Office in the City Hall is in a very dangerous condition. A portion of it fell a few days ago and the remainder may fall at any time. It is likely that a steel ceiling will be put up.

May 16, 1910

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