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ERASTUS WIMAN PASSES AWAY.

Was at One Time Prominent in Commercial Circles

AND HEAD OF A MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Something About Law Suits in Which He Was Involved.

New York, Feb. 10.—Erastus Wiman, who at one time was prominent in the development of Staten Island, and later sustained financial reverses, died last night at his home at St. George, S. I. He suffered a stroke of paralysis three years ago, and for the past few years has been in almost helpless condition.

Erastus Wiman was born at Churchville, Ont., in 1834, and received his education at the common school, after which he served a five-years' apprenticeship to a printer.

In 1860 Mr. Wiman married Eleanor A. Galbraith at Toronto, and in 1862 he removed to Montreal. By this time Mr. Wiman had thrown aside his trade of printer, and entered the Mercantile Agency service.

In 1867 he removed to New York, where he took active charge of the business of R. G. Dun & Co. Much of Mr. Wiman's energy was directed toward the development of Staten Island, in which he was deeply interested. Under his direction the transportation facilities between New York City and Staten Island were increased many fold, and by building the Arthur's Kill bridge, connecting the island with the main land, he was able to increase the capacity of New York harbour by ten miles.

ADVOCATED BETTER RELATIONS.

In New York City Mr. Wiman was always a strong advocate of better relations between Canada and the United States, and many of his suggestions were adopted by Canadian public men in the early days.

In 1899 Mr. Wiman established the Mutual Mercantile Agency, and in 1892 he obtained from the United States Congress authority to construct a tunnel under New York Bay, the idea being to connect Long Island and Staten Island. The project was meant to make direct railway connection with the New Jersey trunk lines.

About this time, at a reciprocity convention, held in Michigan, Mr. Wiman originated and advocated a movement for a Zollverein between all countries of North and South America.

On February 21, 1894, the social and financial world was astounded at learning that Erastus Wiman, the "King of Staten Island," and the prominent advocate of commercial union between the United States and Canada, had been arrested and imprisoned at the instance of R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agents. There were two indictments charging him with forging indorsements to two cheques to the amount of \$10,000. It was also charged by Mr. Dun that Mr. Wiman had during a few years defrauded the company out of over \$200,000. Mr. Wiman was subsequently admitted to bail and the charges were substantiated at the trial. Mr. Wiman wrote a confession, protesting that he had no intention of doing wrong, and this was undoubtedly true to some extent, for there had been no attempt to cover up the transactions.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS.

Justice Ingraham sentenced Mr. Wiman to Sing Sing prison for a term of five years and 6 months. A month later, however, he was released from prison on bail, pending the argument of his case before the general term of the court. His release was based on a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of his conviction on the charge of forgery. In the following March, Mr. Wiman's conviction was set aside by the State Supreme Court, the court

holding that Mr. Wiman had a right to sign the alleged forged cheques, and that criminal intent was not proved. In December, 1895, the Court of Appeals, at Albany, N. Y., affirmed the former court's decision, and finally the long-fought case was brought to a close by Mr. Wiman getting a verdict which stood for good and all in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Wiman was a versatile writer and was the author of a work "Chances of Success," and was besides a constant contributor to the Reviews.

In former years Mr. Wiman had been considered a man of wealth, but it appears that in his endeavors to develop Staten Island he overstepped himself.

PNEUMONIA IS FILLING THE HOSPITAL.

Every day we hear of someone being taken with pneumonia. The only preventive is to get strong and keep your body healthy. Take Ferrozone which makes the rich red kind of blood that nourishes and stimulates the entire system. "I was all run down and an apt subject for pneumonia," writes A. B. Charters of Burlington, "when I tried Ferrozone. I didn't believe it possible for Ferrozone to build me up so quickly. In a few days my appetite improved, color came into my cheeks and I felt stronger. I gained eight pounds and regained my old time vigor through using Ferrozone." Try Ferrozone, it secures health. Price 50c.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Approaching Centennial to be Generally Observed.

Throughout the world March 6th, next will be universally observed as Bible Sunday. In this province the provincial and local auxiliaries are planning for the celebration of the great event. A committee from the Ladies' Auxiliary has recently mailed a supply of centenary literature to all clergymen in the country districts, and it is expected Bible Sunday will be fittingly observed wherever there is a church or congregation. In addition to the Sunday services in this city there will be a house to house canvass on the following afternoon for a centenary thanksgiving offering, and a grand mass meeting will be held in the opera house on Thursday evening, 10th March. The committee expected to have Bishop Courtney of Halifax as one of the speakers at that meeting, but he is unable to surrender other duties. Prof. Watson, of Sackville, is expected. Here are a few items of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society taken from the London Daily Mail:

Where do all these Bibles and Testaments go? Who buys them? Who reads them? Who pays for them? The answers to these questions are a chapter of modern romance. To know where they go, pay a visit to the packing rooms of the Society's depot in Queen Victoria Street. It is a lesson in geography. The oblong wooden boxes, lined and strongly bound with tin, are labelled with names of places "over the hills and far away"—names which conjure up the glamour of the East, names which bring back memories of old renown and ancient faith, names which call up visions of horrid bloodshed and dark fanaticism, names of the New World and the Old, of the East and of the West, of the civilised world and of savage lands.

Look inside the covers of these books. What a babel of tongues is here! What strange and unfamiliar characters! Here are pages that read from right to left, from the last line upwards to the first, from the top straight down in vertical columns. Here are sixty different alphabets and two hundred different languages. These little books, penny Testaments and tenpenny Bibles, represent the work of hundreds of scholars and hundreds of missionaries and hundreds of natives who, throughout the course of a century, in the service of the Bible Society, and with the zeal of faith, have translated with painful labour the long tale of the Scriptures.

And how are these books circulated, how paid for? As a rule Scriptures are granted to Foreign Missions on "missionary terms"—that is to say, the Bible Society sends out the books free of cost and carriage paid, to missionaries at their distant stations; in return the Missions remit to the Bible House any proceeds arising from copies which they sell

after deducting the expenses of circulation. Only a small proportion of the huge cost of production is received back by sales. . . . The Bible Society goes on extending its business, cheerfully piling up enormous losses. The greater the losses the more the Society is pleased, because it means that Bibles are having a larger circulation among very poor people. Nevertheless the Society does not encourage giving the volumes indiscriminately free of charge, except in cases of destitution or misfortune. The average man who makes a little self-sacrifice to buy his Bible values it all the more.

FOOLS USE WASHES AND SNUFFS.

Thinking perhaps they can cure catarrh, but no one ever heard of a genuine cure following such senseless treatment. There is just one prompt and thorough cure for catarrh and it is fragrant healing Catarrh-zone which goes right to the root of the trouble. It destroys the germs, heals the inflamed membranes and cures any case no matter how obstinate or long standing. "I experimented for years with catarrh remedies but found Catarrh-zone the most rational and satisfactory of all," writes W. J. McEachern of Waterville. "It cured me for all time." For a sure cure use only Catarrh-zone. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

A Dangerous Manoeuvre.

New York, Feb. 11.—In a special cable from Chefoo to the Herald, the correspondent says he interviewed the Japanese Consul at Chefoo, who told him that when he was informed by his government that the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg was withdrawn on Feb. 6th, he chartered a British vessel and went to Port Arthur and Dalney to take off refugees. He was offered every facility by the Russian government official at Port Arthur. After leaving Dalney he encountered the Japanese fleet about eighteen miles from Port Arthur.

A high naval Japanese commander travelled as a menial to the consulate train to Port Arthur and noted the exact position of the Russian ships and also those that had got steam up, and were keeping a sharp look out. The Japanese were saluted, signals were exchanged and the Japanese naval officer was taken aboard the flagship. There he made a detailed report to Admiral Togo.

I saw this commander who visits his name withheld and he explained to me with nervous accuracy the course of action though he had not seen it. He said the Russians were in four lines. In front of all was the Angara, the only ship which used searchlights. It will thus be seen that the Japanese torpedo boats carried out an excessively dangerous adventure.

The Marysville Protest.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—Not wishing to stand in any unfavorable light with the other hockey clubs in the provincial league, the Marysville club take this opportunity of presenting their side of Monday night's game with the Trojans of Fredericton and why protest was filed. The whole game was hockey of sterling quality, neither side indulging in any rough or illegal work, and the best of feeling between the two teams has not been upset by the outcome of the game. The first goal for Fredericton could easily have been made the cause for complaint, but none was made, and the first half ended two to nothing in favor of the Trojans. In the second half the Marysville boys quickly evened up the score, and while both teams were trying hard for a win, a shot by Charles Allen struck the Marysville goal post on the outside, and rebounded some three feet in front of the goal, and was quickly shot to the side of the rink by Goal Keeper Fallerton. Play was not stopped and the puck made a trip down the ice, and while a scrimmage was in progress in front of the Trojans' goal, the manager of the Trojans rushed down the ice and claimed a goal for his team. Play was not resumed although there were some minutes still to play.

The manager of the Trojans openly took money bets on his team, in amounts as high as \$10, and on these grounds the Marysville club have filed their protest. Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, yours truly,

FRED W. SMITH.
Marysville, N.B., Feb. 9, 1904.

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY.

Kendrick's Liniment gives the best satisfaction of any liniment we sell.

T. A. Hurley.
Blissfield, N. B.

A GALLANT DASH.

The Opening of a Great Drama in the Far East.

The gallant dash of the Japanese torpedo craft into Port Arthur harbor, followed by the attack on the forts and the subsequent fleet action, was the opening scene in a great drama which may, before it is played out, transform the face of the whole east. It is doubtful if the naval annals of any nation record a more brilliant feat than the bold attack upon the main Russian fleet in the outer roads of Port Arthur. Because of the oft-repeated expressions of experts, the general opinion has been that Japan has, on the whole, the advantage on the sea, but few believed that her torpedo boats could afford to take the same chances with the Russian battleships and cruisers as they did in the conflict with Chirak. That, however, has been done with such brilliant success as to warrant the belief that the Russian commanders, through pride or ignorance, have contemptuously underestimated their opponents. Such a surprise as that off Port Arthur could hardly have been possible otherwise. The awakening has been a rude one; their two finest battleships—the Tsarevitch and the Retvizan, and the fine armored cruiser Pallada, have been torpedoed, and, if not all sunk, at least so badly damaged as to place them entirely out of consideration for many months, probably to the end of the war. The battleship Pallava and the cruiser Novik have been put out of action by shells that struck them below the water line. It is doubtful if the repair dock at Port Arthur can accommodate even one of the battleships, and their disablement is therefore a dead loss to the Russians. This one blow cuts down the Russian fleet to four battleships against Japan's six. Of the remaining Russian battleships the Petropavlovsk and Sevastopol, launched in 1894 and 1895 respectively, are slower than the Japanese battleships and like the other two, the Pereviet and Potida, launched in 1898 and 1900, which are believed to be fairly fast, they are not so strong in armor or armament. The Pallada, a fine cruiser of the "commerce destroyer" class, had a speed of 20 knots and her destruction is almost as important as that of one of the battleships. So heavy a loss at the opening of the campaign places the Russians in an awkward predicament. If they venture forth into the open sea, they do so knowing that the odds are strongly against them; and that no reinforcements, either in the shape of the three cruisers at Vladivostok or the several ships which have been reported on the way, can reasonably be expected to join with them, because Japan has enough ships in other quarters to guard against that. Should they decide upon remaining in the shelter of the river mouths or the harbor, it must be with steam always up, ready to slip out if a chance offers, or move about if attacked, with crews on board and at their post night and day. It becomes evident that Al-xieff must stand siege in Port Arthur with a bottled up squadron to help him.

NEURALGIC HEADACHE IS USUALLY

Attended with blinding pain, but relief comes quickly when Nerviline is applied, for it is the strongest pain-reliever in the world. "I consider Nerviline a most magical remedy for neuralgia. I am subject to violent attacks," writes Mrs. E. G. Haries of Baltimore, "but never worry if Nerviline is in the house. The prompt relief that Nerviline brings makes it priceless to me. A few applications never yet failed to relieve the pain. I can also recommend Nerviline for stiffness in the joints and rheumatism." Try Nerviline yourself. Price 25c.

Harvey Station.

[Special Correspondence to the Herald.]

Feb. 10.—The extreme cold weather seems to be the chief topic just now. The frost has got into several cellars in the neighbourhood, but no great damage has been done. Business has been quite dull for some time past, chiefly owing to the cold weather.

Some pulp wood has been hauled in to the station from Acton, and it is expected that a considerable quantity of it will be brought in before spring.

G. Walter Coburn who has been ill for a long time of lung trouble is not improving.

Miss Edith Little who has not been well for some years past is showing much improvement in health and her many friends hope that she may regain her former health in a short time.

At a recent meeting of the Presbyterian congregation the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Taylor, secretary-treasurer; Geo. H. Coburn, Alex. Burrell, Andrew Dorcas, John Swan, jr., Jas. Lister, jr., Wm. Messer, jr., Jas. Rutherford and M. Gass, board of management; H. P. Craig and S. B. Hunter, were re-elected auditors.

Mrs. McLean wife of the pastor of the congregation has not been in good health for some time, but is improving.

Green Bush.

[Special Correspondence to the Herald.]

Feb. 10.—The 6th of this month proved a record breaker throughout Canada, and as the cold weather has not relinquished much, we are beginning to think that we shall have to endure another cold snap, before the winter is gone.

Warden Brooks passed through Greenbush on Monday last.

Gilfred Lint has returned from the Maine lumber woods. He reports that wages are good, ranging from thirty to thirty-five dollars per month.

Saunders Young is one of the attendants at the Meducic Academy.

Judson Hillam is lumbering on a large scale this winter.

Worsterd Cronkrite, who is operating on the Phillips property, is doing a thriving business.

Mr. David Phillips, of this place, is busy hauling his bark to Woodstock.

Mr. C. P. Phillips, our commercial traveller, passed through Green Bush recently. He is very much liked by his employers and also his patrons.

We would like to inform the readers of the Herald that we possess one of the best mail drivers in New Brunswick. Being well equipped for his business he always makes his regular trips.

Upper Queensbury.

[Special Correspondence to the Herald.]

Feb. 8.—Frank Ingraham, who is lumbering quite extensively this winter, has lost his book-keeper, but is carrying on his operations now without one.

Mrs. Allen Fox, of Southampton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hagerman, has been quite seriously ill with tonsillitis, and has been under the care of Dr. Saunders.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Corey are receiving congratulations on the arrival of another boy in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ingraham are now visiting their son Ira Ingraham, Bear Island.

A surprise party comprising our young people met at Squire Whitehead's on the eve of Feb. 1st. Various games were indulged in and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

Ward Hagerman, who has been in failing health for several weeks, has so far recovered under the treatment of Dr. Saunders as to be at work again.

Mrs. Annie Vanwart, of Bear Island, is visiting relatives in this place.

Miss Martha Clarke, of Cavehill, is spending several weeks with Mrs. Alex. Corey.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Huestis spent last Sunday with relatives in Scotch Settlement.

Fredericton Junction.

[Special correspondence to the Herald.]

Feb. 8.—The cold weather of the last few days has knocked the reminiscences of the oldest inhabitant silly. The average temperature for the month of January was 8 degrees below zero. At 7.20 am Saturday the 6th inst. the mercury showed 35 below zero. Other thermometers in the place showed lower bars still having sunk to 40, below zero.

The mercury is falling and the snow is falling and the wood in the wood box is going down but the price of cordwood keeps up.

Despite the hyperborean weather of 1st Saturday the ladies of the F. B. Church held an oyster supper in the new hall. The boys absorbed the luscious bivalve with as much relish as if the weather were finer. The profits accruing from the supper were smaller than if the roads were good and the weather more Christian. However a small surplus crowned the evening's work.

CORNS GROW BETWEEN THE TOES.

But can be cured in one day by using Potman's Corn and Wart Extractor. This standard remedy never burns the flesh, it is entirely vegetable in composition and does not destroy the flesh. Use only Potman's, it's the best.

Don't take chances of proposing to a girl on Friday; she might not refuse you.